



# COUNTRYMAN



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2642

SEPTEMBER 5, 1947

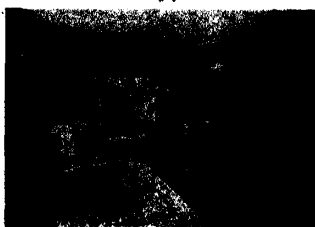
## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### THE MANOR AND VILLAGE OF CASTLE COMBE

WILTSHIRE. BETWEEN CHIPPENHAM AND BADMINTON



**MANOR HOUSE**  
in Cotswold architecture,  
containing 4 reception rooms,  
9 main and 4 servants' bed-  
rooms, 4 bathrooms, ample  
domestic accommodation.  
Main electricity and water.  
Central heating. Stabling and  
garage range. Servants' flat.  
Lodge. Two cottages.  
Terraced gardens of about 3  
acres, lawn, kitchen garden,  
and parkland, in all  
**25 ACRES**  
**VACANT POSSESSION**  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of trout fishing—  
more by arrangement.



2,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING MAY BE RENTED

#### THE COMPLETE COTSWOLD VILLAGE

nestling in the shelter of the Combe  
and intersected by the By Brook,  
includes

#### THREE RESIDENCES

(two with early possession)

The CASTLE INN and the WHITE  
HART, both fully licensed.

Post Office. Two Bakeries.

General Store.



#### SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES

(one with early possession)  
and a large number of

**ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES**  
of typical Cotswold architecture.

Nearly all with main electricity and  
water.

The old Rectory and Tea Garden.

The old Village Hall.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in Lots at The Neeld Hall, Chippenham, on Tuesday, September 30, at 2.30 p.m.  
(unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ELLIS PEIRS & CO., 17, Albemarle Street, W.1. Land Agent: E. DUNCAN, Esq., The Estate Office, Castle Combe.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars price 2/6 per copy.)

Preliminary Announcement.

By direction of Captain Phillip Dunne.

## SHROPSHIRE — HEREFORD BORDERS

7 miles from Leominster, 9 miles from Ludlow, in a district noted for its beauty and the richness of its soil.

The Important Freehold, Agricultural and Residential Property

### THE BIRCHER ESTATE, NEAR LEOMINSTER. 716 ACRES

including:

#### THE RESIDENCE

partly dating from the  
William and Mary period,  
and facing almost due  
south, with wide and  
delightful views.

#### FIVE MIXED FARMS

with picturesque houses,  
ample buildings and fer-  
tile land.

and within 4 miles of the  
main Shrewsbury - Hereford  
road and railway.

Numerous cottages. Accom-  
modation lands. Woodlands.  
A town house, No. 35, Broad  
Street, Ludlow.

For Sale by Auction locally at an early date as a whole or in blocks or lots.

Solicitors: Messrs. TROWER STILL & KEELING, 8, New Square, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. MORRIS BARKER & POOLE, Ludlow, and Messrs. ALWYNE V. DABORN & SON, 14, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.  
and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars price 2/- per copy.)





# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W 1

MAYFAIR 8816 7

(IRENCESTER NORTHAMPTON LEEDS YEOVIL CHESTER NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN)

## COMPTON ACRES, CANFORD CLIFFS, BOURNEMOUTH



10 ft 11 in House with sun  
lounge  
Four reception rooms 13  
bedrooms 5 bathrooms  
TWO LOUNGES  
TWO COTTAGES

Most exotic gardens in the  
south of England (believed to  
have cost over £200,000)

Joint Auctioneers: **WAY & WALLER**, 7, Hanover Square W1 (Mayfair 8822)  
**JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, 8, Hanover Street, W 1 (Mayfair 8816)

AUCTION WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

By order of the Trustees of Mrs V M M Jackson deceased and Major J D  
Hinton Parva, near Swindon, Wiltshire

at the foot of the Wiltshire Downs at 400 ft above sea level



**ELIZABETHAN  
PERIOD RESIDENCE**  
Three reception & principal  
bed and dressing rooms,  
4 secondary bedrooms, 2  
bath and domestic offices.  
Two cottages.  
Fifteen lawns boxes. Two  
stalls. Garage. Granary.  
Main electric light and  
water.  
Gardens paddock and  
woodland.

In all about 27 ACRES

Solicitors: Messrs **KINNEIR & CO**, 6, High Street, Swindon, Wilts (Tel 2041)  
Particulars of the Auctioneers: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, The Old Countess Chambers,  
Clarendon, Cirencester (Tel 22416) and **LOVEDAY & LOVEDAY**, 16, High Street,  
Swindon (Tel 2078).

By Auction in September, unless previously sold privately

## WEST SUFFOLK

Situate in the best residential district near Durg St Edmunds



The small well-timbered  
Residential and Sporting  
Estate of  
**LITTLE NAUGH**  
with the Queen Anne  
Residence of exceptional  
charm set amidst a pleas-  
antly timbered park farm  
and woodlands. It contains  
hall & reception 11 bed and  
dressing rooms, 3 bath  
rooms self contained ser-  
vants quarters. Main elec-  
tricity. Central heating.  
Easily maintained gardens  
and park like grounds.  
Four modern cottages  
in all some 161 ACRES

Illustrated particulars (2/-) from the Joint Auctioneers **JACKSON-STOPS  
AND STAFF**, Newmarket (Tel 2222), or **M C WOLTON**, F.A.I., Bury St  
Edmunds (Tel 200), or Solicitors: Messrs **CLIFFORD-TURNER & CO**,  
1, Queen Victoria Street, London

Greenover 3181  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

40, CURZON STREET MAYFAIR, LONDON, W 1

The subject of an illustrated article in the *Sussex County Magazine*

## SUSSEX

In beautiful country on a 17 ft 11 in wide glorious view to the south. This service passes

## A RESTORED STUART MANOR HOUSE

In first-class order throughout, reached by a drive and containing a quantity of lovely old panelling, carvings and other period features

RETAINING ITS 17th CENTURY  
CHARACTER THE RESIDENCE  
IS NOW REPLETE WITH 20th  
CENTURY CONVENIENCES IN-  
CLUDING FITTED BATHS IN  
BEDROOMS CENTRAL HEATING  
AND MAIN WATER AND ELEC-  
TRICITY



Seven best bedrooms dressing room  
5 bathrooms 4 staff bedrooms sitting  
hall and 3 reception rooms

Stabling garage and cottage also lodge  
The delightful old gardens and grounds  
are finely timbered, include walled  
kitchen garden excellent hard tennis  
court and parkland bounded by a  
stream.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 87 ACRES PRICE £28,000

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents **WINKWORTH & Co.**, 40 Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W 1

## NORTH DEVON

Residence 13 miles

## EXCEPTIONAL SMALL ESTATE HIGHBURN, CHITFLEMANCOT, NR LIMBERLEIGH

Delightful residence park  
like surroundings contain-  
ing hall & rec 4 principal  
bed and 4 dressing rooms  
2 secondary beds bath  
room domestic offices (base  
rockers) (H electricity)  
water. Timbered grounds  
walled kitchen garden  
farmhouse with fine hall &  
small house

Smallholding with modern  
laid (Lot 2)

84 Acres. Possession

For Sale by Auction in Two Lots (unless sold privately) at **THE BRIDGE  
HALL, BANSTABLE**, on Friday, September 18, 1947, at 2 p.m.

Particulars (price 1/6) from Auctioneers  
Solicitors: **CHAPPEL, MEASURES & ROWE**, Ayr, Ayrshire Auctioneers  
**JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, 8, Hanover Street, W 1 (Tel 1900)

AUCTION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

By direction of Sir Francis P M Cook Bart, His Trustees and Cuthay Estates, Ltd  
WEST SOMERSET

Wilmington 4 miles Taunton 11 miles  
The exceptional and historic Freehold House, Agricultural and Sporting Estate  
**CUTHAY MANOR, GREENHAM, NEAR WELLINGTON**

In unspoilt country perfect  
16th-century Manor, with  
wonderful features includ-  
ing panelling and 15th  
century fireplaces  
Containing great hall &  
reception 8 bed and dress-  
ing creators 5 bedrooms  
nursery suite domestic  
offices servants flat. Main  
electricity. Garages out-  
buildings. Scottish chair  
four 4 flat. Gardens swim-  
ming pool trout fishing  
Two valuable mixed farms  
(as separate lots)

606 ACRES

Vacant Possession

Particulars, price 2/6, from the Auctioneers  
Solicitors: Messrs **WILLIAM CHARLES CROCKER**, 42, Grasschurch Street,  
London, E.C.3 (for Sir Francis and his Trustees); Messrs **FISHER, EDWARDS  
AND WASSERBURY**, 1, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (for Cuthay Estates, Ltd)  
Auctioneers: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel 1600)

By direction of Capt C R D Anger White

## THE HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE FINESHADE ABBEY, NORTHANTS

Beautiful position in well wooded park

## FINE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall 5 reception rooms  
20 bedrooms 6 bathrooms  
Modern conveniences.

Beautiful grounds with  
lake  
Nine cottages Home farm

410 ACRES

Auction (unless previously sold) during October  
Land Agents: Messrs **FISHER & CO**, Market Harborough  
Auctioneers: Messrs **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, Northampton

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## SOUTH DEVON COAST

1½ miles frontage to a well-known Estuary providing  
FIRST-RATE YACHTING FACILITIES  
A moderate sized house with Home Farm (in hand)



Occupying a delightful and sheltered situation approached by a drive the house is well equipped and in good order

Three reception rooms 7 best bed and dressing rooms staff rooms 3 bathrooms Modern domestic offices with Aga Main electricity Ample water supply Septic tank drainage Modern system of heating

Attractive gardens Stabling and garage premises

Two sets of farm buildings Five cottages and bailiff's flat

The land comprises fertile grass and arable In all about 200 ACRES at present carrying an attested herd of Guernseys

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Sole Agents Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY 15 Market Place Alton and Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (C 275)

## SURREY

A spacious red brick House half a mile from S R Station

"RUSSETTINGS," SUTTON

Vestibule and large entrance hall with cloakroom 4 good sized reception rooms 8 bedrooms 2 bathrooms dressing and b x rooms Well appointed domestic offices with staff sitting room Parquet floors

**CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT** Space for one or more garages

Matured and well timbered garden of about ½ acre **FREEHOLD**

For Sale by Auction in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Tuesday September 16 at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold)

Solicitors Messrs SPENCER GIBSON & MOY 4 High Street Sutton Auctioneers Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY Particulars 3d

Mayfair 2771  
(6 Lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W 1

## HAYWARDS HEATH 6 MILES

With frequent service of electric trains to London  
HIGHLANDS, BOLNEY, 134 ACRES  
A very attractive Residential and Agricultural property



Including a well appointed modern house erected of stone with tiled roof and occupying a delightful position amid parkland

Three reception 5 bedrooms (with fitted basins) 2 bathrooms Modern offices with two cookers Central heating Main water and electricity Modern drainage

Attractive gardens of 6 acres. Garage and stabling with flat over

Squash Court Six cottages

Excellent farm buildings with main water and electricity

7½ acres of agricultural land with farm buildings (etc.) 86 acres of woodlands

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE**

Solicitors Messrs PERRIVER & FRANKES 5 Dowgate Hill EC 4 Auctioneers Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY Particulars 1/ View by appointment only

## 20 MILES FROM LONDON

Between Egham and Chertsey

EASTLEY END, THORPE

A Residence mainly of the Georgian Period

Lounge hall 4 reception rooms billiard room 3 principal bedrooms and 2 bath rooms 5 guest or secondary bedrooms and a bathroom 2 servants bedrooms ample domestic offices Main electricity gas and water Cesspool drainage

Garage and stabling block Entrance lodge chauffeur's flat

Timbered Pleasure Grounds Walled Kitchen Garden Large Orchard

About 7½ ACRES Vacant Possession of the main residence

For sale by Auction in October (unless sold privately)

Solicitors Messrs HORN & HIRSH 4 Lincoln Inn Fields W C 2 Auctioneers Messrs DUDLEY W HARRIS & CO Staines Middlesex and Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY Particulars 1/

Telegrams  
"Galleries Waddo London."

Reading 4441  
Regent 0232/2377

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD READING 4 ALBANY COURT YARD PICCADILLY W 1

Under a low reserve—to close an estate being the unusual portion of an important estate

## BERKSHIRE

Between Wargrave and Henley 3½ miles from London

### Sale of "TEMPLE COMBE"

A well-known country seat in rural country  
(Grand views)

Approached by a long winding carriage drive with lodge entrance it has halls 5 reception rooms 17 bed and dressing rooms 3 bathrooms etc

SPLENDID STABLES FARMERY

GARDENER'S COTTAGE

CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT

Auctioneers Messrs NICHOLAS 1 Station Road Reading, and 4 Albany Court Yard Piccadilly W 1

A very fine wall 1 kitchen garden with glass.

WOODLANDS AND MEADOWS

IN ALL 40 ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction,  
September 30, 1947, in Reading.

Full particulars of the Solicitors Messrs TOWN & HAIN & HAIN 61 Livery St. of the Chauffeur's flat W 1 2 and of the

44 ST JAMES'S  
PLACE S W 1

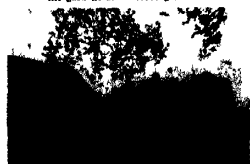
## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 2011 (2 lines)  
Regent 2240

### SUSSEX

AN IDEAL SMALL COUNTRY HOME FOR A CITY GENTLEMAN

The residence dates from the 17th century. It was added to in 1923 and subsequently all modern conveniences were installed. The whole property is in first class order and the gardens are exceedingly beautiful. Away from all main roads



Accommodation 3 sitting rooms 6 bedrooms 3 bath rooms splendid fire with maid sitting room kitchen with Aga cooker Main water Main electricity and sewer Central heating Two phone Septic tank drainage Large stone tank barn (40 ft x 16 ft) Stabling of 3 stalls 7 ACRES including a 5-acre meadow Hard tennis court kitchen garden lawn The grounds are magnificent timbered and full of interest. Many thousands of spring bulbs

Vacant Possession March, 1948

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK as above (L R 25,045)

By direction of the personal representative of the late Sir Mayson M. Boston K B F

### HIGH LANDS, ST. GEORGE'S HILL

NEAR WALTON-ON-THAMES SURREY

Attractive modern Country Residence

High situation, lovely view 2½ miles from 40 minutes by electric trains to Waterloo Adjacent to George's Hill and Ditchfield Golf Course Accommodation 6 Hall billiard room and 3 sitting rooms library 9 bedrooms 4 bathrooms Main sewer views Central heating Lodge and cottage Garage and stabling

Lowly grounds etc of about 8½ ACRES

**FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION**

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) in London on Tuesday, October 7, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors Messrs BAYLEY & CO of 9, Victoria Street S W 1 Auctioneers JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK as above. Illustrated particulars and plan on application



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Report B222 (12 lines)

Telephone: "Belantist. Plover, London"



## SUSSEX

Choice RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES suitable for specialisation as a DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM.  
"HANKHAM HALL," WESTHAM, NEAR PEVENSEY

Plenty Early Georgian Residences: Six bedrooms, bath and dressing room, 3 reception rooms, 2 offices. First-class modern buildings, suitable for small poultry shed. Three cottages (all service tenancies).

25 ACRES  
Market garden quality land. Main water and electricity to house, cottages and buildings.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For Sale by Auction on (unless sold privately).

Wednesday, September 17, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.  
Solicitors: Messrs. RLYE ROBE & CO., 10a, St. James's Street, S.W.1.  
Land Agents: Messrs. MELLERSE & HARDING, 43, St. James's Place, N.W.1.  
Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

By order of the administrators of the late A. B. St. J. Harvey's Estate.

## PETERSFIELD, HANTS

Nearly 500 ft. up amid scenic surroundings. Delightful view.

"FULWOOD HOUSE," DUNFORD WOOD



An architect designed MODERN RESIDENCE. Hall, 3 reception, dressing rooms, 5 bedrooms, compact offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

COMPANY'S REFRIGERATORS.

Garage. Chauffeur's quarters.

Greenhouse, and charming gardens and grounds, woodland and kitchen garden, in all about 18 ACRES With Vacant Possession.

For Sale by Auction on September 24 next as a whole or in two lots (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. FLAGG & CO., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: JOHN DOWLER & CO., 2, High Street, Farnham, Hants, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

In ideal situation about 250 ft. up.

## "BY THE WAY" PINNER HILL, MIDD.

On warm, sunny slope, enjoying views of indescribable beauty.

Lavishly equipped MODERN FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE



Halls, 2 reception rooms, nursery suite, 5 beds, dressing, 3 bedrooms, model offices.

All complete services.

Central heating.

Good condition.

Garage for 2.

Heated greenhouse.

Excellent terraced gardens and grounds with many features, including fine swimming pool, kitchen garden with orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

For Sale by Auction on September 17, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. H. LUMLEY & CO., 109, Piccadilly, S.W.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

(Tel.: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel.: 543)

## BRECONSHIRE

By direction of Colonel J. G. Rose, D.B.O., D.L.  
in the beautiful valley of the Uke, 2½ miles from Brecon, 15 miles from Brecon and 2½ miles from Brecon.

A well-maintained Freehold Residential Sporting and Agricultural Estate "SPENDRIN PARK," CRICKHOWELL

Stone-built Residence standing high yet in sheltered situation with south and west aspects and glorious views. Eleven bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, etc. Dining, garage, lodge and 6 cottages. Model Home Farm in hand, and other lands.

IN ALL 247 ACRES

Game covers, 11 miles of trout fishing.

VACANT POSSESSION of residence, home farm and sporting rights. For Sale by Auction at the Angel Hotel, Aberystwyth, on September 22, 1947, at 2 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. UAB, JAMES & FISHER, Aberystwyth. Joint Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. J. STRAKER CHADWICK, F.A.I., & SONS, Aberystwyth.

## KENT

Avoid the beautiful orchard lands of the county, 9 miles from Maidstone, 12 miles Tonbridge, a few minutes' walk main line station.

"SPRING GROVE," MARDEN

Luxuriously equipped

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, offices with servants' sitting and bath-rooms.

All complete services.

Large garage, stabling, old cost house, 2 cottages.

Unusually attractive well-timbered grounds and garden with ornamental dell and other features, extending

ABOUT 7 ACRES

With VACANT POSSESSION except of the 2 cottages.

For Sale by Auction on September 24 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WORDSWORTH & CO., 20, Lombard Street, E.C. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Just in the Market.

## ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE

In a secluded position, splendid condition; walking distance station and bus service.

DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER RESIDENCE

Lounge, hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 fitted baths), 2 bathrooms, compact offices, 2 garages, parquet floors, fitted gas fires. Main services. Beautiful undulating grounds, lawns, rocky water garden, vegetable ground, fruit trees.

1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £15,000

Particulars from the Agents: Messrs. HARTLEY, WHITE & BOWEN, 42, Baker Street, Weybridge, or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.52.302)

Est. 1870 W.M. WOOD, SON & GARDNER CRAWLEY, SUSSEX Tel. No. 3 (three lines)

## SUSSEX—SURREY BORDER

Within 4 miles of Horley main electric line station to London.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PART 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE



Modernised and in first-class repair throughout, possesses an abundance of rich oak beams and open fire grates, perfectly set in the heart of the country but within 5 mins. walking distance of a main coast road.

The accommodation affords 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom. Fully-styled garage, and a really delightful garden, in all approximately 1½ ACRES

All available services. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

For further particulars please apply: Wm. Wood, Son & Gardner, as above.

By direction of Lady Marguerite Bennett.

## WEALD OF KENT

In the centre of the fruit-growing country.

For Sale Freehold. "HARBORFIELD" Church Station, Maidstone

This desirable residential property situated about 4 miles from Maidstone and under 2 miles from the pretty village of Sutton Valence.

The house stands in grounds of approximately 18 ACRES (more or less) approached by a gravel drive some 300 ft. long. Beautifully constructed of quarried local sandstone with tiled gable roof, and is in an excellent structural and decorative condition. The accommodation comprises 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 spacious reception rooms, square lounge hall, compact domestic offices, central heating. Own electricity plant. Gas, water and gas. Septic tank drainage system. Garage for 2 cars. Loose boxes and stalls. Potting sheds. Heated greenhouse. Gardeners' cottage and chauffeur's annex. The grounds are extensively laid out and consist of a large park, lawn, orchard, full-size tennis lawn, bowling green, etc. The whole forming a small and attractive residential estate. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, subject to contract. The property is offered for sale by private treaty, will be offered by auction in the Autumn. Sole Agents and Auctioneers: GARNOLD SMITH & CO., 10, Strand Street, London, W.1. Tel.: BRISTOL 577-1.

Report  
2504

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
POCAHONTAS, W.I.

## WEST SUSSEX

About half a mile from the coast and within easy reach of  
Tisbury, Chichester and Goodwood.

**DELIGHTFUL OLD GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE**  
Spectacularly situated in a beautiful position.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms & bedrooms, 3 bathrooms  
Amenities at present used as a gardener's cottage and can  
easily be adapted as a bedroom and bathroom.

Complete electricity and water. Central heating.  
Two garages, piggy outbuildings.

Inexpensive gardens including kitchen garden etc. in all  
about 1/2 acre.

**PRICE FRESHOLD £7,000 VACANT POSSESSION**  
Agents OSBORN & MERCER, as above (17,754)

## EAST DEVON

In a splendid position some 500 feet above sea level with sur-  
rounding aspect. Within easy reach of Exeter.

**A Delightful Residence of the Georgian  
Period**

Hall 3 reception billiards room 12 bedrooms 3 bathrooms  
Own electricity. Excellent water supply. Central heating.

Stabling for 8. Garage  
Well laid out gardens with large tennis courts walled  
kitchen garden vineyard peach house etc. the whole  
extending to

## ABOUT 5 ACRES

## FOR SALE, FRESHOLD

Are to OSBORN & MERCER as above (1,801)

## WEST SOMERSET

Occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding  
extensive views.

**IN THE CENTRE OF THE STAG HUNTING  
COUNTRY IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR**

With a mile of first-class fishing.

**AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL  
RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL  
ESTATE**

including  
**A CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE**

containing 3 reception rooms 10 bedrooms 4 bathrooms  
attic rooms.

Central heating. Electric light.  
Ranges of stabling garages and farm buildings.

**TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES**  
Delightful ornamental gardens.

**PARKLIKE GROUNDS BATHING POOL**  
Tennis court fine kitchen garden pasture and farmlands.

In all

## ABOUT 20 ACRES

**FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE TO ENSURE A  
QUICK SALE**

Joint Agents OSBORN & MERCER as above and  
Messrs CHAMN & THOMAS 1 Bankers Street Minehead  
Somerset (17,842)

## WEST WYLLIE

Enjoying all the benefits of beautiful country yet within 35  
minutes of London by splendid service of electric trains.

**A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE**  
In excellent order and ready for immediate occupation.

Dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom  
All main services. Large garage.

Charming well timbered gardens orchard etc.

## ABOUT 1 ACRE

**FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION**

Sole Agents OSBORN & MERCER, as above (17,860)

## ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS

Delightfully situated, high up, commanding magnificent views  
and within easy daily reach of London.

**AN ATTRACTIVE WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE**  
In first-class decorative condition, well planned and  
quite up to date.

Hall 3 reception rooms 7 bedrooms 2 baths  
All main services. Central heating.

**TWO BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID  
FLAT OVER**

Extensive grounds with orchard. Kitchen garden, 3 grass  
tennis courts, hard court (needs resurfacing), the whole  
extending to

## ABOUT 5 ACRES

## PRICE FRESHOLD ONLY £6,950

Quick sale desired as owner going abroad.  
Inspected at a highly recommended by the Owner's  
Agents Messrs OSBORN & MERCER as above (17,920)

A MOUNT ST  
LONDON W1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Greenvor  
1038 23

**BETWEEN BLETCHLEY AND BUCKINGHAM**

Hunting with W. Haddon Chase, Bicester and Great Ouse  
Market Town 1 mile. Main line station 2 miles.



**EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF DISTINCTION** Pleasing red brick well set  
by time on rising ground 1/2 mile park of about 1/2 acre intersected by fast  
flowing stream, drive approach, from village road. Facing south, 3 reception 6 bed  
3 bath main services, radiators. Garage, stabling cottage. Lovely terraced garden  
lawns fully stocked kitchen garden walled on three sides fruit trees, good grazing  
shady forest and ornamental trees etc. **POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**  
**FRESHOLD £16,000** or near. Ready to occupy without delay. Very highly  
recommended from personal knowledge by Messrs A. J. Reed Agents (see above)

Amidst beautiful rolling country in the triangle contained by  
**BASINGSTOKE, READING AND NEWBURY**



**SMALL BUT REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE OLD ENGLISH RESIDENCE**  
Modernised regardless of cost. If of old oak 4 bedrooms 2 bathrooms hall and  
2 reception rooms (one oak panelled) built with fine stone, electric light, ungalvan-  
ised water supply, Garage, with 2 rooms, etc. Stabling etc. **10 ACRES**  
**GARDENS OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT TWO PADDOCKS** In all about  
1/2 acre **FRESHOLD £5,800**

Or see Agents RA PH PAY & TAYLOR as above

Greenvor 2336  
8 lines

## TURNER LORD &amp; RANSOM

127 MOUNT ST LONDON W1

To agents  
Turner Lord & Ransom

IN LOVELY WOODED COUNTRY FINE HIGH SEVEN VALLIES PROTECTED BY FRESHWATER

**"BARLEY END," NEAR TRING, HERTS**

Near the old village of Aldbury and Ashridge  
Quiet, peaceful rural surroundings easy reach  
London by rail and car

**A CHARMING OLD COUNTRY  
HOUSE MODERNISED**

Courtyard hall 4 reception rooms cloakroom  
7 potential bed and dressing rooms 8 servants  
rooms 5 bathrooms offices Central heating  
and independent hot water Main water

Electricity Radiators

Cottage wing having hall, 2 sitting rooms  
kitchen 5 bedrooms bathroom, radiators etc

**TERRACED GROUNDS**



There is law room garden fruit and kitchen  
garden heated glass house and paddocks Garage  
etc about

**10 ACRES FRESHOLD**

A further paddock about 9 acres and small  
wood might be had if desired

**For Sale by Auction at Winchester House  
Old Broad Street London EC2**  
on Tuesday September 23 at 2.30 pm  
(unless previously disposed of by private  
contract)

Particulars of the above in the TURNER LORD  
AND RANSOM 127 Mount Street Greenvor  
No 127 W1

184 BROMPTON ROAD  
LONDON SW2

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDRY

Kensington  
0158 3

## NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

**EXACTLY THE CLASS OF COUNTRY HOUSE REQUIRED TO DAY**

**JUST OFFERED WILL BE QUICKLY SOLD**

**MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER**

Beautifully built with every convenience. Beautiful drawing room 24 ft x 17 ft  
2 other reception rooms excellent offices, 6 bedrooms 2 baths. Main water. On a  
electricity Central heating Telephone Garage including profile kitchen garden

Small goldfish pond and 7 acres. **VACANT POSSESSION FRESHOLD**

Sole Agents BENTALL HORSLEY & BALDRY 184, Brompton Road S W 2

## VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH

OF THE MOST FIRST CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE  
710 ACRES

## CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Most attractive in the area. 11 reception rooms 2 baths. Well-equipped out-  
standing garden. Ideal for use as a main residence throughout  
the year. Garden. Tennis court. Hurdle racing garden etc.

Secondary road etc. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Large 4 acre  
vine cottages. Very good shoot etc.

## VACANT POSSESSION FRESHOLD

Sole Agents BENTALL HORSLEY & BALDRY 184 Brompton Road S W 2 (Kensington 0152 3)

Grosvenor 1883  
(4 lines)

# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1776)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Robert Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Mecklen St.,  
Balgrove Sq.,  
and 85, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

## IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

In favourite part of Surrey, comprising

**AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** completely renovated and modernised containing 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms. Modern domestic office. All main services. New electric central-heating system. Septic tank drainage. 5 cottages (two recently rebuilt with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, new electric lights and water connected. Allocated and 7.1. Home Farm with attractive farmhouse, bungalow, buildings with cowsheds for 20.

(More land can be purchased or rented adjoining.)

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VAGANT POSSESSION**

All further particulars of the following Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.1817)

## BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

Very convenient for City or West End, 23 miles south.

Rural position 400 ft. up with magnificent views.

**THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN EXCELLENT ORDER**

Panelled lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9/11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; central heating, main services. Garage, workshop, cottage.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 18 ACRES**

Reasonable Price. Vacant Possession

Photographs, etc. from the Owner's Agents as above. (A.2707).

## HANTS, WITHIN 2 MILES OF STATION

Close to bus service. South aspect. 400 ft. above sea. Secluded position.

**REPUTED TO DATE FROM JACOBSEAN TIMES**

Delightful little Residence containing, on 5 floors only, 8 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, good office. Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Central heating. Three garages, stabling of 2 loose boxes, hall and harness room, useful buildings, 2 cottages, pretty matured gardens with excellent tennis court, clipped yew, kitchen garden, meadow surrounded by fine belt of beech trees with woodland walk.

**IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION**

Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above.

(A.3008)

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 8481

**WANTED. USUAL COMMISSION REQUIRED**

### FOR ACTIVE PURCHASERS

**LIANTS, BEAKS OR WILTS. GENUINE PERIOD HOUSE WITH OAK BEAMS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES.** Must be secluded position. Five eight bedrooms sufficient. Well laid out grounds maintained by one gardener; paddock; preferably 10 ACRES upwards. Will pay good price—Reference "Winchester." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.

**BUCKS. HERTS OR ESSEX. ATTRACTIVE MODERN OR OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE** with about 8-9 bedrooms; cottage for gardener. Secluded gardens of 1 or 2 ACRES. **PRICE UP TO £10,000.**—Reference "Luton." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.

**GENTLEMAN'S SMALL ESTATE WITHIN 100 MILES SOUTH OR SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON. PERIOD HOUSE** (preferable 5-6 bedrooms), 10-20 ACRES, cottage and buildings. Good price paid. —Reference "Agriculture." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.

**SURREY OR SUSSEX. REALLY GOOD MODERN RESIDENCE** in first-class condition, 6 bedrooms minimum. Enough land for seclusion. **WILL PAY UP TO £10,000.**—Reference, "Victoria." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.

## OLD KENTISH MILL HOUSE WITH TROUT FISHING

In a beautiful situation adjoining the parklands of a large estate. Three miles from Ashford, 11 from Hythe and Dymchurch, and just over one hour by rail from London.



OF IMMENSE APPEAL.

Added to, restored and modernised.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Two garages. Cottage.

Delightful gardens intersected by mill stream recently stocked with trout. Orchard and productive vegetable garden.

4½ ACRES. £9,800

**WILL APPEAL TO THOSE WITH ARTISTIC TASTES**

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1

(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.

(Regent 4685)

## HILLINGTON, WALTON-ON-THAMES

In a pleasing position, convenient for the station, with frequent service of electric trains to Watford under 30 minutes journey.

### THE VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

in excellent order with choice decorations. Central heating, main services, etc. Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, oak panelled study, delightful room, panelled dining room, large lounge, oak staircase.

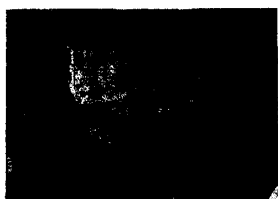
Garage for 2 cars.

Very attractive and well stocked pleasure garden, in all

**ABOUT 1 ACRE**

To be Sold by Auction on September 10 next, or privately beforehand.

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Regent 4685), and Tottenham Court Road, W.1.



SALISBURY  
(Tel. 2491)

## WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

### WILTS-DORSET BORDERS

12 miles Salisbury. 12 miles Bradford. 16 miles Wimbourn.

### CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In pretty townland village.

Hall, 3 reception, 5 principal beds, bath, domestic office.

Gardener's bungalow.

Garage, Stabling.

**10 ACRES**

Central heating throughout.

**POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**

**PRICE (Subject to formal contract) £9,500**

### NORTH WILTS

2 miles Devizes. 10 miles Trowbridge. 20 miles Swindon. 21 miles Salisbury.

### FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

on a picked site with magnificent views.

4 reception, 6 principal and 5 secondary beds, 4 baths, servants' quarters and domestic office. Aga cooker.

2 cottages, farmyard and 2-acre lake, about

**40 ACRES**

in all.

Possession of all but 7 acres.

Grid electricity. Main water. Modern drainage.

**PRICE (Subject to formal contract) \$12,000**



Further particulars of the above properties from WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury (Tel. 2491—3 lines) and at Romsey (Tel. 120) and Ringwood (Tel. 191).

5, MOUNT ST.  
LONDON, W 1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Greeneven 2121 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

*By order of Executors.*

## THE LOWER EATON ESTATE, NEAR HEREFORD

*Six miles east of Hereford. Salomon Ashurst rights in the River Wye*

**FRESHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL & RECREATIVE ATTRACTIVE LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE** Medium size Excellent order



Main electric light Ample water supply  
Garages Stabling Lodge Cottages Charming gardens with magnificent views  
Three farms good houses and buildings Fine farm of 120 ACRES in hand  
Rich pasture land Fertile stable Valuable well grown woodlands and coverts  
Pleasure park Large small holdings  
Attractive sporting shooting rights

**OVER 500 ACRES IN ALL**

For Sale by Auction at Hereford on September 25, 1947, as a whole or in Lots (unless previously disposed of privately)  
Joint Auctioneers Messrs TOMES, BAKER & HADLEY Ltd Hereford (2184) and Messrs CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, Greenvase Square W 1

## OVERLOOKING THE FIRTH OF CLYDE

*Magnificent Highland scenery Sea coast frontage*

**A DELIGHTFUL HOME**



In perfect order Completely modernised Fourteen bedrooms 6 bath rooms hall 4 reception rooms Billiards room Electric light Central heating Aga cooker Home farm with pedigree herd buildings Eight modern land cottages Three sheep runs Fishing Golf Shooting Yachting

**ABOUT 2,400 ACRES**

**FRESHOLD FOR SALE PRICE £30,000**

Sole Agents CURTIS & HENSON 5 Mount Street, Greenvase Square W 1 (Gros 2181)

Chartered  
Surveyors

## EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

36, BERKELEY STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1

Mayfair 8016  
(3 lines)

### "HAMBLE MEADS," WARSASH

*Overlooking the Hamble River and Southampton Water*

Magnificent position with special appeal to vacationers

### A UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER

containing entrance hall pillared lounge living room and study Complete up to date domestic quarters 9/10 bedrooms and 5 bathrooms

Main water and electricity Central heating through out

DOUBLE GARAGE

Paved terrace 100 ft long facing the river

It is a valuable garden of over AN ACRE



**FOR SALE BY AUCTION LATE SEPTEMBER WITH POSSESSION (unless disposed of privately)**

See Agents EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS 36 Berkeley Street W 1

### LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR

*of stone and half timbered work in a delightful setting*

### 110 MILES FROM LONDON

**FOR SALE WITH 34 ACRES**

or with the Home Farm additional if required

Five great hall 3 reception rooms 15 bedrooms

a bathroom

2 bays and 2 cottages

Stabling for 6 Gearing for 8

Main water and electricity Central heating

An outstanding property almost without rival of its type

Sole Agents EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS 36 Berkeley Street W 1 (Gros 2181)

Central  
2844/9/47

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799  
AUCTIONEERS (CHARTERED SURVEYORS) LAND AGENTS  
29 FLEET STREET LONDON E C 4

Telegrams:  
"Farebrother London"

### EIRE, COUNTY KILDARE

Dublin 32 miles Kildare Town 6 miles

### WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

SIX PRINCIPAL AND 4 SECONDARY  
BEDROOMS 2 BATHROOMS LOUNGE  
HALL 4 RECEPTION ROOMS

ELECTRIC LIGHT

CENTRAL HEATING

GARAGE



GARDENER'S LODGE

STABLES AND FARM BUILDINGS

PEARL FISH AND KITCHEN GARDENS  
AND 5 PASTURE FIRMS

In all about 30 ACRES

**TO BE SOLD FRESHOLD**

(subject to Contract)

For further particulars: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

HARROW, FINNEY  
and BEACONSFIELD

## CORRY & CORRY

20, LOWNDSE STREET S W 1 SLOAN 0436 (3 lines)

CHALFONT ST PETER  
and RICKMANSWORTH

### SURREY

*In beautiful position protected by National Trust Land*

**SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE**  
having literary associations and in excellent order  
Lounge hall drawing room dining room billiards room  
with sprung dance floor computer offices 6 principal  
bedrooms 2 dressing 4 baths Staff Sal  
Complete central heating Main electric light and water  
Two cottages Three garages Two greenhouses Drains  
etc Workshop and other outbuildings  
Delightful undulating grounds with tennis croquet and  
other lawn, summer house, etc and 5 acres natural  
woodland

Confidently recommended by the Agents

In all about 10 ACRES FRESHOLD £12,500, or Residence, 1 Cottage and 8 Acres, £12,500.

S.182



Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Woods,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

By direction of Mrs. P. G. MacLennan.

CIRENCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## THE WELL-KNOWN EASTINGTON ESTATE

FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



Four reception, 7 bedrooms,  
2 bathrooms, good domestic  
office.  
Gardens and grounds, Ber-  
vanc's flat, CAPITAL  
SMALL MIXED FARM OF  
104 ACRES  
Covered by 9 Dutch barn.  
Stabling. Outwold barn.  
Main electricity. Estate  
road, 20 ACRES surround-  
ing land. Thirteen  
picturesque cottages.

Vacant Possession (except certain cottages)

For Sale by Auction in lots, unless sold privately, at Cirencester on September 18  
HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Cirencester, and Farlington, Berks; JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,  
23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## 12 MILES SOUTH-WEST FROM HYDE PARK CORNER

Within 300 yards of Green Lane and the river.

Fine Reception of a Georgian House perfectly quiet and secluded



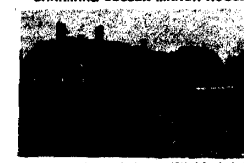
12, 07.5 ACRES.

Nine bedrooms, 2 dressing  
rooms, 4 sitting rooms, 4  
bathrooms, central heating.  
All mains. Lodge, 2 flats;  
garage. Ornamental lake,  
beautifully timbered  
grounds.

For Sale with Vacant Possession.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (22,489)

## FONTRIDGE MANOR, ETCHINGHAM NEAR ROBERTSBURGH, SUSSEX CHARMING SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE



Lounge, 3 reception, 11 bedrooms (fitted basins) 3 bath-  
rooms, kitchen with A.B.

Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garages.  
Excellent farmery. Oasthouses. Good cottage, Paddock.

VACANT POSSESSION. ABOUT 48 ACRES  
For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on  
September 18, 1947, at Tunbridge Wells.

GREEN & COYLES, Hawkhurst, Kent, and JOHN D.  
WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## OLD PLAW HATCH, near East Grinstead

For Private Residence, Hotel or Nursing Home

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE. Panoramic lounge, 3 reception,  
office, 12 bed, 6 bath, 2 servant's flats, modern kitchen with  
Ease. Central heating. Main electricity. Garages, stabling  
and farmery. Attractive gardens and paddocks.

About 13½ ACRES

For Sale by Auction, unless sold privately, in London  
on September 18.

Chartered Land Agents: WOOD & WALFORD, East Grin-  
stead, Sussex. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,  
23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## FERRING-BY-SEA

MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH DIRECT  
SEA FRONTAGE

3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent  
servants' quarters. All main services, central heating.  
Modern lodge and garages. ABOUT 7 ACRES. Easily  
maintained gardens.

PRICE £15,000.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley  
Square, London, W.1. (31,992)

By direction of the Trustees of the Late Lord Bessall of Micklem.

## JUNIPER HILL, MICKLEHAM, SURREY

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES WITHIN  
20 MILES OF LONDON

comprising  
A Very Fine Pure  
Georgian Country House  
Superlatively modernised  
with  
Four Cottages and nearly  
100 ACRES.  
Surrounded by National  
Trust Lands.  
Large lofty rooms with  
period decorations; 4 recep-  
tion rooms, 12 bedrooms, 5  
bath, (six suites); model  
offices, all main services.



Complete automatic central heating. Electric passenger lift; private cinema, etc.

FRESHOLD. FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## BETWEEN DARTMOOR AND EXMOOR

20 miles Exeter.

ENCHANTING HOUSE 3,400 YEARS OLD (not low ceilings)

In spotless condition.

with 14 ACRES.

Four Cottages  
and Buildings for small  
F.T. Dairy herd.  
3 reception and garden  
room; 7/8 bed. (baths in  
all); 2 bath. Electricity.  
Complete central heating;  
Ease cooler, etc. Ex-  
cellent self-supporting garden.



FRESHOLD WITH POSSESSION. FOR SALE

Very highly recommended by the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23 Berkeley  
Square, London, W.1. (78,103)

## NORTH NORFOLK COAST

Cromer 3 miles. Sheringham 6 miles.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE IN PERFECT  
ORDER



5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms; modern  
offices with Aps. Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Gardens, grounds slope down to a private sandy beach.  
Well stocked kitchen garden and fruit garden with modern  
garages, cottage, 2 bed., sitting room, kitchen and bath.

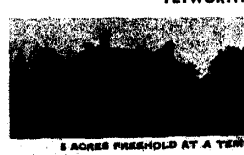
ABOUT 3 ACRES. PRICE £11,000 FRESHOLD

Inspected and recommended by Joint Sole Agents:  
JENKINS, Church Square, Cromer. Tel.: Cromer 2026.  
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (68,800)

## WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAUGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2930 & 4112.

## LOVELY COUNTRY BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND PETWORTH



## REGENCY HOUSE

In excellent condition (11  
miles from electricity  
service).

3 sitting, 7 or 8 bedrooms,  
2 baths.

Main services, central heating,  
Ease cooler.

Cottages, garage, stabling.

Old-world garden, orchard  
and paddock.

5 ACRES FRESHOLD AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

A CHARMING OLD HOUSE in lovely situation with view to Farnham Beacon  
and 5 miles Dunstable; 4 sitting, 6 bed, 5 bath; central heating, mains;  
5 cottages, stabling (1st) garage. 3½ ACRES FRESHOLD, £2,500.

OXON CHILTERNES NEAR TUNWELL. 680 feet up: a 16th-CENTURY  
COTTAGE; 4 sitting, 3 bed., bath; main; garage. NEARLY 1 ACRE  
FRESHOLD, £4,000.

## TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St. W.1

Grovecourt 2501. Telegrams: "Commenham, London."

## WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE 28 TO 100 ACRES

BENKE, 7 miles Reading, 1½ miles station. Charming old Country House, Lounge  
with hall, billiard and 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 11 bed and dressing room,  
kitchen, central heating, main electricity, Aps. Garages, stabling, cow house, 2 lodges,  
and men's rooms. Grounds with lake. Hard tennis court, cricket, pasture and  
20 ACRES or with THE ACRES including FARMHOUSE, 2 MORE  
COTTAGES AND FARM BUILDINGS.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street,  
W.1. (32,194)

MIDK-BOURN BORDERS. PERFECT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in first  
class condition. Hall, 3 reception, cloakrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5-7 bedrooms, All  
main services. Central heating. Telephone. 3 GARAGES with PLAY OVEN  
and 20 ACRES. Nearly timbered grounds. Kitchen and fruit garden and orchard.  
3 ACRES. STABLE FRESHOLD.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street,  
W.1. (32,874)

## SALES FOR QUICK SALE 28 ACRES

W.1. (32,874) 11 miles Chesham, 400 ft. up, extensive views. Very attractive.  
Alternative black and white Residence. Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, 5-7 bed. R.L.  
Garage, stabling, cottage, gardens, orchard, 9 ACRES woodland, remainder pasture.  
TRESIDDER & CO., 48 above. (32,881)

HERTS-BEDS BORDERS. 4 miles main line (New London). Late Georgian  
Residence, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 bed and dressing room. All main  
services. Telephone. 1st floor. Garage for 3. Stable. Cottage (optional). Grounds  
and grounds (all) about 10 ACRES. STABLE FRESHOLD.—TRESIDDER & CO.,  
77, South Audley Street, W.1.



**BOURNMOUTH**  
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
PROBERTS FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
B. DESEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

**NEAR BOURNEMOUTH**

Occupying a beautiful position in a typical country setting and enjoying the maximum of sunshine, 1½ miles from the railway town of Christchurch, 1½ miles Bournemouth. The unique residence of character and old-world charm. The garden, on Hurst Way, Christchurch, delightfully planned and occupying almost complete section.



The whole extending to an area of about 1 ACRE  
To be sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on  
September 11, 1947 (unless previously sold privately)  
Solicitors: Messrs. MARSHALL HAYES & JACOBS, Argyle Chambers, 19 Vale Road,  
Bournemouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, Old Christchurch Road,  
Bournemouth (Tel. 4 6000, 6 lines), and branch offices.

Enjoying unsurpassed views of the sea and parklands.

### WEST WORTHING

Occupying an unsurpassed position in the premier residential district of Worthing, within easy reach of town centre and West Worthing railway station.



**AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED MODERN DETACHED FRESHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, "PELHAM," 45 WEST PARADE.** Four bedrooms, bathroom, sun roof, balcony, 2 bathrooms, lounge, about 27 ft. long, dining room, cloakroom, excellent domestic office, central heating, oak flooring, garage, charming walled garden. **VACANT POSSESSION.** To be sold by Auction (unless previously sold) at The Marine Hotel, Bournemouth, on Wednesday, September 17, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. BORTH, BRACEY & CLARKE  
14, Southampton Place, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.1.  
Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 44-46, Old Christchurch Road, Worthing.  
Tel. 6160.

### SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

**PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCES ON THE SOUTH COAST**

Occupying a gorgeous position with unobstructed views including The Needles, Solent and the Isle of Wight.



The residence is a thoroughly unique in concept and is well constructed of brick with a thick thatched roof.

**VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £7,000 FRESHOLD**  
For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-46, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

One of the most attractive properties on the Market at the present time.

### NEW FOREST

15 miles from Bournemouth, 17 miles Southampton, 24 miles London. Of great distinction and charm. Perfectly situated in delightful country surroundings.



A CHARMING AND WELL APPOINTED DETACHED ESTATE with perfectly appointed House erected to obtain maximum amount of light and sunshine, and fitted with every modern convenience.  
Five bedrooms (4 with basins h. and c.), 2 fitted bathrooms, attractive lounge 20 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in., dining room, study, master's bedroom, lounge and sitting hall, kitchen and complete domestic office.  
Companion's electricity and power. Radiators throughout the house.  
Main water, telephone.  
Drainage installed by Messrs. Tule & Bell.  
Pleasantest cottage. Garden for tennis, swimming and croquet.  
The garden and grounds are a particularly pleasing feature of the property and are exceedingly well maintained. They include lawn, croquet lawn, stock and golf green, delightful flower beds and herbaceous borders, well-manicured lawns and well-kept garden. The whole is a most attractive and charming estate. For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-46, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. (Tel. 4 6000, 6 lines)

## FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS  
BOURNMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

**SOUTHAMPTON**  
ANTHONY S. FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
T. BRIDGES FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
BRIGHTON  
J. W. STEEN, A. KILBURN

Suitable for 18th, School or Institutional purposes.

### WIMBORNE, DORSET

One mile from the town, 10 miles from Bournemouth, adjacent to Bradstone Golf Course.

**THE IMPOSING FRESHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, MEELY HOUSE**

Twenty principal and secondary bedrooms and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, simple domestic office. On 1½ electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Septic tank drainage. Outland. 2 fitted pleasure grounds, woodland, parkland and pasture and the whole comprising an area of about 42 ACRES

Vacant Possession of the Residence and about 10 Acres of Land on completion of the purchase.

To be sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on Thursday, September 11, 1947, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).  
Solicitors: Messrs. CLARK, JENKINS & CLARK, 555, Wimborne Road, Wimborne.  
Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-46, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 4 6000, 6 lines), Southampton, Brighton and Worthing; W. S. DAWKINS, 20, St. John's Office, New Road Junction, Northbourne, Bournemouth.

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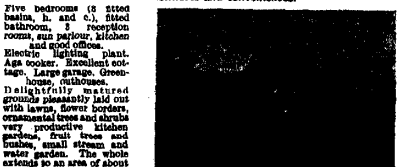
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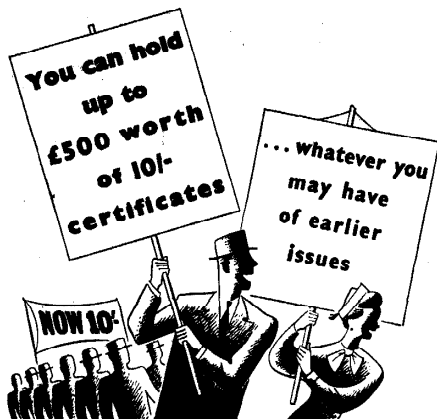
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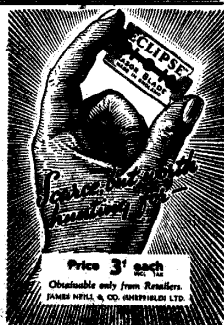
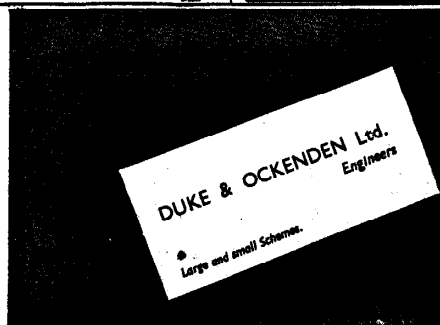
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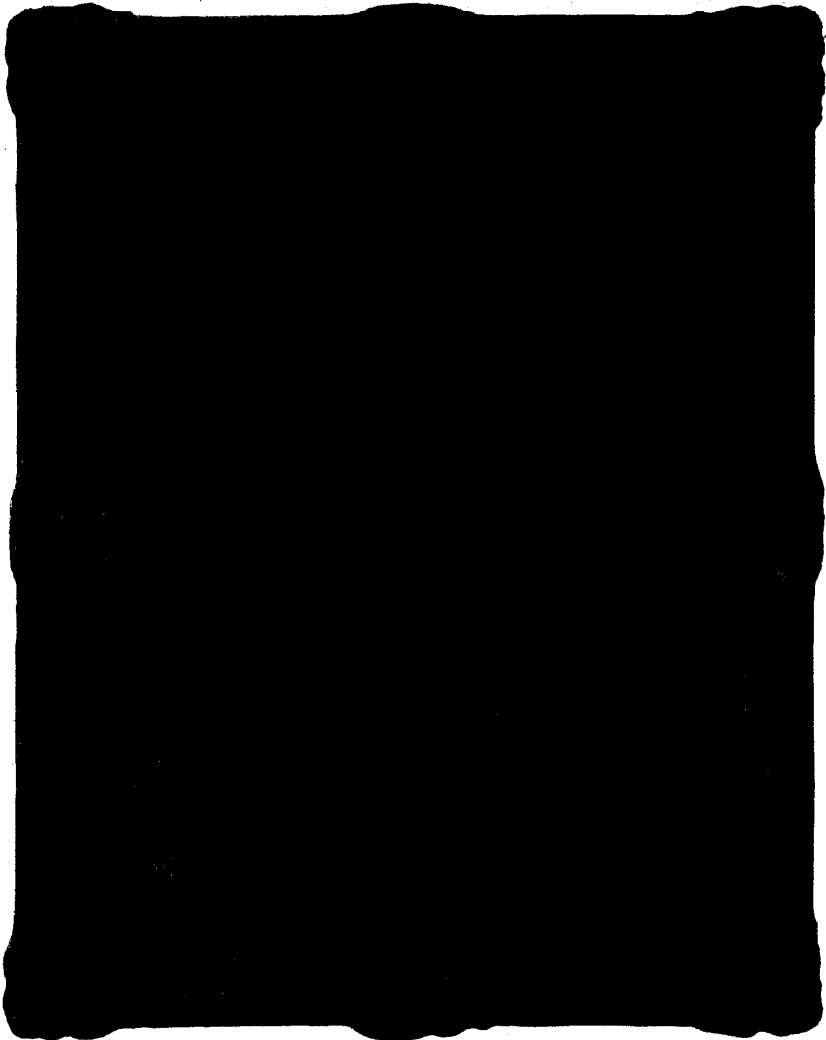
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2642

SEPTEMBER 5, 1947



*Pearl Freeman*

MISS DAPHNE BRUCE

Miss Daphne Bruce is the elder daughter of the Honourable John Bruce and a niece of Lord Aberdare

## COUNTRY LIFE

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## THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

NOBODY who wishes to help the country out of its present economic straits, or who foresees the undoubted possibility of building better on the basis of misfortunes, would say a word to deter the Government from their choice of agricultural revival as one of the chief means of dollar saving. At the same time, though the Government's agricultural policy since the war has not departed to any marked degree from that gradually worked out under the Coalition, their conversion to the idea that agricultural expansion can be made a serious financial asset and a serious contribution to restoring the balance of trade is a sudden one. When, in February, Lord Teviot proposed exactly the same plan which the Government now puts forward, and set before the House of Lords the very same figures for the necessary which is now produced, Lord Addison, while agreeing that expansion might be a good thing, refused to state a target and explicitly ruled out Lord Teviot's £100 millions as impossible of attainment. To judge by the speeches of the Minister and Mr. Herbert Morrison, the conversion is a complete one. The Government has decided, according to Mr. Morrison, that this programme of agricultural expansion must be carried out, and therefore that agriculture must be given the tools to do it. Unfortunately, it will be four years before the plan has its full effect and it might have been set on foot two years ago.

On the financial side the Government proposals are no doubt, as at present stated, acceptable to the farmer. Higher wage costs and higher costs of transport are to be covered, and the additional capital outlay involved is to be provided. "The additional sum being injected into the industry," says the Minister, "amounts to many millions over and above the necessary for recoupment of cost increases, and will help to convince the farming industry that the Government really mean business and are determined that, so far as they are concerned, all the necessary inducements and resources are being provided to enable the additional £100,000,000 necessary for the necessary. Sceptical economists may well ask what will be the price of those additions, and on what side of the balance-sheet it will appear when the £100,000,000 costs to be estimated. It is, in any case, most important that we should know whether the money is to be found by the taxpayer as subsidy, or by the consumer in enhanced prices. That is still, apparently, for Mr. Dalton to decide. It is a most vital matter when the cost of living is considered. One thing seems obvious in any case, that the cost of distribution of all kinds of food-stuffs must now be kept at the lowest possible level if costs of production and wholesale prices are not to soar. We have had

a recent example in the decontrolled fruit and vegetable market of the present disparity between costs of production and price to the consumer. Horticulture itself is capable of making a considerable contribution towards the £100 million if its expansion is wisely guided and its marketing properly developed, but here, as in the case of agriculture as a whole, development is hindered by shortage of materials (particularly of timber, glass and machinery), and the plea that no viticultural machinery should be sold abroad and that horticulture should be given adequate supplies of suitable containers is still met by the reply that dollars are short.

It is a great advantage that the new agricultural programme is in its essentials largely an extension of an already established long-term

## THE DANCE

*REMINDED of a cadence by Mozart,  
To-day I watched four brimstone butterflies  
Claiming a ballroom from the summer skies,  
Each lightly playing its appropriate part  
In a quadrille which served to charm a heart  
Late of afraid lest it had grown too wise  
For such delightful trivialities—  
Too wise, too sad for all such artless art.*

*How strange it is to think that sights like this,  
Which yield to jaded minds a moment's bliss,  
May, so experience teaches, long outlast  
All but the shrewdest, most peremptory pain:  
How often shall I think with joy again  
Of those four butterflies, too-woman dust!*

RALPH LAWRENCE.

programme which takes account of nutritional needs at home as well as the need to reduce imports from abroad. As Sir John Boyd Orr said in his recent report on the world food situation, the need for increasing the world's wealth by the better use of the world's resources. It is not only in Britain that these problems have to be faced. World food production, in order to keep pace with the increasing population, will need to be doubled within the next twenty-five years or the shortages will be impossible to meet. Sir John also sees danger ahead in the fact that, so far as the world's food credits, other countries beside our own, which were formerly large importers of food, will tend to become self-supporting. This, he fears, might later on cause the appearance of unmarketable surpluses, leading to the same chaos as that of 1929.

## THE CURTAILED ROAD PLAN

IT is consonant with the general economic situation that the web of new radial and ring motor roads envisaged in the Greater London Plan should have been reduced after realistic examination by the Ministries of Transport and Planning. Of the ten "autobahns" suggested, four only have been approved, namely those in the districts of Epsom, Exeter, S. Birmingham and Brighton. The rest are to be developed on existing alignments with by-passes as required, and will not be for motor traffic only. They comprise the Gloucester, North, Norwich, Ipswich, Dover and Portsmouth Routes. Thus non-industrial East Anglia and Kent are not to be further motorised, for which residents may on the whole be thankful. On the other hand, the outer "E" Ring, at the radius of St. Albans, Egham, Redhill, Sevenoaks and Dartford-Purfleet tunnel, which was sketchy in the Plan, is to be continuous and the principal girdle round London, while the "D" Ring is eliminated as a motor road. The "Barnet and west of London" But the "C" Ring, approximating to the North and South Circular Road, is to be completed with a river crossing at Walthamstow-Woolwich. Engineers contend that this is short-sighted not to proceed with the six abandoned speedways, but this programme seems quite sufficiently ambitious.

## A GREAT CRICKET SEASON

THE recent fine weather has done a good turn to many people, and not least to the cricketers and those who watch them. The revenues of the county clubs have bounded up so that some that were not very prosperous have

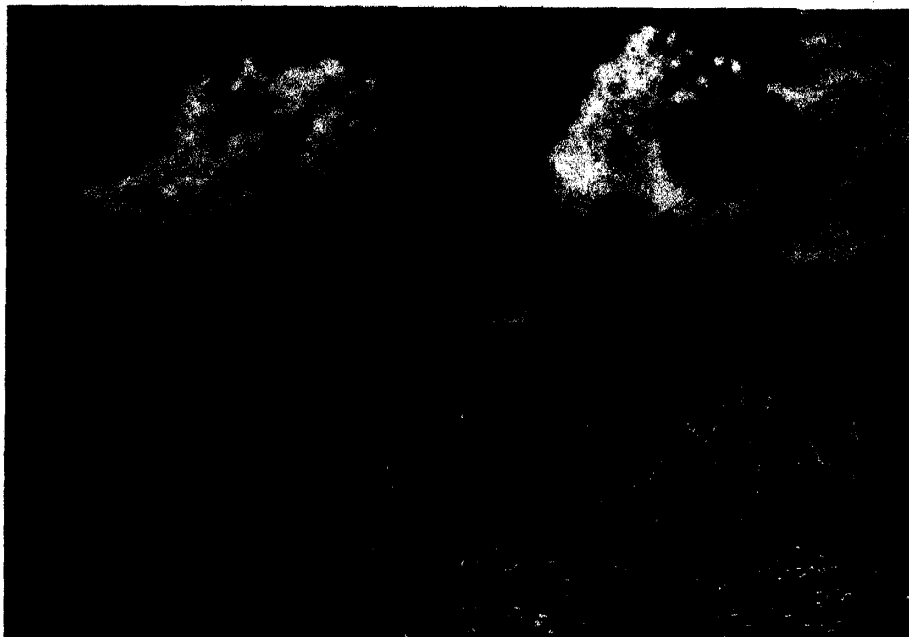
not merely got out of their difficulties but put away a little nest egg against a rainy season. Benefits of famous professionals have been set on record. Despite the hard winters and the spate of runs there have been plenty of exciting matches played to a finish. It has been a great season, and if it has not discovered quite as much bowling as we should like to see with a view to next summer's Test matches, it is good that plenty of good young cricketers have been encouraged to play. The hard winters and the country. Middlesex, already rich, seem to have found one of really remarkable promise in the seventeen-year-old schoolboy, Ian Bedford, who displayed all the skill and enterprise of an experienced spin bowler against Surrey. Yorkshire, temporarily impoverished by the retirement of several older heroes, will soon regain their high estate with such new-comers as Smithson, Lester and Aspinall, and the same might be said of several other counties. Meanwhile an illustrious veteran, for so he must now almost be termed, in G. O. Allen, has been chosen with general approval to lead the touring team in the West Indies. He is still capable of a fine innings, and some destructive overs, but his chief assets are his long experience and the fact that he has made so good and popular a captain in Australia.

## FUTURE OF THE CORNCRACK

THE report of the British Trust for Ornithology on the distribution of the corncrack bears out the generally accepted view that the remarkable decrease in the bird's numbers over much of Britain during the past half century is due chiefly to the increased use of the mowing-machine and the consequent decrease in the hay to begin haying earlier, the south and the east of England, where the falling-off in population has been most marked, up to 90 per cent. of the grass has been mown by machine for the past 50 years; in the highlands and islands of Scotland and in north-west Ireland, where the decline did not begin until the 1880s, it is only within the last decade that mowing by machinery has reached such proportions. In the area where the bird has decreased most not less than 75 per cent. of the hay crop is cut during incubation and the first fortnight of fledging; in the districts where it still flourishes, enough hay is cut during the mowing is done after the young are a fortnight old and thus able to look after themselves. A further spread in the use of the mowing-machine clearly might reduce the bird to a rarity over nearly all of the British Isles. There is also the danger of an increase in cutting for silage, which takes place during the weeks before cutting for hay, and for grass-drying, which is an important feature of the Government's expansion plans. All in all, the corncrack's future does not look very promising.

## MABLETHORPE'S MERMAID

MERMAIDS have been coming into their own since there were lately two plays being simultaneously acted in London theatres dealing with these charming monsters. This boom, however, does not seem to extend to Lincolnshire. It was proposed at a meeting of the Mablethorpe and Sutton Urban District Council to adopt as its town emblem a mermaid riding on a fish. It was thereupon objected by some councillors, overcome by mermaidly modesty, that the lady had not enough clothes on. Perhaps they would have preferred her as described by an ancient author, who said that mermaids were not fabulous to add to the fact that a mermaid was skaled all over. "One member wanted to know whether she was riding her fish side-saddle. He, it would seem, had made an insufficient study of anatomy. It is not known how he voted after the facts had been made clear to him. Another thought such creatures were out-of-date, presumably as the old-fashioned watering-place. Nobody urged that as a mermaid had a fish's tail of her own it was a work of supererogation to mount her on a fish, but in any case Oberon saw "a mermaid on a dolphin's back" so that this objection would hardly stand. After a spirited contest the design was approved by eight votes to six, and Mablethorpe will have its alliterative symbol after all.



Percy G. Luck

HARVEST-TIME ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS

## A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

WHEN one travels up to London from Hampshire these days, one obtains a good view of the surrounding countryside, partly because the railway track for most of the way is in the nature of an embankment as opposed to a cutting, and partly also because one usually stands in the corridor instead of sitting in a corner seat. This is one of the penalties one pays for living on 'a route that feeds a most popular seaside resort, and during the months of August and September, whether one travels by rail or by road, one is constantly reminded of this drawback to one's choice of residence. For the greater part of the way the track runs through first-class farm lands which are most efficiently farmed, and from what I see from my standpoint in the corridor, agriculture here has not suffered from the adverse weather conditions of the early months of the year to the same extent as in the rest of the British Isles.

DURING a journey to London I always obtain a quite optimistic opinion of the state of the crops in England until I read in my newspaper a report on the country generally and realise I have been viewing something well above the average. I catch a glimpse also of pheasants feeding outside the small woods and sometimes coveys of partridges among the roots, which are not high enough yet to hide them. From this I am led to believe that the shooting season will be better than conditions in other parts lead one to expect, and one way and another the countryside in this part of the world seems to put all its best features in the shop windows.

Here and there the railway track runs near stretches of the famous Itchen, and farther to the north one obtains a fleeting view of the Wyre and some smaller streams that I have never identified for certain; but, though it is commonly

believed that all the waters of the British Isles are over-fished, I have never managed yet to detect an angler on the banks of these little rivers. Then the scenery changes as one runs northwards into red-brick and red-tiled suburbia, but there is just one small patch of open country intervening between Surbiton and Malden, in which buildings are now rapidly encroaching, where one sees what remains of the poor little Mole. Many years ago I walked up the very rural banks of this small stream and saw among other things a fisherman catch a three-quarter-pound trout on a worm; and it was a very fine conditioned trout, too. The unhappy little Mole does not look as if it could hold fish now, and I imagine the time is close at hand when, like so many of London's forgotten trout streams, it will be packed up into a culvert for the greater part of its length.

THE MOLE, however, is not the last manifestation of country life that one comes across before reaching London proper at Waterloo, for suddenly, after passing a particularly large and nauseating refuse dump and a sewage farm, one sees among a maze of dingy factories near Earlsfield a tiny stretch of the once famous Wandie, which in some remarkable fashion has managed to escape the inroads of modern civilisation at its worst. Here there is a very small patch of green meadow-land about the size of a cricket pitch, there are two or three large willow trees overhanging the water, along the banks there is still something in the nature of camp-shedding, and through this tiny oasis of other days the Wandie flows as it did in the

days when Nelson fished it during his time ashore at Merton before Trafalgar.

This little relic of the past is so circumscribed that with the passage of the train it has come and gone before one has had time to notice the colour of the water and decide whether Nelson could have caught a trout there to-day or not. Moreover, since he lived some little distance away at Merton House, it is possible that this particular stretch of water was not on his usual beat. I have an idea, though, that there was a mill here in the past, and that in the deep pool above the weir and in the run below it some good fish lay, since the Wandie, though it is difficult to realise it now, was once a chalk-stream. I like to think, therefore, that, on his last evening at his home, Nelson fished this particular stretch and caught a brace of the big ones that were rising under the willows.

A WOULD-BE ornithologist who has recently started to study birds and their movements has asked me a question concerning that late summer visitor, the nightjar, whose nocturnal churring once disturbed my night's rest, though to-day I can no longer hear the low-pitched note. After nights of careful stalking he has discovered that the nightjar's nest is not a nest at all, but merely a slight depression in the ground. He wishes to know if this is anything to do with the existing housing difficulty, and whether the nightjar, finding herself unable to obtain building materials, has to manage without. I have assured him that the present shortage has nothing to do with her primitive methods, and that to my certain knowledge the goat-sucker, as the bird is called in Dorset, has refrained from anything in the nature of building operations for at least the forty years since I first made acquaintance with it.



# THROUGH HISTORIC SURREY & SUSSEX

ONE of the examples that London sets provincial cities is that most of the roads out of it are easy and direct. The Worthing road is no exception, although one has nearly ten miles to cover before bricks and mortar come to an end.

Starting along the Kennington Road, most famous for its Oval, the headquarters of Surrey cricket, one gets one's first glimpse of early history, for here was established the hock-tide that is still practised at Hungerford and one or two other places. Hardicnut died at the royal palace here, either from poisoning or from excessive drinking; at any rate, hock-tide, with its promiscuous kisses, was established to celebrate the event, which does not suggest that the people were mourning the loss of a popular king. Then away past Clapham Common, through Balham and Tooting, two of the most popular London suburbs, past South Wimbledon, the Cheams and Norwiche Park, till the by-pass leaves Ewell to the right. The old name of Etwelle stood for the streams which once ran through the streets of the last-named place, and there are still some old houses in the High Street with outcrops of upper storeys.

At the end of the by-pass keep straight on into Epsom, famous for its salts and racecourse. Epsom was only a hamlet until 1618, when the wells were discovered, but by the beginning of the 18th century it had become a resort of all the fashion of London. In 1715, however, when the old well was closed, it collapsed. From the 17th century Epsom had its horse races; then, at a dinner party in 1779, the Oaks was founded, followed by the Derby. So, for one week every year, Epsom is a place of national fame; it then subsides for the next fifty-one weeks into a pleasant, residential town.

In the church there are Flaxman and Chantrey monuments and a "vinegar" Bible, so called because in that edition "vinegar" is printed for "vineyard" in the heading of the well-known parable. There are several 18th-century houses in Church Street, including Pitt House, with Elizabethan and Caroline carved figures. Waterloo House, in the High Street, was originally the New Inn, built for the accommodation of fashionable visitors in the 17th century; the King's Head is the house at which Samuel Pepys stayed; adjoining it is the house, now a café, that was occupied by Nell Gwyn when Charles II was there.

So on through Ashted, where the church, over to the left, stands in what was once a Roman camp. Pre-Roman remains have been discovered in part of the fosse. The inn with the curious name, The Leg of Mutton and

By R. T. LANG

Cauliflower, is an old coaching-house. The City of London Freeman's School is in the park where Charles II, James II and William III were entertained. Then straight along the Leatherhead by-pass to Lord Beaverbrook's home, Cherlock Court, and along the by-pass to Mickleham (Fig. 2). In the church (where Fanny Burney was married) there are two curious seats, made from an old tombstone, which were found in 1823. One entry in the records here throws an interesting light on restrictions 300 years ago. In 1632 Lady Frances Stydole was granted a licence owing to illness, "to eat flesh in Lent"; the next year the whole family developed the same illness and obtained a similar licence!

Burford Bridge lies at the foot of Box Hill, a delightful spot on which to idle away a summer afternoon. Lord Nelson is said here to have bidden his last farewell to Lady Hamilton before leaving for the Battle of Trafalgar. John Keats finished *Endymion* at the inn here in 1815. George Meredith lived at Flint Cottage (Fig. 1) and Daniel Defoe in the old rooms of a modern house just over the bridge. *Robinson Crusoe*, incidentally, was the first newspaper serial; it appeared as a feuilleton in *Heathcote's Intelligence*.

Then along the by-pass that cuts out Dorking, beyond the end of which there is a grand view of Leith Hill, rising magnificently to the right. The church at Capel is 18th century; the almshouses are modern (1871), but picturesque. The country is now exceedingly pretty; soon we enter Sussex, to which Rudyard Kipling paid loving tribute.

*Here through the strong and shadeless days*

*The twinkling silence thrills;*

*Or little, lost, Down churches praise*

*The Lord who made the hills:*

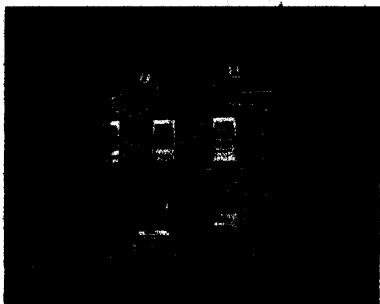
*But here the Old Gods guard their round,*

*And, in her secret heart,*

*The heathen kingdom Wilfrid found*

*Dreams as she dwells apart.*

The dreams become reality as one travels steadily southward to any one of what Swinburne termed its "girdle-jewels of gleaming towns." It was in the mill pond at Warnham



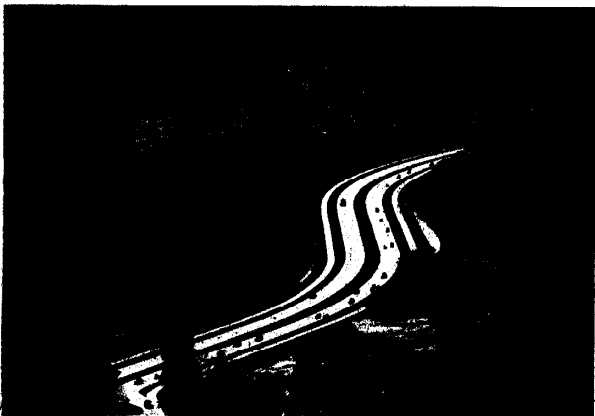
1.—FLINT COTTAGE, BOX HILL; THE HOME OF GEORGE MEREDITH

that P. B. Shelley, as a child, used to sail his little boat, fearful of the great tortoise that was said to haunt it.

A short distance from Warnham comes Horsham, which neolithic remains prove was occupied by primeval man. The name is said to have arisen from the fact that horse-shoes were made here for the army of Edward I, but the place was known as Hesh-ham, the horse-meadow, so long before that as 947. Another claim is that the name came from Horsa, the companion of Hengist. The town hall, 300 years old, was rebuilt in 1888; near it stands the postbox that was used for letters going by the mail coaches. Horsham Park, now the headquarters of the U.D.C., is a good specimen of the old brickwork of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. There is some excellent timber in the grounds, including a tulip tree, 104 feet high, which is one of the finest in England. The ancient stocks, the whipping-post and the bull ring (bulls were baited here till 1813) may be seen in the museum.

The Causeway (Fig. 4), leading from the main street to the church, and lined with chestnuts and limes, is a lovely street of old houses. St. Mary's Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1865, but it has still some of its original 13th-century work, tombs of the Shelleys, a 14th-century de Braose monument, a 15th-century canopy tomb and a spire 136 ft. high. Horsham has the dubious honour of having been the last place where a criminal was pressed to death (in 1735)—one of the most hideous of the old punishments. The grammar school, which was founded in 1532 and rebuilt in 1893, is now an elementary school. Two miles south-west of the town lies the famous public school, Christ's Hospital. Founded by Edward VI for orphan children, it is better known as the Bluecoat School, because of the dress of the boys, a blue coat with yellow stockings. Until about a hundred years ago a yellow petticoat and blue cap were also included. S. T. Coleridge, Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb were all "bluecoat boys." The Needles, on the right of the road out of the town, is said to have been built about 1466.

Climbing out of the town, one passes, on the left, beautiful Denne Park with its celebrated double avenue of limes (Fig. 3). The house was built in 1804, but the tower is considerably older. Five miles from Horsham is an historic spot, for it was under a tree in West Grinstead Park (on the left) that Pope composed the final version of *The Rape of the Lock*. While Pope was staying at Tusmore Park, near Brackley, Lord Petre, in a moment of mischief, cut off a lock of the hair of Miss Arabella Fermor, the heiress of the house. Not uncharacteristically, she was annoyed, but Pope made up the quarrel with some impromptu lines, which he afterwards polished into the famous poem. The village of West Grinstead with its partly Norman church, lies about a mile to the left. In a little



2.—THROUGH THE SURREY CHALK: THE MICKLEHAM BY-PASS

more than another mile the gaunt fragments of Knepp Castle stand on the right. They consist of a small portion of the Norman keep which was once the seat of the great family of de Braose and where a large establishment was maintained for the hunting pleasure of King John. The lake 100 acres in extent is the largest sheet of water in south-east England.

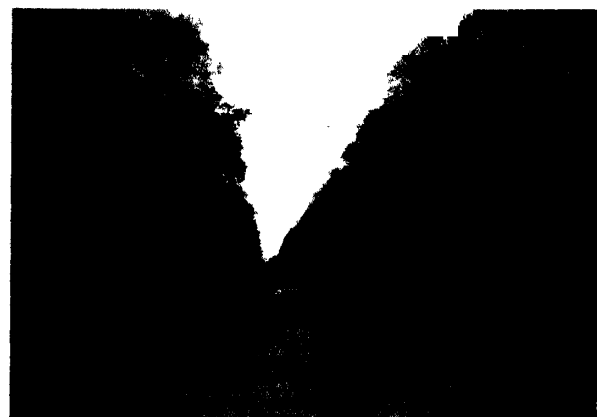
After passing the 15th century church of Ashington one comes to the picturesque village of Washington where there was originally a Saxon settlement. The tower of the church is 15th-century. The little village however attained a greater fame when Mr Hilaire Belloc wrote

*They sell good beer at Haslemere  
And under Guildford Hill  
At little Coufold as I've been told  
A beggar may drink his fill  
There is a good brew in Amberley too  
And by the Bridge also  
But the swipes they take in at the Washington inn*

*Is the very best beer I know*

From here the road climbs the Downs with mighty Chanctonbury Ring a mile to the left. Seven hundred and eighty-five feet high Chanctonbury is the highest of the South Downs hereabouts with its great crown of beeches first planted in 1760 standing boldly against the skyline. The encampment at the summit was used by the Romans but is believed to have been a stronghold of neolithic man long before then.

The country through Findon is very lovely. Lady Butler took it as a background for her picture of Balaklava. Above the village rises Cissbury Ring (603 ft.) with another Roman camp on top where the fosse and vallum are in excellent preservation. Ages before that it had been a home of early warriors. The hill is a mass of mounds to which these prehistoric ancestors had gone for their flints. Then alongside Offington Park the ancient seat of the Lords De La Warr to Broad water in whose simple churchyard lie two famous men of letters, Richard Jefferies and W. H. Hudson. The church which goes back



to the 12th century is the mother church of Worthing in addition to venerable brasses and monuments it contains an old oak communion table, three oak stalls, a 14th-century oak screen and two 16th-century tombs of the Lords De La Warr.

It is only another mile and a half into Worthing which after a Saxon origin was nothing but a tiny village till 1799 when the Princess Amelia came to it for the bathing which George III and his court did more to encourage than probably anyone else in our history. Before that washing was almost unknown among all classes in this country. Ladies patched and powdered and men wore their wigs till they were crawling with lice; the lovely ladies whom Lely and Gainsborough painted were as dirty in their persons as many

### 3—DENNE PARK, HORSHAM, WITH ITS FINE DOUBLE AVENUE OF LIMES

a hag of the streets, and men were no better. The full development in national cleanliness did not begin for another hundred years but it was the court of George III that started the movement towards clean skins.

Worthing is typical of these jewel towns of Sussex. It has no great historic interest but it has a delightful beach and sands, a promenade three miles long, a pier 960 ft. long, a pavilion that seats a thousand people, a band stand with accommodation for 2,250 listeners and above all a beautiful mild air. More than that it is increasing steadily in popularity among those who seek a place in which to spend their retirement.



4.—THE CAUSEWAY, HORSHAM, AN ATTRACTIVE SUSSEX STREET OF MEDÆVAL AND REGENCY HOUSES

# THE CAMARGUE RE-VISITED

I—FLAMINGOES, HERONS AND TERNS

Written and Illustrated by G. K. YEATES

## 1.—FLAMINGOES FEEDING IN ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTIC SHALLOW ÉTANGS OF THE CAMARGUE

TEN years is a reasonable interval of time between an ornithologist's visits to a bird-haunt, for in a period shorter than a decade changes in population and distribution are by no means apparent. This summer I was able, thanks to the courtesy of the *Société d'Acclimatation de France*, to pay a return visit to the great bird sanctuary of the Camargue at the mouth of the Rhône for the first time since 1938.

To the physical appearance of the Camargue ten years have brought no change, despite the war and the occupation of the area by French, German and Allied troops in turn. The Germans, however, viewed the Camargue with some concern as a possible landing-place for a Second Front and mined considerable areas, especially near the seaboard.

Mine-clearance has been carried out, but in that wide delta of lagoon and salt-marsh there is little confidence that it has been 100 per cent. effective. Thus large areas, especially near Les Saintes-Maries and along the Mediterranean, are listed as unsafe, and the fact that the local inhabitants scorn the idea of mines does not impress the foreign visitor as

much as do the casualty records in the hospital at Arles.

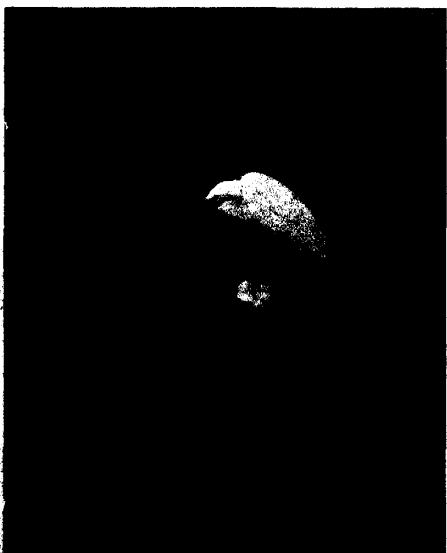
Nevertheless, the greater part of the Camargue is as untouched as it was before, and no prospective visitor need be put off by the talk of mines, for there is ground and to spare for bird-watching.

Changes, however, there have been in the birds, caused not by the war and the hand of man, but by the elements and Nature. For nearly 10 years the Camargue knew drought, and in that time the *étangs* and fresh marshes achieved a degree of dryness beyond any in living memory. My visit in 1937 saw the last of the wet seasons. In 1938 one winter without heavy rain had shrunk the *étangs* to mere shadows of their former selves. From 1938 to 1946 the drought continued, until one can only imagine how little water was left. These desert-like conditions I did not see, for last winter was both cold and wet, and the water-level this year was back once more nearly to the level of 1937, though the fresh marshes were still lower than normal.

Years of drought seem to have unsettled especially the heron family. In the delta the

chief breeding species are purple herons, little egrets and night herons. The first, being a lover of the reed-beds, has frequently changed its breeding stations, for it is a species that is reluctant to nest unless the water attains a fair depth. The other two are colonial nesters in the tree-tops, and for a number of years up to 1938 nested regularly in the "jungles" along the Rhône bank (Figs. 2 and 3). This they have continued to do, but in colonies that have been erratic and varied in position from year to year. For three years they even retired north of Arles outside the real delta. This capriciousness has no doubt been caused by the need to be near good feeding-grounds, namely, fresh marshes with water in them, and by the liking of these herons for deep water surrounding and protecting their nesting trees, although, strange to relate, the one constant colony has been in pine-trees in a very arid sandy situation.

White egrets, flying clear-cut against the ultramarine sky of the South, are, however, not so common a feature of the Camargue landscape to-day as they were 10 years ago. The same cannot be said of the purple heron. As of old, it frequently springs from a road-side ditch, sur-

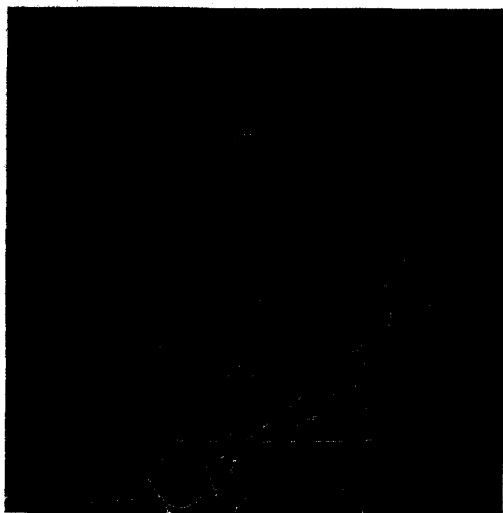


2.—NIGHT HERONS AND (right) 3.—LITTLE EGRETS NEST IN TREES ALONG THE BANK OF THE RHÔNE

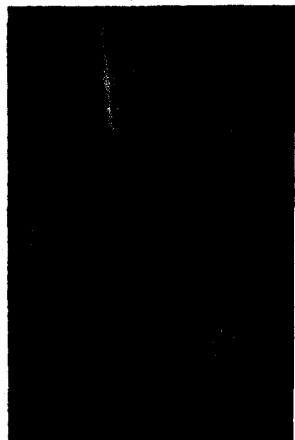
prised at its fishing by a passing car. Nevertheless only one breeding colony was actually located, in a vast reed-bed that towered above our heads as we struggled through its uncut growth and deep water to the nests. With visibility confined to the sky immediately above one's head and a foot in front where the reed screen intervened, a compass was a vital necessity. Here in the silence of the reeds we spent some hours in the company of this very beautifully coloured heron (Fig. 5). At close quarters it resembles in its mannerisms, more a bittern than a heron, for it has the same ability to attenuate itself into an eel or to telescope itself into a fat ball.

That great bird of the Camargue, the flamingo, (Fig. 1) seems to have adapted itself to the dry conditions, for it bred successfully in the middle of the drought in 1942 and again in 1947. Few birds are more capricious and uncertain about their nesting than the flamingo. There is, however, no greater bird-sight in the world than a "flamingo city," and even the great lines of feeding birds, spread over an *étang*, paint a wonderful picture, though never then as brilliant as when they rise and fly, displaying their scarlet under-wing coverts. Then a riot of rose-pink flashes across the blue sky.

Cold winters in the Camargue are remembered for their rarity. In the hard spell of last winter even the South of France got its share of snow, which lay in Arles for six weeks—an event that was still a subject for conversation three months later. Certainly the cold was intense, for some of the small insect-eating species that do not migrate appear to have suffered very badly. Two in particular call for comment—the faint and Cetti's warblers. Ten years ago the sombre, unobtrusive faint warbler was a typical species of the marshy fields and dyke-sides. This year I neither saw nor heard a single bird, nor could I hear of any reports of it. Cetti's warbler was even more obviously an absentee, for this little bird has a powerful, unmistakable song which it utters as a protest when the undergrowth it loves is invaded by human trespassers. Before, I had known its song as one of the characteristic sounds of the Camargue; this year I never heard it once. That most attractive small bird, the penduline tit, has also been reduced, presumably from the same cause. It has not suffered, however, as badly as the two resident warblers, for although I found no nest, I heard a few birds as they went about



5.—THICK REED-BEDS ARE THE NESTING-PLACE OF THE PURPLE HERON, WHICH AT CLOSE QUARTERS RESEMBLES MORE A BITTERN THAN A HERON



4.—THE GREAT REED-WARBLE IS MERELY AN ENLARGED EDITION OF THE BRITISH REED-WARBLE

their business in the tamarisks, delightfully tame and quite scornful of a mere man's presence.

The higher water-level of the fresh marshes and lagoons was reflected in the number of whiskered terns nesting and in the return of the gull-billed tern. Between 1838 and 1945 the latter, which previously nested annually in the *étangs* near the sea, had entirely deserted the Camargue. One pair bred in 1946, but this year they were back to full strength, especially in the Petite Camargue. The gull-bill is a tern of the saline *étang*, the whiskered of fresh water. Both it and its close ally, the black tern, are abundant in early May, though most of the latter move on for nesting, but up to the last week of the month both were always present over the marshes and

flooded rice-fields. A whiskered ternery is a fascinating place. Our British tern colonies are sited on sandy beaches or spits, but the marsh terns build floating nests in short reed-growth in perfect natural gardens of water crowfoot (Fig. 6). The birds too are tamer than are British species, and if you stand still a few yards from one of the many nests, it will not be long before one of the shrieking, protesting, circling mob of birds forgets its indignation and wrath and pitches on to its nest close by. To it the cock also will not be long in coming, for they are very closely wedded, these whiskered terns, and spend much time in each other's company at the nest.

Where the reeds grow long and tall (by the edge of the marshes or in the road-side ditches)

a harsh, guttural croaking announces the abundance of the great reed-warbler, (Fig. 4) a straightforward enlarged edition of our own species. I can see no real difference at all between them except in size, a distinction that is found also in their nests. The eggs of the great reed-warbler, too, are correspondingly larger, and it was this that led to a surprise, for we were watching a nest with four eggs, waiting for them to hatch, and when they did so, found a young cuckoo in occupation! The great reed-warbler's and the cuckoo's eggs are exactly the same size, and the cuckoo had laid a perfect facsimile of its fosterer's egg. Only the hatch revealed the truth!

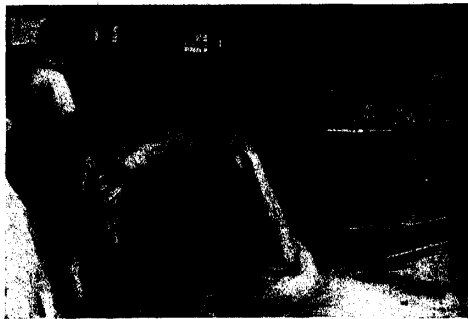
(To be concluded)



6.—A WHISKERED TERN ALIGHTING AT ITS NEST IN A FRESH-WATER MARSH

# THE ART OF ROPE-MAKING

Written and Illustrated by C. F. F. SNOW



1.—AN OLD-TIME ROPE-MAKER FEEDING OUT FIBRE AS HE WALKS BACKWARDS. (Right) 2.—SISAL COMBED AND STRAIGHTENED BY A CARDING MACHINE

**T**HE art of rope- and twine-making is one of the oldest in the world. The ancient Egyptians used flax for making twines, and the fibres of the date tree for rope-making. As long ago as 200 B.C. the ships of Syracuse were rigged with ropes made of hemp grown in the valley of the Rhona.

In our own country the rope-, twine- and net-making industries are among the oldest industries we have. On the Tyneside ropes were certainly made over five hundred years ago. Hangmen's ropes were made at Bridport in 1500, and from this originated the saying, "May he be stabbed with a Bridport dagger."

Up to the latter half of the last century, rope-making was carried out in small factories, or rope-walks, as they were called. These rope-walks were found in almost every port or fishing town in the United Kingdom, and in many inland towns also. London had its share, and such names as Rope-maker Street, Finsbury, and Rope-makers' Fields, Linchouse, are evidence that the work was carried on in these districts. It is said that a rope-walk once occupied the site where Cannon Street Station now stands.

At the upper end of the rope-walk was a spinning wheel, turned by a boy. The spinner fixed a bundle of dressed hemp round his waist and from this he drew out a few fibres and fixed them to a hook on the wheel, which was then turned. A band passed round the wheel and round a whorl on the twisting hooks, making them revolve rapidly, and twisted the thread as the spinner walked slowly backward, feeding out fresh fibre as he went. The part already twisted drew more fibre out of the bundle round the spinner's waist. He regulated the quantity

of fibre drawn out with his fingers, and upon his skill depended the quality of his product.

When the spinner arrived at the end of the walk, the rope was attached to a reel, and as the reel was turned he came slowly up the walk, keeping the yarn at equal tension all the way.

With the advent of machinery for fibre-preparing and yarn-spinning, and steam power for machinery, the old rope-walks fell into disuse, and few can now be found in operation. To-day rope-making is carried on mainly by large firms, each with an output of thousands of tons every year.

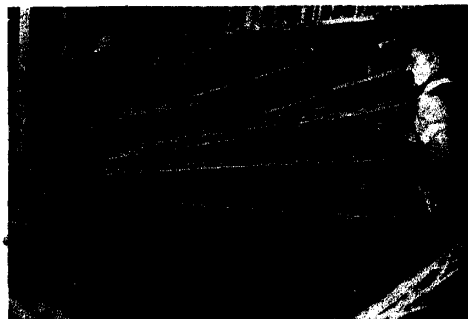
In the time of Nelson most rope was made from Russian hemp, but nowadays Manila fibre is the usual raw material. This is produced mainly in the Philippines, and during the war it was very difficult to obtain. Sisal, a British Empire product grown mostly in East Africa, is also largely used, more so since supplies of Manila became scarce.

Rope-making can be divided into three stages—preparing the fibres for spinning, the spinning itself and the building up and laying of the ropes from the yarns.

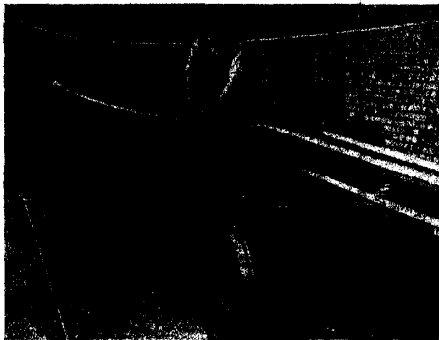
The bales of Manila, or sisal, fibre are brought into the mill and opened. The fibre is sometimes too long to be combed successfully and has to be cut into lengths of five or six feet. The fibre is then passed through a succession of machines which combs it and lays it evenly into a long ribbon of fibre known as a sliver. Combing and doubling of the slivers results in a long endless ribbon of fibre which is coiled into metal cylinders and put aside ready for twisting into yarn. In spinning the sliver enters the back of



3.—THE YARN FOR MAKING TWINE IS PRODUCED DIRECT FROM THE SLIVER ON SPINNING FRAMES



4.—A BANK OF SPINDLES ON WHICH ARE PLACED BOBBINS OF YARN. (Right) 5.—STRANDS COME OUT FROM THE BOBBINS AND ARE DRAWN INTO A TUBE TO BE BOUND TOGETHER



6.—THE TOP-CART MOVES ALONG THE ROPE-WALK AS THREE STRANDS ARE TWISTED INTO A ROPE

the spinning frame and is spun into yarn. The size of the yarn can be varied by altering the size of the spindles and the various wheels on the spinning frame.

The yarns when spun are ready for the final process of rope-making. This is done in a rope-walk, but not by hand as it used to be.

The rope-walk is approximately 1,000 feet in length. At the top is a bank of spindles, and on these are placed the bobbins of yarn which are to be made into rope. The yarns are then run through the register plates, and are passed through different hole circles for various sizes of ropes. On the correct placing of yarns in this

way depends their ultimate position in the rope. Many of the ropes have red or blue yarns running through them. This not only looks attractive but forms a distinguishing mark, and many shipping lines and yacht owners have their own combination of colour woven into every rope made for them.

The strands are gathered together and passed through a cast iron "tube" which binds the yarns together to make thick and solid strands. These strands are attached to a "travelling twister," a machine that travels up and down the rope-walk on a set of rails. The machine is driven by power, and as it moves it pulls the yarn through the tubes and imparts twist to the strands.

When the strands are long enough for the rope that is being made, they are cut near the tubes and attached to separate hooks at the top end of the walk. At the other end the strands are taken from the separate hooks and the correct number of strands for the rope being made are put on to one hook.

The top-cart, which is a small truck which moves up and down the rails, is then brought into use. The strands are laid in separate grooves in the "top"; then the hooks of the machine at the top of the rope-walk and those of the travelling twister at the bottom are set in



7.—THE 1,000-FT. ROPE-WALK

motion, and the strands of the rope being formed are twisted together.

This twisting action forces the top-cart slowly along the rails back towards the top end of the walk, where the rope began its life on the banks of spindles. Between the traveller machine, now stationary at the bottom of the walk, and the top-cart is an ever-lengthening piece of complete rope, while between the top-cart and the fore-board machine at the top of the walk is a shortening length of separate strands.

The ropes are then reeled and taken to a great storehouse, where they are packed ready for despatch.

## A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES

By EILUNED LEWIS

IT was a joy to see the Welsh hounds on their native heath and under the soft, pigeon-coloured skies of Carmarthen at the meeting of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Society, remembering, as one did, the pleasant things that had been said of them recently in India, where these hounds are prized for qualities that make them invaluable at home. It is a far cry from the kennels of the Bombay Hunt Club to the green banks of Towy, but here were the wiry lemon-and-white coat last discovered at Choler, the distinguishing build of leg and shoulder and the great voice which, like all its countrymen, the Welsh hound is not afraid to use.

The origin of this breed is interesting, and goes back to the French boar hounds, introduced into South Wales by Norman monks and Marcher lords. There is a written record of certain hounds being sent from France to the monks at Margam in the Middle Ages, and then handed on to the Lord of the Manor at the time of the Monasteries' dissolution. Certainly the strain has produced great hunting qualities, and finds its way into countless kennels outside Wales.

But if the protagonists at Carmarthen occasionally growled at one another (another native characteristic perhaps?), the atmosphere of the judging tent had a cathedral-like solemnity. Seated on narrow benches, the friends and relatives of the competing packs—Nant Fawr, Vale of Clew, David Davies, Plas Machynlleth, and other famous names—held their breath and spoke in subdued voices while the white-robed huntmen, their keen faces masked by the awful solemnity of the moment, paraded their charges, and the two judges, "deep calling unto deep," conferred with each other and kept the balance trembling with immense deliberation.

Watching from the ring-side later in the day the procession of Welsh black cattle, Shorthorn milking cows and Ayrshire bulls, dapper cobs and ponies, the brood mares with their charming thoroughbred foals running beside them, and the great Shire horses with their feathered hoofs,

one wondered how it was that just such shows as these were conducted in old days without the aid of a loud speaker.

Punctuating the animated buzz of the field, the floating sound of voices and laughter, the whinnying and lowing of distant horses and cattle, a stentorian voice demanded "Attention! Attention!" every five minutes. At one moment it was to announce that a water-pipe had burst in the stock-yard, then to inform all parents that a four-year-old boy, wearing blue shorts and a fawn pull-over, and not answering to any name, was missing in the neighbourhood, and finally to tell us that Mr. John Evan Thomas of Blaencwm, had mislaid his Russian book on the show-ground. Further research revealed the fact that it was his *ration* book that Mr. Thomas had lost, but not before one had toyed with the pleasant thought of the hardy Welsh farmer searching for the latest *Pravda* publication.

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THIS summer's golden weather imparted a Mediterranean air to our remote western shores. Day after day, cloudless skies, the clarity of light striking on rock, pebble and fringed seaweed, and most of all the silken sheen on the surface of the water brought to mind, not our misty Atlantic, but the clear-cut shapes of the Grecian Isles. An old inhabitant of the Pembrokeshire coast used to maintain that it was the Greek word for sea, *thalassa* (rather than the stormy Welsh *mor*) which best fitted the summer seas round these lovely bays and inlets, the very word conveying the whispering, caressing sound of little waves among the rocks.

Yet how empty are these western shores, how unfrequented the sea, except for seals and ocean birds! If these were indeed the Isles of Greece there would be little towns crowning the cliffs, and vine-covered hostellers dispensing red wine. But here the traveller, having with difficulty persuaded a boatman to convey him thither, scrambles ashore with thermos flask and sandwiches, and shares his domain all day with

buzzards and rabbits, or at most with the few ponies and sheep belonging to a solitary farmhouse.

So many learned people have written about the bird life of the Pembrokeshire islands that I shall not presume to set foot on that particular preserve. But even an ignoramus can be amused by the marked differences of character shown by these ocean creatures. The gannets of Grassholm, huddled together on their elevated nests, put one in mind of the denizens of a vast block of flats in Westminster, or are they the noisy members of a new Holiday Camp? They are, in any case, the vast majority, although the kittiwakes, in neat detached houses on the cliff-side, have their own decorous existence. But the little puffins, with their clown faces, scudding over the sea are a small minority. Do the gannets call them "foreigners," and are they reckoned humorous good fellows, or absolute outsiders? Seals, no doubt, are the county magnates, enjoying their aquatic sports in secluded resorts, but not above a frolic when no one is looking.

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HOW would it feel to own an island? Would there be much pride of possession, so that the exquisite natural arrangement of heather, lichen, thrift and ginstea round a blue-grey boulder gave the same satisfaction as a carefully made rock-garden? Would the owner treasure his solitude and feel alarmed resentment at sight of a stranger on the sky-line, or delight in entertaining his special friends, despite the problems of supply which island life must entail?

Or would he welcome every vagrant hiker, naturalist, botanist or modern pilgrim, thus reversing the inappetible behaviour of the omelette devils of Ramsey, who went so far as cutting off a Saint's head, though unavailing, since we are told that the Saint was able to swim with his head under his arm back to the mainland where, on account of his virtue, it was immediately reunited to his body.

1.—FROM THE SOUTH. THE HOUSE IN ITS WALLED ENCLOSURE

## ARLESCOTE, WARWICKSHIRE

*An Elizabethan house, brought up to date towards the end of the 17th century, Arlescote has come down in continuous descent since it was purchased by William Goodwin in 1648. The garden pavilions are survivals of an interesting formal lay-out of the kind shown in Kip's engravings*

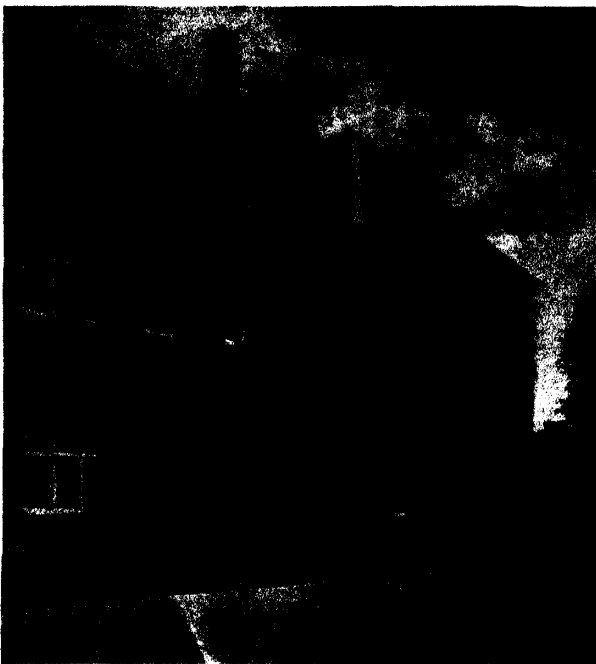
By ARTHUR OSWALD

ARLESCOTE lies on the lower slopes of Knowle End, the great promontory which is formed by the angle of Edge Hill where the escarpment turns abruptly at right angles from the Warwickshire plain and

runs back south-eastward to Warmington. On Knowle End King Charles stood and surveyed Essex's lines in front of Kineton, on that Sunday morning in October, 1642, when he arrived with the main body of his troops

to occupy the commanding position on the hill already seized by Rupert's cavalry. The spot where he halted is marked by a clump of trees planted in the 18th century. The battle, however, was fought in the vale between Radway and Kineton, round the shoulder of the hill from Arlescote, above which, on the northward-facing edge, there is a far older relic of warfare in the shape of Nadbury Camp and its ramparts, green and worn with age long before the Civil Wars were fought. Arlescote, nestling below the hill, is one of the many hamlets in the neighbourhood with the "cote" place-name ending, signifying originally no more than cottage or dwelling. Orilscote and, farther back, Ord-lavescote, seem to indicate that one Ordla first made his home here.

The front of the house, which faces the hillside, wears the dress which became fashionable after the Civil Wars, when hipped roofs and cornices replaced gables, and upright windows of a uniform size, which later lent themselves so well to sashed frames, were substituted for mullioned and leaded lights. In the centre of the front the older form of window remains (Fig. 2), hinting at what is only fully disclosed behind (Fig. 6), that this is really an Elizabethan building re-fronted in late Stuart times. The re-fashioning which the house then underwent extended also to its immediate surroundings. The three gazebos with their ogee-shaped roofs—there was probably a fourth which has disappeared—are survivals of a formal lay-out of the kind that Kip shows in his engravings of country houses. They are strikingly reminiscent of the garden pavilions of certain Scottish houses, for example, Traquair in Peeblesshire (COUNTRY LIFE, August 11, 1906), which are similarly roofed with "dish covers" of ogee form. No direct influence need be suspected beyond the general vogue of French and Dutch ideas in garden design which were affecting England and Scotland alike at the time. Behind the house to the north-east there is a massive yew hedge with an arch cut through it leading into the bowling green from which Fig. 6 was taken: this enclosed plot may be another survival of the formal gardening of the end of the 17th century.



2.—A CLOSE-UP OF THE SOUTH FRONT AS ALTERED IN THE GOODWINS' TIME



3.—FROM THE SLOPES OF EDGE HILL, LOOKING OUT OVER THE WIDE WARWICKSHIRE PLAIN

There is also at the far end of the garden one of those oblong pools or "canals" favoured at the time. It has two outlets, which are said to flow respectively and eventually into the Severn and the Thames. The Edge Hills divide these two great river systems, but where the valley from Banbury has cut back into them, the distance between the head waters of eastward and westward flowing streams is measurable in yards.

Arlescote's history is that of many smaller country houses: first Saxon holding, later monastic estate, then mansion house of a yeoman farmer, subsequently rising to the status of gentleman's seat. Domesday Book records that the Saxon holder was one Bovi, but at the Conquest, or soon after, Arlescote must have been granted to Roger de Beaumont, since he bestowed five hides in Orlavescote on the Norman Abbey of Préaux of his foundation, as is recorded in its cartulary. Although Roger did not accompany William to England and in old age entered the monastery of Préaux, his son Robert, Count de Meulan, came over and distinguished himself in the



4.—THE EASTERN ENTRY AND A GAZEBO





5.—ONE OF THE THREE GARDEN PAVILIONS. LOOKING ALONG THE EAST WALL



6.—THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE. THE ELIZABETHAN WINDOWS REMAIN UNALTERED ON THIS SIDE



7.—THE VIEW SOUTHWARD OVER THE FORECOURT TO THE HOME FARM AND THE HILLSIDE

Battle of Hastings, being suitably rewarded with large estates in Warwickshire and elsewhere. Warmington, to which parish Arlescote belongs, was also given to Préaux, which held both possessions until the lands of the alien priories were confiscated. They were then given to the Carthusian monks of Wytham in Somerset, who held them until the Dissolution. A smaller holding of three hides in Arlescote was excepted from the gift of Préaux, and this passed in time to the monks of Stoneleigh Abbey.

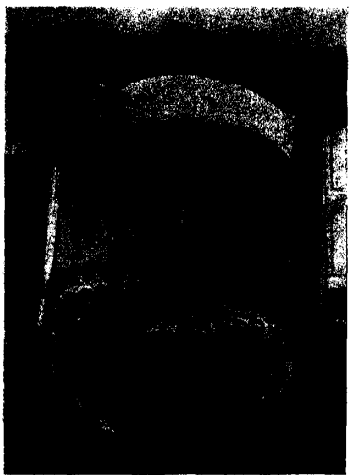
There was brisk trafficking in church lands all over England after the dissolution of the monasteries, and estates often changed hands several times within a few years. The Wytham lands in Arlescote formed part of an omnibus grant of monastic property made in 1542 to Leonard Chamberlain and Richard Andrewes. They disposed of Arlescote in that year to John Leke of Astrop, Northamptonshire, whose son Edward, in 1548, sold to John Crocker, of Hook Norton. Crocker also acquired the manor of Warmington, but his son, Sir Gerald Crocker, in 1572 sold both Warmington and Arlescote to Richard Cooper, a yeoman farmer. He lost no time in disposing of a portion of Arlescote—one messuage and "four yards of land"—to Thomas Burrows, another yeoman. These yards were not our yards but the old Domesday virgates of 30 acres. The principal house at Arlescote, however, continued in the occupation of its copyhold tenant, Richard Davies, until in 1894 Richard Cooper made it over to his younger son, who rejoiced in, or suffered under, the Christian name of Manasses. In 1618, after his father's death, Manasses added to his property by buying for £640 a further 150 acres with two "messuages" from his elder brother, Henry, of Warmington. But soon afterwards the deeds tell a story of growing indebtedness in the form of loans and mortgages. To cut a long story short, the mortgaged property was acquired in 1648 by William Goodwin, and the Coopers disappear from the scene.

The Goodwins were already considerable landowners in the neighbourhood at Alkerton, Epwell, Sherrington, Swalcliffe, Horley and Hornton, all villages in the hills. William Goodwin, when he purchased Arlescote, was described as "gentleman" of Hornton. The parish produces the fine stone of that name of which so many houses in the district, including Arlescote, are built, and which in recent years has found a far wider sale. When the Warwickshire Visitation of 1682 took place William Goodwin was an old man of 83, living at Alkerton, but his two sons were seated down in the vale, the elder (William) at Arlescote, and the younger (Thomas) at Radway. It is clear from the deeds belonging to Dr. Thomas Loveday of Williamscothe that Arlescote had been bought by the father for his elder son. He lived there for half a century, but before 1704 had been succeeded by his son, William III. Like his father and grandfather, the third William lived to a great age, but his second wife, Abigail Bartlett, whom he married when over fifty, not only long outlived him but had entered her 99th year when she died in 1788. She was an expert needlewoman, and Dr. Loveday has a carpet worked by her in a floral design in the 1740s and still wrapped up with newspapers and tallow candle of the time—for it has never been used. William III's two sons, William and Timothy, both died unmarried, the latter in 1784. Through the marriage of their sister, Anna Maria, to John Loveday, of Caversham, Arlescote then passed to his family, which also acquired Williamscothe, near Banbury, when their son married the heiress of that property. Both estates remain in the hands of their descendants. In recent years Dr. Loveday of Williamscothe has made over Arlescote to his daughters, Mrs. Markham and Mrs. James, and the house is now let on lease. Our photographs were taken during the tenancy of Mrs. Wilson, who has but recently left.

To-day the entrance to Arlescote is on the east side between the gate piers seen in Fig. 4. A new porch was added to this end of the house in the 19th century. But the older entry is from the south (Figs. 1 and 7), between another pair of gate piers on the axis of the front door. Here the bounding wall of the forecourt is broken down, to knee level, giving an open view of the front, but the wall shutting

off the brewhouse block to the west has interrupted the symmetry of the original design. To picture the house in its earlier form we must imagine it with gables instead of hipped roofs and all the windows having the mullions and leaded lights that remain at the back (Fig. 6). The identity of the builder remains a problem. The older work and the H-shaped plan suggest an Elizabethan date, which leaves us with the Coopers—Richard, or his son Manasses—as the owners of the time. They were yeomen farmers, but the manor house at Warmington shows that they were prosperous and had money to build. If it was Manasses Cooper who rebuilt Arlescote, the expense may have been the cause of the mortgages that led to his insolvency.

In the centre of the house is the hall with the entrance in the middle of its south side (Fig. 2). The west wing contained the kitchen and offices—the old kitchen is now the dining-room (Fig. 9)—and in the east wing are the parlour (Fig. 10) and the principal bedroom above. The staircase is in the projection, on the north side of the hall, with the small hipped gable between the two wings (Fig. 6). Doubtless the



8.—A FINE MAHOGANY FOUR-POSTER WITH PATCHWORK QUILT

hall, according to the traditional arrangement, was entered at one end until the alterations made by the Goodwins. The doorway was then squeezed in rather uncomfortably between the two hall windows, which may have been re-arranged in the interests of symmetry.

There is a tradition, as so often, associating Inigo Jones with the 17th-century alterations, perhaps on account of the stone windmill at Chesterton, not far away, the design of which Jones may have supplied to its builder, Sir Edward Peto. The most that can be said is that the Goodwin alterations at Arlescote are in the new manner which through Inigo Jones's innovations became accepted through the length and breadth of England by the end of the century. The bolection mouldings of the fireplaces and of the panelling in the parlour (Fig. 10) make it unlikely that the work was carried out long before 1700 and it may even have been due to the third William Goodwin. Whoever the architect was he had a nice feeling for proportions, as shown by the slope of his stone-slatted roofs and the size and placing of the dormers that peep out of them so happily. Evidently money did not run to a complete re-fenestration of the house. The sash windows in the wings are an 18th-century substitution for the mullion and transom type. The west wing is slightly wider than the east wing, although the difference is barely



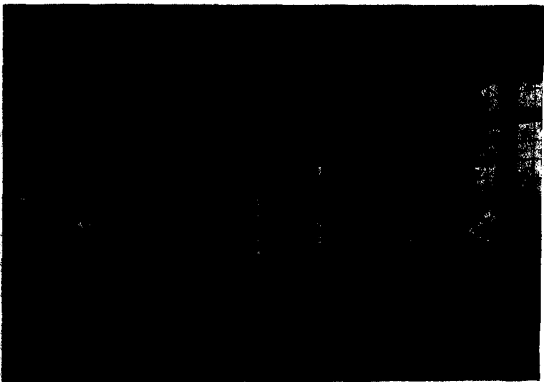
9.—THE DINING-ROOM, ORIGINALLY THE KITCHEN

noticeable, and the walls of both have a slight inward batter. In spite of its cramped position, the doorway with its swan-necked pediment is a nice piece of vernacular classic design. The brewhouse block to the west (Fig. 1), now connected to the house and re-planned internally for offices and additional bedrooms, would be taken to be contemporary with the Goodwin alterations to the house, having the same type of roof with dormers and windows with intersecting mullion and transom. Dr. Loveday tells me, however, that it is believed to have been an 18th-century addition.

The blue-green Hornton stone was used for the fireplaces introduced by the Goodwins. Their parlour (Fig. 10), cosily lined with panelling, which we may call William and Mary for lack of a more precise date, is redolent of its period, retaining even the contemporary brass lock-plate on its panelled door. The bedroom over the hall has a similar bolection-moulded fireplace. Fig. 8 shows a fine mahogany four-poster with curved canopy and delicately reeded and carved uprights. The bed, and the patchwork quilt, bearing the date when it was made (1833), belonged to Mrs. Wilson, and are now no longer in the house.

As already mentioned, the present dining-room (Fig. 9) was originally the kitchen. It retains its old leaded panes and the original beautifully wrought Elizabethan ironwork fastenings. In one of the window lights was a pane, still preserved by the Lovedays, with "Charles" scratched on it in a 17th-century hand. Prince Charles and the Duke of York were present at the battle of Edgehill, boys of twelve and nine respectively. Aubrey relates that they were left in the charge of William Harvey, the celebrated physician, who was their tutor, and that while the battle was being fought he sat reading a book which he had brought in his pocket. Local tradition adds that he took the princes to Arlescote to spend the night, and that the future king left this souvenir of his visit. If faith must supply the "P" there is yet no disproof of the story. So we may leave our account of the house at the point where we began, with the battle in progress just round the corner.

Charles



10.—WILLIAM AND MARY PANELLING IN THE PARLOUR

# TROUT-FISHING WITH A NET

Written and Illustrated by J. ALLAN CASH

**T**ROUT-FISHING among the peasants of Bulgaria is more a business than a sport, they need the fish for food, and they can not rely on the vagaries of fly-fishing to get it. They use large circular nets, weighted with lead at the edges, for trapping the fish in the streams.

One warm summer afternoon I followed a peasant on a fishing expedition up a mountain stream in Central Bulgaria. He was well equipped, with a pair of raw-hide shoes which did not slip on the wet rocks, old clothes which he did not mind getting wet, a ruck-sack on his back to hold the fish and, of course, his large net. This was made of strong cord, closely woven, with a thin rope running round the edge and through the centre. The loose end of the rope was tied to the man's left arm and round the edge of the net there were round lead weights, the size of large marbles. The whole thing weighed about twenty pounds when wet.

The peasant held the net, partly coiled up in a very careful manner, in his hands and his teeth. He selected a spot where trout might be lying—either a pool below little rapids or perhaps a shallow riffle—stood close by and swung his whole body, flinging the net outwards with his hands and letting go with his teeth at exactly the right moment, so that the net landed flat on the water. Here the lead weights carried it quickly to the bottom of the stream, trapping any fish which might be underneath it. The fisherman would then draw the net carefully in towards him, looking down at it to see if a fish had been caught. If so, he drew the net in with particular care, because if it caught on a rock it might raise one corner enough for the trout to dart away to safety. If the net became torn on a rock he would mend it at once, so that there should be no risk of losing a fish through a hole.

He would cast the net only two or three



BULGARIAN FISHING. THE NET IS THROWN WELL OUT, AND SHOULD LAND FLAT ON THE WATER

times in each place, then move on upstream if he did not get a fish. I imagined that one throw would be enough to scare any self-respecting trout miles away, but on more than one occasion I saw him catch a fish at the second or third attempt. He let me try and was

most patient in correcting my clumsy attempts to hold the net. When I had everything right he told me to swing. I did so and out went the net fairly correctly, but suddenly I felt a terrific jerk in my mouth and I nearly lost my front teeth! I had forgotten to let go. I quickly decided that I



THIS IS THE CORRECT WAY TO HOLD THE NET BEFORE THROWING IT. FINGERS, HANDS AND TEETH ALL COME INTO ACTION. (Right) THE LEAD WEIGHTS ROUND THE EDGE OF THE NET BESIDE ONE OF THE FISHERMAN'S SHOES

made a better photographer than fisherman—*la-Bulgaria*, so I concentrated on catching the peasant in action while he caught the fish.

It was a pleasure to watch this man work. His motions were quite graceful. Rarely did he fail to make a good throw; more often than not the net landed as nearly flat on the water as it would be possible to make it. Time after time he gathered it up and threw again. It was no easy work throwing a twenty pound net about all afternoon in blazing sunshine, and this peasant was nearly seventy years of age. But he seemed to be tireless, and when it was time to be going home to the near-by village it was hard to drag him out of the stream.

Despite the fact that he had been fishing thus for most of his life he could not suppress some slight excitement each time he netted a fish. We could not speak to each other, as we had no common language, but he would whistle to me each time a fish appeared under his net. Then he waited while I approached so that I could watch him draw the net in, lift it carefully out of the water and place it well away from the stream's edge before he ran his hand up inside to secure the trout. He would grasp it firmly by the gills before removing it; he was taking no chances of its jumping back into the water. Before starting he crossed himself and muttered a word of prayer. He raised his first fish to his lips and kissed it. When we entered the village of Koprivchitsa in the cool of the evening my friend proudly bore a catch of thirteen trout, the basis of an excellent meal later on.



THE FISHERMAN WATCHES CAREFULLY AS HE DRAWS THE NET IN

## THE HAPPY HIGHWAY

By G. RIDSDILL SMITH

WE were walking along the high Icknield Way that ran sometimes through rustling beech groves and thickets of young oak and ash but more often over the open down. The grass was soft underfoot and sprigged with wild flowers (dwarf thistle and mignonette, gentian, scabious, bedstraw and the odding marshell) and mingling with moths and butterflies. Below us, ahead and to right and left, spread the plain standing thick with corn—barley bright against the dark woods, pale oats, yellow wheat, tanned wheat ripe for cutting. On the distant rim low wooded hills supported the blue and white vault of the sky.

We sat for a time under the trees on the vallum of a camp and looked over its terraced defences at the view. I had last been here in the first month of the war, when we attacked this camp in respirators, blindly, wheezily, blasphemously, but with such Territorial zeal that one of the "enemy" got bayoneted in the backside. The map reference of the Battle of this distressing incident I still have, for I made up a map-reading crossword for the N.C.O.s of the company from such potentially promising place names as Puddephat, The Twist, Up End, Dropshot, Old Bottom and Mentmore, names that meant much more in their contexts. That was all eight years ago, but what were eight years to the age of this prehistoric earthwork or the ageless down?

A car, still out of sight, was whining in low gear up the steep dry hillside. At last it appeared and stopped beside us and a family got out—children with dog, mother with picnic baskets and finally father with bow and arrows and a telescope. The children pitched stumps in the grass and stimulus to begin to play cricket, while father went off mysteriously with his bow and telescope.

We moved on, lest our dog should join in the game and our children in the hunt, and came to a stark stretch of down with a deep glacial valley curling into its heart. Here one of the tamed (twinned) foxes cracked, and his flanks had reverted to wildness and surveyed aloft the rich gold of the plain. "Wizard for sledding!" exclaimed one of the boys. "Let's bring the Yankee Clipper here next winter!" The dog, a Welsh corgi, decided to rabbit on his own, his pale rump wadding rabbit-like down the steep hillside, and the children debated among themselves as to how

far they could get in one jump downhill and what would happen when they landed. We left them to find out themselves and lay down on the edge.

Those words of Housman:  
*Into my heart an air that kills  
From yon far country blows  
What are those blue remembered hills,  
What spires, what farms are those?*

kept running in my head, and the voice of the singer who sang them one summer's night in a Cambridge room overlooking the green gliding river. The poet's words matched the burnished beauty of this day—its twelve-winded sky and coloured country, this idle hill of summer and the blowing realms of woodland and sunstruck vane's afled. So too did the nymphs and sun-burned sicklemen of Prospero's prothalamion dancing in the fields. What an evocative time is this crown of the year, when Demeter, goddess of the sheaves, stands, as Pater sees her, "with her hair yellow like the ripe corn, at the threshing-floor and takes her share in the toil."

A clamour for tea aroused me. We had planned to have it in the coaching inn of the market town at the foot of the downs. This inn had been our mess for the first few months of the war and the dining-room, where an hour later we sat round a table on ye olde straight-backed chairs under the simpering colour prints, was crowded with memories of that golden autumn when men of all sorts from the four ends of the county were welded into a fighting unit in much the same way. I suppose, as were their great-grandfathers in 1805, whose names, inscribed on a manuscript roll, hung framed on the wall. We were under orders then (or thought we were) for Egypt and listened with some respect to our C.S.M., who had soldiered there and had much to say about sand in the stomach and stomach-pumps. We never got there, (so he was saved) but the Yeomanry reached the Far East, and many of them a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.

Remembering that, one found it odd to see in the 1914-18 war-memorial window in the church (whither we went after tea) the raising of Japan flaring among the shields of the allies. Odd altogether to be back in this church where we marched each Sunday on church parade, the padre with us, his betman in the

centre rank discreetly carrying the attaché case containing his vestments; and to see again the alabaster effigies of the knight in chain-mail with a lion at his feet and his lady, in tight bodice and flowing skirt, by his side. He had fought at Crécy and Poitiers (and so must eye with approval the subaltern who used to hang his hat on the lion's head and now, after leading commando raids on French ports, farms the manor) and in middle age had been one of the lords appointed to enforce the Statute of Labourers, a policy doomed to failure. Then, however, we could live on the land; and now we cannot, having, as Mr. Roit says, in *High Horse Doodles*: "led the world to perdition by pioneering the Industrial Revolution."

"Look!" cried the younger boy. "A yellow underwing!" and he picked up a dead moth from the crook of the knight's mailed arm and spread out its wings to show us the colour. Dead moth, dead knight, and the same sunlight slanting through the latticed window on folded wing and chiselled features as shone on the shimmering cornfields and green swelling down, on tractor in the field and car on the Way, on harvester's shirt and picnicker's vacuum flask.

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In the empty stillness of this church the riddle of mortality and of bustling time outside, whipping up the horses of the sun, seemed to press for an answer. But what answer to give? "All flesh is as grass and all the glory of man as the flower of grass"—is that the only answer, man no more and no less than the grass? When, with Emily Brontë, we stand and listen to "the soft wind breathing through the grass," we may envy the slumber of the "sleepers in that quiet earth." But grass does more than whisper over the dead. It invades the living, infiltrating man's most elaborate defences, overrunning his ruined cities. There is a sort of green immortality about grass that I (even though I speak as a gardener) find comforting in this mechanical age. Did not Walt Whitman call grass the flag of his disposition "out of hopeful green stuff woven?"

So it was with gladness that I stole back in spirit to that humped-down thrust out like a green promontory into the yellow harvest sea. There, under the open sky on sweet-scented windswept grass, with the wide plain shining below, the riddle ceased to exist.

# A WEST INDIES SANCTUARY FOR BIRDS OF PARADISE

By COLLINGWOOD INGRAM



1.—A DISTANT VIEW OF LITTLE TOBAGO, THE WEST INDIAN ISLAND SANCTUARY FOR THE GREATER BIRD OF PARADISE

LITTLE TOBAGO lies about a mile and a half from the north-east coast of the larger island of that name. Being within twelve degrees of the Equator, it is essentially tropical in character—a small, verdant, rock-girt isle, of rather less than three hundred acres in extent. Its hilly surface is everywhere covered with a luxuriant vegetation, including palms, giant aroids (Fig. 3) and broad-leaved trees of noble stature, and on its salt-sprayed windward cliffs grow thickets of spiny candelabra cacti among which the graceful snow-white Tropic Birds (*Phaethon lepturus Catesbyi*) (Fig. 2) nest in complete security. A short stretch of sandy beach on its southern shore constitutes its only means of access.

But for the lack of a reliable spring of fresh water one might have said that Little Tobago fulfils one's conception of an ideal island. With its perpetual summer warmth cooled by gentle ocean breezes, it enjoys an almost perfect climate. Moreover, it is enchantingly beautiful, set, as it is, in a sea of sapphire blue between the enfolding arms of a crescent-shaped bay.

This, in brief, is the West Indian island purchased by my father in 1908 for turning into a sanctuary for the Greater Bird of Paradise (*Paradisaea apoda*), a species which, at that time, was thought to be in imminent danger of extinction in its natural habitat in the Malay Archipelago. Its threatened extermination was directly due to the fact that its ornamental side plumes were then regarded as the height of fashion and realised extravagant prices in London. Subsequent legislation forbidding their sale, and a consequent change in millinery modes, later brought this traffic to a virtual end, though not before the species had apparently become extremely rare in the Aru Islands, the only part of the world in which the bird is found in Nature.

To secure the Birds of Paradise for his project, my father sent a man named Wilfred Stalker to the East Indies with instructions to collect as many living specimens as possible. This expedition yielded forty-four birds. As all these were in immature plumage when captured, it was impossible to determine their sex, but for reasons that will be explained later it seems likely that the majority were young males. This consignment was liberated in 1909. The following year three other birds were purchased from a Belgian aviculturist and in due course these also were released on the island, making a total of forty-seven.

Although the Greater Bird of Paradise has been known to science since the 16th century, our knowledge of it was, until quite recent times, extremely meagre. In fact, at first that knowledge was limited to a few imperfect specimens and some idle tales invented by the earlier Portuguese and Spanish navigators. Of all the

travellers' tales possibly the most fanciful was the one that described the species as a bird without any feet, which flies about continuously and never sleeps. This fable undoubtedly arose from the fact that in all the old native-made skins the feet were wanting, and unfortunately Linnaeus perpetuated the fallacy by naming the species *Paradisaea apoda*—the meaning of the specific epithet *apoda* being, of course, footless.

Since then our knowledge has steadily grown. Wallace met with this and other members of the genus *Paradisaea* during his wanderings in the Malay Archipelago, and his researches once and for all dispelled the fantastic legend. Then came the discovery of the bird's strangely marked eggs—for so long the unsatisfied desire of every collector. The first to reach

this country was collected by Charles Pratt in December, 1906, and was described and illustrated by the author in the *Avicultural Magazine* the following year. Measuring little more than an inch and a half in length, the egg is phenomenally small for the size of the bird. Its ground-colour is creamy-buff, upon which, radiating from its greater pole, are curious splash-like streaks of lavender grey heavily overlaid by others of a rich umber-brown tint. From the evidence obtained by Pratt from the natives, it seems that the species has no regular nesting season in the Aru Islands, although there is reason to suppose that it usually breeds some time towards the end of the year. Still later the living birds themselves were imported into Europe and it then became possible for naturalists to study at leisure, and at close quarters, the remarkable display performances of the courting males.

Whereas the females and immature birds wear a uniform, rather drab, coffee-coloured attire when fully adult (which state they apparently do not attain until the fourth or fifth year) the males assume the gorgeous yellow, green and brown dress, adorned with long flowing side-plumes,

that has made them world-famous. It is in this plumage that the males annually assemble to perform their nuptial display. Much as our British Blackcocks will forgo their very spring at a given spot—technically known as a lek—to spar playfully for their future mates, so do the Birds of Paradise congregate in particular trees to flaunt their beauty and to fight for possession of the females. The trees used for this purpose are well known to the natives of the Aru Islands, and it is said that each is regarded as a kind of reserve by the ruling chief of the district. It is at these points that the natives lie in wait to capture the birds. In the circumstances it is only to be expected that the majority caught should prove to be either adult or adolescent males—the former being killed at once for the sake of their feathers while apparently the latter alone are sold alive. One can only suppose, therefore, that the bulk of the birds obtained by my father were of this sex.

In January, 1913, I visited Little Tobago in order to see for myself the progress of this interesting attempt to acclimatise a Malayan species on a West Indian island situated approximately twelve thousand miles from its native home.

Although the climatic conditions of the two localities are probably not dissimilar, there must undoubtedly exist a very marked difference in the vegetable, insect and animal life, all of which are, of course, important factors in the ecology of any species. That is why at first I was somewhat sceptical about the ultimate success of the experiment. I knew that the only artificial assistance that was being given to the Birds of Paradise was the planting of a small number of pawpaw and banana trees upon whose fruit, we were told, they are accustomed to feed in the Aru Islands. In all other respects they would have to fend for themselves. True, a guardian was appointed to keep birds of prey in check and to protect the newcomers from human interference, but these duties constituted his only contribution to their welfare.

However, my fears for the success of the



2.—A TROPIC BIRD NESTING AMONG CACTI ON LITTLE TOBAGO

venture were very soon to be dispelled, for I had scarcely set foot on the island before I heard the distinctive challenging cries of the male Birds of Paradise. First from one quarter and then from another came their unmistakable call, a loud and resonant *waah, waah, waah*—a far-reaching sound which rises in pitch and increases in volume with each successive note. As a matter of fact, it was almost solely by this means that they made their presence known. Very rarely a solitary individual could be seen crossing a valley, flying from hill-top to hill-top with an irregular flicking flight like that of a Jay. But for the most part they remained throughout the day completely hidden from view in the deep shadows of the forest. One morning, however, having previously concealed myself in the dense undergrowth close to the papaw plantation, I did succeed in obtaining a view of four that had come to feed on the pulpy fruits of those trees. From these observations I came to the conclusion that there could not be fewer than twenty Birds of Paradise remaining on the island at the time of my visit.

That was in 1913, and I have recently been told that the birds are still there. This encouraging news came from an American lady I chanced to meet in Portugal last winter who had visited Little Tobago in 1943. Her experiences on that occasion seem to have been much the same as my own in 1913. She saw, and even photographed, a few individuals and, of course, many more were



3.—IN A LITTLE TOBAGO FOREST  
The native is standing beside a giant aroid  
(*Anthurium Hookeri*)

heard calling in the forest. Seeking further information, I then wrote to the former warden of the island, Mr. H. Tucker. Although his answer was somewhat vague, I gathered that the birds were at least holding their own, even if they had not actually increased. He was not, however, able to give me conclusive proof that they had ever nested on the island. Replying to my question on this point, he merely stated that "the authorities had seen what they believed to be young birds," but unfortunately omitted to say who these "authorities" were.

While their long residence on Little Tobago certainly points to their having bred there (in which case they can now be regarded as satisfactorily naturalised) it must not be forgotten that the Greater Bird of Paradise is probably a very long-lived species—this is indicated by the length of time needed for the males to acquire their full adult plumage—so the possibility that the birds still existing on the island are those that were liberated in 1909 and 1910 must not be ruled out altogether.

After my father's death his three sons presented Little Tobago to the Trinidad Government, so that for the last twenty years or more the welfare of the Birds of Paradise has been in official hands. One of the conditions agreed upon in the deed of gift was that the island should be retained in perpetuity as a sanctuary for the birds my father had secured. It is to be sincerely hoped that this clause may always be respected.

## SOME AMERICAN NOTES

— A Golf Commentary by  
BERNARD DARWIN

SO the long negotiations as to the Ryder Cup match are over at last and it is to be played in November at Portland, Oregon. As to whether these hard and critical times are best suited to sending a team overseas I am not wholly easy in my mind, but doubtless the P.G.A. know their own business, and I do not propose to teach a grandmaster a lesson. We shall have a good side, and shall wish it all possible luck, but whether it will be good enough to win is, to say the least, doubtful. Our professionals have done very well in Ryder Cup matches at home, far better than have our amateurs in the corresponding Walker Cup, but they have shewn more in America or come near winning there, and it would be unmeaning flattery to say that they are likely to do so now. Playing in the other fellow's country is a hard job, as anyone knows who has tried it, and the standard of American professional golf is to-day very high indeed. In any case winning is not everything; it will be an interesting match, and the experience will be of great value to our players, especially to the younger ones who can gain a place in the team.

...

It may be that I am too gloomy about our prospects, but I have just been wallowing in the statistics of American golf in its *Official Guide* for 1947, which has been kindly sent me. It is full of interesting facts and figures, and it must impress and indeed almost overwhelm the British reader with the bigness of American golf, not merely its quality but its quantity. There is for instance in this book a short article by an old friend of mine, Grantland Rice, called *Golf—The Billion Dollar Game* full of those, to me, quite terrifying statistics in which, I think, Americans particularly revel. He says that there are 5,000 courses and at least 600,000 golfers employed on them, and that a million dollars a week are spent on caddies who will altogether "pick up" for a payroll somewhere about \$30,000,000. "This may sound incredible," Mr. Rice goes on, "but do your own figuring."

I am quite incapable of doing any kind of figuring; I just accept the statement and gaze at the figures. It is, and at others, such as that golf uses up at least 400,000 acres and that golfers spend over \$250,000,000 a year "in travelling costs, transportation, and hotel bills." It is all too much for me; I am in an agony of anxiety as to copying out the right number of noughts, but I think I have done so, and the

conclusion I arrive at, with which the reader must surely agree, is that golf in the United States is an alarmingly big thing.

...

I have been dipping and diving here and there in the pages of this tremendous book and naturally turned to read about the amateurs, whom we have seen here this summer. The Editor, Mr. W. D. Richardson, another old acquaintance of mine, has compiled "All-America" teams of Amateurs, Professionals and Ladies, founded on their achievements in the previous season, and it is interesting to see how he places those whom we have lately been watching. His amateur list is, in order: Bishop, Smiley, Quick, Riegel, Stranahan, Ward, Hamer, Middlecoff, Givan, Chapman, Lind. The Walker Cup players figure prominently (Middlecoff was chosen but did not come here), but it is curious to see that Willie Turnesa, now our Amateur Champion, does not get a place in those first ten. I think this is probably due to his having played a good deal less golf than some others, for on his form here it is incredible that he should be left out.

The first two owe their places to the facts that they were the finalists in the Championship and I must write down the sentence in which that fact is recorded, for it is in a language before which my mild pen falters and gives it up as a bad job. "Ted Bishop, six-foot three-inch bean pole from Dedham, Mass., won the first post-war U.S. Amateur Championship by defeating barrel-chested, sawed-off Smiley Quick, 37-year-old ex-Navy chief electrician from Inglewood, Calif., in a 37-hole match." Incidentally there is given a little fact about Smiley Quick which I did not know and which makes his win play the more remarkable. It appears that when he was serving on an island in the Pacific, a Japanese bomb landed close by and broke his wrist. Then, after it had healed, he had to have it re-broken.

Mr. Zaharias, the famous "Babe," another of our, this summer's conquerors, naturally comes at the head of the ladies, for she not only won the Championship but various other big events as well. I notice that she was once beaten and that in a tournament, to which we have nothing corresponding in this country, namely the Ladies' Open Championship. It was won by Miss Patty Berg, who became a professional in 1940. Those who saw her here before the war, when she was very young, will remember her fierce red head and her fine swing,

Now let us turn to the All-America list of professionals, in which are assuredly some of those against whom our men will be playing. It is: Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Lloyd Mangrum, Jimmy Demaret, Herman Bayroll, Herman Herman, George Fazio, George Gherzi, Ed Oliver. In the list it will be noticed that the Open Champion did not automatically come top of the list; Mangrum, who won after a tie with Nelson and Gherzi, is only placed fourth. Hogan, however, certainly earned his eminence for he was—here is another engaging piece of news—the leading money winner, having won \$42,000 dollars in prize money and also the professional match play championship.

I suppose Bobby Locke will have equalled or beaten those figures this summer, but I do not know whether he will have topped Byron Nelson's record in 1945 of \$66,000. I do not know quite enough about American professional golf to predict how many of those ten will play against us. There will clearly be one new name, for *Worsham* won this summer's championship after a tie with the luckless Snead, who, by all accounts, held the purse strings of the whole of his hand and then altered at the last and let it slip once again. Incidentally the desperately close competition in the American championship is shown by the number of ties that there have been. In the course of many years' watching I have only seen three ties in our Open, though I have often been afraid of one. Day's long putt on the last green this year was a great relief to my mind. The American golfing reporter has been much harder worked.

...

I am not going to try to predict our Ryder Cup side, if only for one very good reason, that it may or may not be chosen before these words see the light. A certain number, as always, pick themselves, and as to the rest I do not envy the selectors their task. When in doubt I hope they will give the preference to youth. I shall perhaps know a little more about it when I come back from the States in September from watching the *News of the World* tournament there. It is sad for the spectator that it clashes with the Amateur Internationals at Hoylake, and that he cannot be in two places at once. St. Anne's is a fine, stern battleship, and I look forward to that pleasant little copse by the twelfth green which must also go for a spot for watches and resting and gathering of news; for is a bottle of beer there wholly to be despised.

## CORRESPONDENCE

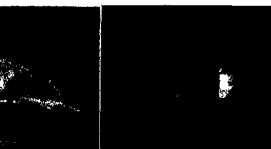
## OUR RIVAL MINISTERS

**SIR**—In your issue of July 11 you published a most interesting article by Mr Clyde Higga dealing with the great damage done to agricultural land by open-cast coal working at Wentworth Woodhouse in South Yorkshire.

in the accompanying photographs is not easy, but it is probably a matter of the weight of the head and the bill in relation to the weight of the body. Herons, in spite of their size, are comparatively light in the body and their centre of gravity would probably be too far forward if their heads and necks were extended, as that of the

of coke, and one of them suffered a cut of 25 per cent. This puts cost up tremendously as one must keep trained staff and a reduction in output due to a shortage of coke of 10 to 12 tons per week puts all overheads up. Both of these companies are selling at \$25 per ton this year. Other difficulties experienced are

began to make the pendulum weight driven clock in a long case (1688-90) took trouble over enriching the hood and giving it a decorative termination. With the earliest long-case clocks regulated by a short pendulum and with small 8 inch to 9 inch dials they succeeded in doing this by surmounting the hood with an architect



MODES OF BIRD FLIGHT (Left to right) PELICAN AND HERON, SWAN, SPOONBILL AND GOOSE

Wherever there have been workings  
he wrote the soil lacks vitality  
and also having seen the damage  
I sympathise with any farmer who is  
over shallow coal

Your readers will doubtless be amazed to learn that within two days of the Minister of Agriculture's

pelican the heaviness of whose head  
and bill needs no stressing certainly  
would

At first sight one might expect storks and spoonbills to fly with their necks retracted but they are probably in fact a good deal heavier in the body than herons. The weight of the heads and bills of swans, geese and ducks must be much less in proportion to the weights of their bodies.—C. D.

### GRASS DRYING COSTS

SIR I was very much interested in (incidentally) your remarks about grass drying in his Farming Notes of August 22. He mentions a price of £15 per ton but does not state whether this is baled or ground into powder and it may be somewhat misleading.

No doubt the Milk Marketing Board can obtain all the supplies of coke they require for drying. The two companies of which I am managing director are finding difficulty in obtaining their supplies.

the obtaining of the necessary supplies of building material and steel even though one has licences.

Another large overhead is that for haulage. One of my companies takes the grass from aerodromes 25 miles away.

I sincerely hope this letter catches the eye of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. We might then be allowed all the coke we require to produce fired grass meal which has such excellent feeding value and is so badly needed for the national effort at the present moment although I am afraid that by the time the instructions get down to the local office of Fuel and Power the grass season may be finished this year. R. M. (CAMBERLAIN) Wheat Limited, Belle Vue Bank, I. Tell Gateshead in Tyne Durham

[The price of £15 per ton mentioned by *Cincinnatus* is for lucid grass in bales. F.D.]

## CARVED CRESTINGS ON CLOCKS

SIR—The photograph of the long case clock surmounted by a cresting carved with the royal arms which was reproduced in your issue of June 27 and Mr Cottrell-Dormer's letter published last week and illustrated by another clock with carved cresting bearing the royal arms raise the question why these clocks came to be decorated in this way.

Our ancestors when they first

tural moulded pediment. These early grandfather clocks usually had their cases veneered with ebony. When the long pendulum beating seconds came in (c.1670) dials became 10 inches square and the cases were proportionately wider. Olive wood and walnut veneer now competed with the ebony.

With the larger cases in particular those veneered with olive or walnut wood, the case makers decorated the hood with carved crestings instead of pediments. Such crestings on English clocks were of an architectural character, the usual design being a swan neck pediment centred by a cupid's head as in my first photograph. Originally these crestings appear to have been carried round the two sides, but owing to the fragile nature of the carving it is rare to find the original cresting, on the front of the hood left alone to have the side pieces intact as well.

About 1690 crestings began to go out of fashion and domes with turned finials then became the termination of the hood above the straight cornice.

In the late 17th century mirrors and picture frames were also decorated with carved crests. Mirror and picture frame crests sometimes contained the coat of arms or cyphers of their owners. Particularly was this so with frames of royal portraits as in that of William III illustrated in the other photograph which is reproduced by permission of the Royal Hospital

Chelsea. A cresting with a royal coat of arms clock like that on Mr Cottrell's clock has I consider no *raison d'être*. The solution to my mind therefore is that the cresting came originally from a frame that carried a portrait of the King or Queen or a member of the Royal Family. The mistakes in the use of the mottoes on the cresting (I think Dormer's clock *pins* for *sense* and *droit*) suggest that the cresting was the work of a Dutch carver and originally came from a frame made in Holland. The clock with the cresting now decorates is certainly the workmanship of R. W. Symonds.

Countess, Tulse Street, Chelsea, S.W. 4.

## A BUTTERFLY YEAR

SIR—I have never seen such a swarm of small tortoiseshell butterflies as there were at this house in Warwickshire towards the end of August and I can remember since 1870. They came into the house and settled upon anyone and it was not easy to avoid treading on some of the many that settled on the gravel drive.

There were also many peacocks and painted ladies but only a few red admirals and commas.

I saw some female brimstones in mid August and on the 17th and the 19th I saw a clouded yellow I understand that there were then many clouded yellows on the west coast but I am not aware that they have been recorded from Warwickshire before —CHAS J GRANT 98 *Sharmans Cross Road Solihull Warwickshire*

[It has certainly been a year for butterflies and in particular for clouded yellows. Large numbers of these spasmodic immigrants from the Continent arrived in Cornwall in early August and quickly spread outwards into Hampshire and



**CARVED CRESTING ON A LONG-CASE CLOCK (circa 1680) and (right) ON THE ORNATE FRAME OF A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM III (circa 1695)**

See letter, Carved Christmas on Clocks

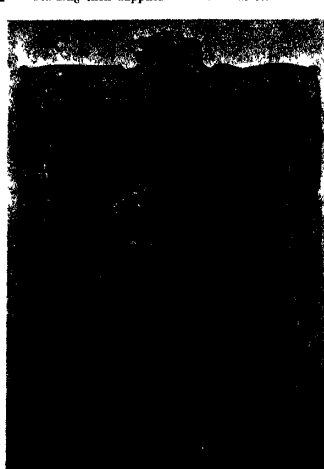
announcing the vital need of this country to increase food production to the value of \$190,000,000. The Minister of Fuel declared the intention of securing further 251 acres north of Wentworth village. Of this area less than a third is growing timber the rest is good food producing land and its requisitioning will bring the total acreage of agricultural land taken from the farmers on the Wentworth estate alone to 1,780 acres. One farmer whose land was visited by Mr. Higgs will have had the bulk of his farm reduced to half its pre war size.

What is the use of one Cabinet Minister urging farmers to increase production and asking that they step up their output to 50 per cent above the 1939 level if at the same time another Cabinet Minister reduces the acreage available by 50 per cent? **LESLIE SHERIDAN** (Public Relations Adviser to Earl Fitzwilliam) *Duckett House 140 Strand W.C.2*

## BIRD FLIGHT PROBLEM

SIR—Your correspondent C H (August 1) is wrong in stating that storks fly with their necks doubled back. Like spoonbills, flamingoes and most other long necked birds they fly with them extended. In fact so far as I am aware, the only birds other than pelicans that retract their necks in flight are the various herons which of course, include bitterns.

To explain this difference, which is illustrated



Sussex. It would be interesting to know how far north they penetrated. In some years they spread right over the British Isles.—Ed.]

## KENSINGTON SQUARE THREAT

SIR,—In a letter in *COUNTRY LIFE* of August 15, I drew attention to the damage that Kensington Square would suffer if the projected passage-way through No. 42 (on the north side) was constructed. Damage would be done to (1) the house (No. 42) not only by the alteration of the front but by the gutting of the interior on the ground floor; (2) the houses on either side, by the noise and disturbance of commercial traffic using the proposed archway; (3) the north side of the square by the destruction of the forecourt of No. 42. None of these points is answered in Mr. Carthy's letter in last week's issue.

He raises, however, other questions.—

(1) He states that "it is beyond question that Kensington Square has



A MEDIEVAL BRONZE BUTTON FOUND DURING EXCAVATIONS IN HAMPSHIRE (Magnified 1½ times)

See letter: On The Pilgrims' Way

not been a 'residential square' for a very long time," and that few houses are occupied as single family residences.

Kensington Square is residential and has been so zoned from March, 1947. In a section of the Kensington Borough Council agenda, it is recorded that the London County Council "have decided to amend the zoning of Kensington Square from 'Special business' to 'Residential 11'." This amendment follows a request by the London County Council by the Kensington Borough Council (November 5, 1946) to rezone the square for residential purposes. The majority in favour of this request was very large. A little earlier (August 24, 1946), in a letter to the Kensington Borough Council from the Kensington Council, it is stated that "the square still maintains to a large degree its residential amenities, combined with its acknowledged architectural interest." "The houses in the square are of a size and character that make them much sought after as dwelling-houses."

(2) Your correspondent writes that there are already three passage-ways through the various premises in the Square, "which have existed without complaint for very many years." From these passage ways (which have been in existence for a considerable time) the traffic is negligible.

(3) Your correspondent perhaps missed that part of the discussion at the public enquiry by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in which it was stated that the opening of the projected passage-way through No. 42 would be only a temporary and partial solution. A speaker gave his opinion that something like a method of using the ground floor of stores for parking and delivery purposes might be necessary in the future.

(4) Your correspondent claims that the alteration to No. 42 could "be effected without material damage to



WILD WHITE CATTLE AT CHARTLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY

See letter: Wild White Cattle

the appearance of the house." That is not so; the facade will no longer be in its original condition. A house gutted is a house spoilt.—M. JOURDAN, *Kensington, S.W.7.*

## ON THE PILGRIMS' WAY

SIR,—While cutting a trench for a sewer at the cross-roads at Bentley, Hampshire, recently, the foreman very kindly saved for me all the bits and pieces, such as pottery and metal, that his men found. The trench is 5 feet deep and is cut at right angles through the main road—the Pilgrims' Way.

In this wise an excellent section of the road was exposed, which showed that the original surface was 2 ft. 6 in. below the present one. The original road was made by putting layers of local "free stone," which is found immediately below the chalk here, edgewise on to the hard clay subsoil, and from this surface were recovered some Roman nails, half a pack-horse shoe, animal bones and a medieval brose button—illustrated in my sketch.

The decoration of the button is hand engraved and much finer and more delicate in every way than I have drawn it but the sketch will, I hope, give some idea of the design.—A. G. WADE (Major), *Ash Cottage, Benlly, Hampshire.*

## FOR MEASURING MALT

From Lord Aberconway.

SIR,—An old and valued farm tenant on my estate, who is about to retire, presented me with a measuring staff used by her grandfather, who became tenant of the farm in 1823. At that time there was a malt kiln on the farm, and the malt had to be measured for excise and other purposes.

This staff, which is like a very slender Malacca walking-stick with a round head, is inscribed with two scales—one of inches, 40 in all, and the other of imperial gallons. The units at the bottom of the staff in the farm, and the malt had to be measured from those at the top of the staff, which measures up to 180 gallons.

The first 10 gallons are marked on the last 10 (140-150 gallons), ending 1½ ins. from the top of the staff, cover only 7½ in., i.e. only 7/80 in. each.

It would appear therefore that this staff was used for measuring the contents of a conical pile or pyramid of either barley or malt, the slope of the pile being probably the natural angle of repose of the grain. A gallon was an old measure of grain as well as of liquid.

The staff is inscribed as being made by Loftus of London—Aberconway, Bodmin, Tol-y-Cafn, Denbighshire.

## WILD WHITE CATTLE

SIR,—In his recent article, *The White Cattle of Dynor, Mr. Lionel Edwards* refers to the Chartley, Staffordshire,

herd. In May, 1905, when this herd was about to be dispersed, I happened to be with the Staffordshire Yeomanry at their camp at Chartley, and took the enclosed photograph, which you may care to publish as an addendum to Mr. Edwards's article.—GERARD CLAY, *Abbots' Wood, Hurmore, Godalming, Surrey.*

## HOW TO FIX HARNESS BELLS

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Lionel Edwards's letter about the fixing of harness bells in your issue of August 4, I remember, as a small boy seventy-odd years ago, hearing the bells of my father's team of four horses jingling miles away as they returned from Lewes with the annual load of time. Each horse had a set of brass bells on a frame (similar to that in Mr. Edwards's illustration) which fitted into slots in the collars. The bells were all of different tones, and the effect as the horses moved was very musical.

I have six of these bells mounted on the original frame on an oak stand in use as a dinner gong.—CHARLES J. PARRIS, *Cromborough, Sussex.*

## ANCIENT AND MODERN

SIR, I think the answer to Mr. Lionel Edwards's problem is simple, namely, that he has been trying to fit latten bells to a modern cart collar, which makes no provision for them, instead of to a cart collar of the period when it, or the harness (usually of wooden construction), had the requisite fittings.

If the latten bells he purchased have a small hole in one prong only, possibly the other

prong has had the end damaged or broken off at some time.

Although the bells could be fitted as illustrated by his sketch, such a method was not customary.—LAWTON R. FORD, *Broad Chalk, Wiltshire.*

## POWER FROM THE WIND

SIR,—I was much interested in the article in *COUNTRY LIFE* of August 15 about the use of wind as a source of power, since during the years between 1924 and 1931 my engineer father, the late Sigurd J. Savolius, carried out a great many experiments in Finland with a wind motor of his own invention.

This is known as the S-rotor, and is of extremely simple construction. If a cylinder is cut lengthwise, and the two halves moved away from each other along the line of the cut, a two-winged structure is formed, which in cross section resembles the letter "S." This arrangement, equipped with end plates, a central shaft and ball bearings at the base forms the S-rotor or wing-rotor.

The rotor, a powerful three-tiered example of which is illustrated in my first photograph, needs no vane to keep it to the wind, as winds from any quarter will make it rotate. The frictional losses, which in an ordinary wind motor are considerable, are in a wing-rotor very small indeed, and no power is lost in transmission, since the power shaft is a direct continuation of the vertical axis of the rotor. There are few wearing parts, servicing



A THREE-TIERED S-ROTOR AS USED FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY IN FINLAND. (Left) A BOAT PROPELLED BY S-ROTORS ON A FINNISH LAKE

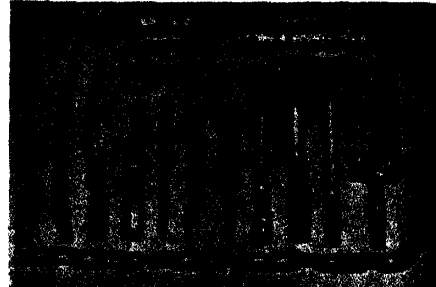
See letter: Power from the Wind

is simple and the cost of construction much less than that of a complicated windmill.

As a generator of electricity the S-rotor has the same drawbacks as any other wind-driven generator, but extensive tests over a long period showed it to be over fifty per cent. more efficient than a windmill type of plant of equal size. It has been extensively used for water-pumping on farms throughout Finland, frequently erected merely on a strong staccato pole instead of a tower or placed on the roof of one of the farm buildings.

Another application of the S-rotor is to work a rotor ventilator, such as is often seen on food vans in this country. A centrifugal fan is joined to the lower end plate of the rotor, and the combination mounted on a central shaft on ball bearings over a suction pipe. An uncommonly strong suction is developed as soon as the rotor moves in the wind, and air can





A COLLECTION OF KNITTING SHEATHS

See letter *The Knitter's Craft*

be drawn through long ventilating ducts even when it is heavier than normal owing to the presence of heavy gases gasoline fumes etc. All ships built in England are now fitted with rotor ventilators which are also used on a very efficient type of



A CHINESE FISHERMAN WITH HIS CATCH IN MALAYA

See letter *Blas Fisherman*

grain drier as well as for ordinary ventilating purposes on public building stores factories schools cinemas and private houses

The S rotor was also tested in running water and in waves and it was found that it is capable of turning wave action into one way rotary movement for power purposes. A plant of this type with a total area of ten square feet was used for many years at Monaco pumping sea water to the aquariums of the Musée Océanographique where the water had to be raised to a height of 200 feet.

My other photograph shows a small boat being driven by S rotors and unlike the German rotor ship *Huchau* relying merely on the power of the wind—MOIRA, NEWMAN 7 Hants Road Basingstoke

## GEORGE DEVAL

Sir—May I comment on what appears to me to be a confusion of thought in your recent correspondence about George Deval the mason of the Palladian Bridge at Wilton? Will you please?

Provided a man were a member of some City Company he could practise as a mason. Thus there was a Painter Stainer Graving Gibbons a Haberdasher William Kidwell a Painter Stainer Joseph Catthers (author of the lovely monument to Finch and Bates at Clare College Cambridge) a Joiner and the list could be greatly extended. It was the right to call himself a Freeman of the City not the membership of a particular Company that ensured a man the right to practise a craft in London though those free of provincial Masonic Guilds were compelled to join the Masons Company and this pre-

sumably applied elsewhere—KATHARINE A. EBDALL Leams End West Hothfield East Grinstead Sussex

## BLAS FISHERMAN

Sir—It is a remarkable country in which the successful angler may pedal homeward through his village with 3 cwt of fish lashed to the carrier of his bicycle—and attract no notice whatever.

I've thought the catch depicted in my photograph was taken off the coast of Malacca and consists of one bright pink 15 pounder, one normal shark and a species of hammer head shark. I think the blas expression of the Chinese fisherman is a shade overdone—J. D. GROVES (Lt Col RF) CRI Works Central Malaya

## THE KNITTER'S CRAFT

Sir—In Mr James Walton's most interesting article *The Knitter's Craft* in your issue of August 15 a knitting sheath dated 1686 is illustrated and it is stated that only two other 17th century examples have been recorded. I enclose a photograph of some of the varied sheaths in my collection. The one with the chain and wooden clasp or the third row from the top is dated 1686 the last ought being omitted as so often occurs with carved wood. This particular example is the only one that I have seen with

the hook for the wool or knitting made of wood.

Incidentally the wooden chain at the foot of this picture has nothing to do with knitting and is a pathetic relic which may bring back recent sad memories to many. It was carved by a French prisoner of war in England during the Napoleonic Wars is out of a single piece of wood 29 ins long and includes a revolving link, two balls and lanterns and a clenched hand. One wonders how many months each link commemorated—EDWARD H. FINRO Hyde Park W 2

## DUCKS v. SPARROWS

Sir—I was interested to read Dr Buckford's letter in your issue of August 15 about a mallard in St James's Park meting out justice to a sparrow which had seized crumbs thrown to the ducklings since I with others recently saw a mallard duck there catch a sparrow which it shook about on the bank and then having entered the lake held under water.

Twice this year I have seen ducks in St James's Park fly into boys who tried to seize ducklings on the bank. Both boys retreated hastily.

On another occasion recently

some sparrows and two or three starlings were seen to form a ring round two sparrows fighting on the grass. One starling left the ring to peck at the combatants and then resumed its place in the ring having failed to separate them. C. J. PURNELL London Library St James's Square S W 1

## A MOTOR-CAR OF 1832

Sir—Mr F. Ronald Edwards a article in your issue of August 15 on coaching in the days of motor-cars suggests to me that your readers might like to see an illustration of a motor car which ran in the days of coaching.

It is an old print of a steam driven vehicle that carried passengers between London and Birmingham in 1832 and a daily newspaper which reproduced it nearly fifty years ago told its readers that had it and other similar carriages been allowed to remain in Britain we should have been easily first in the motor car industry.

This replica of a stage coach however was we are told driven off the road—not as one might now expect through mechanical uncertainties or lack of manoeuvrability or driving skill—but by legislative enactments.

The notice on the side of the vehicle describes it as a steam coach and states that it has 21 inside and 22 outside seats—a total of 43 compared with a modern London omnibus 56—M. A. P. LEIGH S E 5

## FOR WEIGHING WOOL

Sir—On a garden wall at Sedburgh, Yorkshire are two old stone weights, with iron rings at the top and each weight is carved with the figure 80. The owner Mr James Handley stated that the weights had been on his wall for over forty years and were originally used for weighing packs of wool on an old beam scale 36 lb of each pack being wool and 4 lb for the wrapper.

The weights were probably in use in the 16th or 17th century and would doubtless be used for weighing wool for dispatch to the wool mer chants at Kendal 10 miles away as at that time Kendal was important



OLD STONE WOOL WEIGHTS IN A YORKSHIRE GARDEN

See letter *For Weighing Wool*

textile centre. There is another similar weight of 20 lb at a farm in the Sedburgh district—ANITA JOWETT 310 Hopwood Lane Halifax Yorkshire

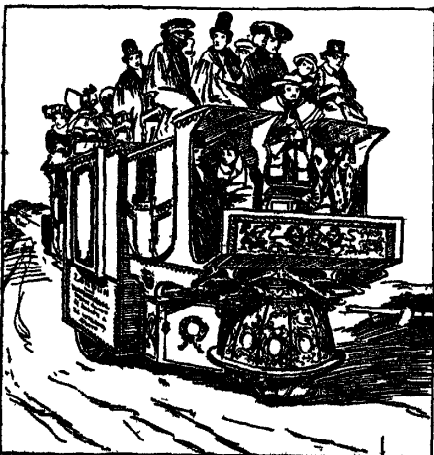
## A COLLECTION OF EEL SPEARS

Sir—With reference to your recent correspondence about eel spears starting from the large collection made by my friend the late Dr O. H. Wild which he presented to the Gloucester Folk Museum, he and I have made a survey of all British eel spears and have been able to classify them in regional groups. The results of this work will I hope shortly be published.

The spear owned by Brigadier Stirling illustrated in your number of August 8 belongs to what we have called the North Eastern type which is marked by the socket and lines being made in one piece. The best examples of this type are to be seen in the Hull Museum. As the Brigadier's spear has a tang and not a socket it would seem to be an interesting variation.

My Committee would be most grateful for any additions to our collection so as to make it fully representative of British spears—CHARLES GREEN Curator Public Museum Gloucester

The King's Manor, York—It is unfortunate that your correspondence in *A Gantt* (August 22) should have chosen to illustrate a letter about the King's Manor in York by a photograph of the Prin cipal's house and the Sanatorium wing built in 1900 to the designs of the Mr Walter Brierley the York architect. The building associated with the Abbots of St. Mary's and the Council of the North lies at right angles and to the left of the modern building illustrated—D. D. HAW (Rev) Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society 8 Spicers Terrace York



ON THE WAY FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM

See letter *A Motor-car of 1832*

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"Do my senses deceive me?" exclaimed the customer, excitedly. "Or do I truly see a most gratifying sight suspended, without visible means of support, in the middle altitude of your establishment?"

"It is a mirage, Sir," said Mr. Hock the hosier, "Or, to be absolutely accurate, two mirages."

"I concede the point as regards plurality; there are two socks, alike in their splendid symmetry. 'Viyella' socks, Mr. Hock! I have pinned for their return—and here they are!"

"Merely in mirage form, Sir."

"But, Mr. Hock!" cried the customer, "Mirage form my foot! Their superb texture is almost tangible—it says 'Viyella', 'Viyella', and nothing but 'Viyella'!"

"Alas, Sir, you are but another victim of the universal wish for 'Viyella': these spectral phenomena are a common symptom."

"And when will wishes be translated into 'Viyella'?"

"Soon, I hope with all my heart," said Mr. Hock the hosier, fervently.

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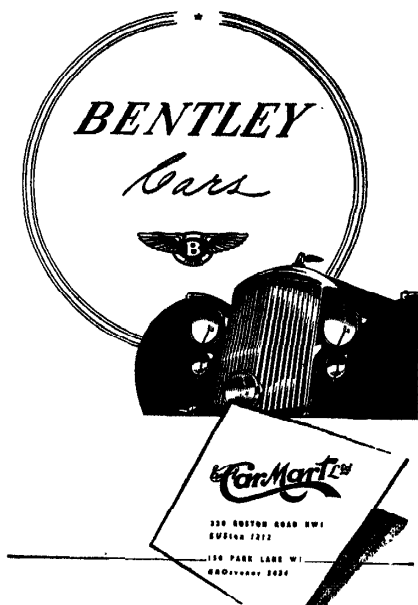
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## NEW CARS DESCRIBED

## THE CITROEN FIFTEEN

By J. EASON GIBSON

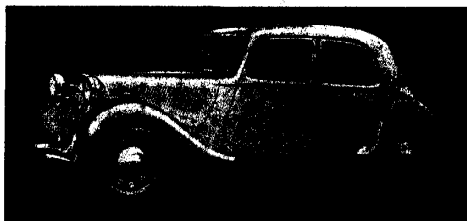
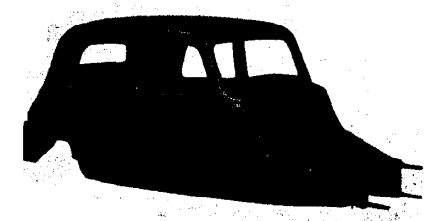
ALTHOUGH the current model Citroën shows no fundamental change since its initial production in 1934, had it been launched to-day it would have been accepted as an advanced design by both experts and the general public. Some people may feel put off by the front-wheel drive, but they should remember that in pre-war days slightly over one car in every four sold on the Continent was fitted with f.w.d. The advantages of this drive require to be experienced to be appreciated fully.

It may be of interest to summarise the features that make the Citroën, 13 years after its design, still ahead of the times. The front-wheel drive tends to pull the car in the direction in which it is steered, with consequent elimination of any tendency to skidding. It has also the further advantages that the entire wheelbase can be devoted to passenger and luggage carrying (which is after all the primary function of any car) and that the transmission tunnel and

more obvious on an examination of the body-work, since immediately one opens the doors one is impressed by the roominess of the car in proportion to its overall dimensions. There is, of course, no gearbox hump or transmission tunnel whatever, so one has the benefits of a completely flat and unobstructed floor. Although the seats are nearer the ground than on any average car, the measurement from the seat to the floor is greater, permitting one to sit up properly in a comfortable and efficient position. Naturally, there is no gear-lever encumbering the driving compartment, the lever connecting through the forward-mounted gearbox coming through the dashboard for operation by the driver's left hand. The handbrake, which connects by cable to the rear wheels only, is operated by a lever mounted under the dashboard. It would be a convenience if this lever were mounted rather nearer to the driver. The horn button, dipping switch and the traffic

gun are carried in a fitted case in a recess under the luggage space.

The model submitted for test had already covered a total mileage, in various hands, of over 12,000 and can be taken as an every-day example. I covered just under 700 miles under varying but always arduous conditions, and the petrol consumption for the entire mileage worked out at the very good average of 25 m.p.g. While the maximum speed is not high, as present-day cars of similar capacity go, the high and thoroughly reliable cruising speed is what really matters. On long straight stretches of A5 or A40 it could be kept at 66 to 68 for mile after mile and with a complete lack of fuss and noise. I tried the car on the most notoriously slippery West-End streets after a severe rain storm, and confirmed that the advantages of front-wheel drive are well worth having. On the sharpest of corners the rear wheels follow the front in an accurate manner, even if one



IN THE FRONT-WHEEL-DRIVE CITROEN SALOON THE BODY AND MAIN FRAME ARE ONE INTEGRAL GIRDER-LIKE CONSTRUCTION. The engine/gearbox assembly fits between the forward extensions

footwells in the rear compartment are eliminated. The suspension is by torsion bar on all four wheels, that at the front being independent. A secondary benefit from this type of suspension is that the normal attention required by the conventional laminated spring is unnecessary. No chassis frame is employed, the body and main frame being one integral girder-like construction, which is not only strong but light. The complete car is, in fact, the lightest in proportion to wheelbase of any car on the British market to-day. The engine employs detachable cylinder barrels, the engine casting being, in effect, nothing more than an iron tank for the cooling water. This system of construction permits the use of a more wear-resisting iron in the cylinder barrels than could be used if the engine were cast in one. Other advantages follow: nearly the entire length of the cylinders is in contact with the cooling water, and, instead of reboring being required after extended mileage, all that is necessary is the changing of the liners.

The engine is an overhead-valve four-cylinder, and develops its maximum power at the low engine speed of 4,850 r.p.m. That it is built to last is obvious when one realises that, at as high a speed as 66 m.p.h., the piston speed is only 2,500 feet/min., which is generally accepted as safe for continuous driving. The gearbox is mounted on the front of the engine, and is in advance of the front-wheel centres. What would be the back axle portions of the transmission on a normal car are built in unit with the gearbox, and short shafts run out to the driven front wheels. The steering is by a rack-and-pinion gear, laid out in such a way as to afford light but positive steering. The front wheels are connected to the car by two triangulated links, one above and the other below the driving shafts.

The lower is attached to the torsion bar that supplies the springing. Newton direct-action dampers are employed to control the suspension. The principal "engine-room" components are easily reached, with the exception of the oil dipstick, which tends to become entangled with the sparking plug leads. The battery is carried in a recess on the scuttle.

The advantages of front-wheel drive become

indicator switch are all mounted on a bracket fitted to the steering column and can be operated by a finger without removing one's hand from the wheel at any time. The high seating position, in relation to the floor, gives the driver very good vision and a pleasant feeling of mastery. The car is well provided with receptacles for the usual impediments of the owner-driver. As all passengers sit well within the wheelbase, it has been easy to provide ample luggage space without any overhanging. The spare wheel is carried on the lid of the luggage boot under a metal cover, and as the wheel is fastened from inside the boot, it is self-proof when the boot has been locked. The tools, jack and grease

corners in a manner designed to provoke skidding. The car seems to be at its best on a typically English road, such as the stretch of A40 from Witney to Cheltenham, where it is easily possible—traffic conditions permitting—to take corner after corner at one's cruising speed. Many readers will have noticed how difficult it often is to take right-hand corners with accuracy after darkness; one usually has to take more than one bite at the cherry. Owing to the stability of the suspension and the accuracy of the steering it is possible with the Citroën to develop an alternative technique, namely, to drive by the left-hand kerb, and, should the corner become sharper than was at first thought, merely to steer a bit more. Even when cornering at the highest speeds one cannot provoke roll or side-sway. As the steering has strong self-centring action, it is quite unnecessary to steer the car on straight roads. At all speeds within the car's compass it is possible to relax. This lack of nerve strain is assisted by the very good vision, which permits the car to be placed with great accuracy.

It has been suggested that the dashboard-mounted gear-lever might be found awkward, but I can refute this, as I found after a few minutes' use that its operation became as automatic as the more usual type of control. Motorists who have seen these cars in their land of origin will remember having observed the way in which the average French driver appears to keep them flat out regardless of the road surface. On my test route there is a stretch of unmade road that entails drastic reduction of speed on practically all cars; on this model, however, it was possible to drive at well over 60 m.p.h. with comfort. So far only two other cars have equalled this performance. The phrase so well known among light-hearted members of the Army during the war—"Press on, regardless"—could well be the watchword when coming on to very bumpy roads. That there is ample room in the car will be clear when I say that on one occasion during my tests I carried six people. Although this was exceptional, it is certainly possible to carry five with ease.

## THE CITROEN

Makers:

Citroën Cars Ltd., Trading Estate, Slough, Buckinghamshire

## SPECIFICATION

Price	£697 2s. 10d.	Brakes	Lockheed
(Inc. P.T. £152 2s. 10d.)			hydraulic
Cable cap. 1,911 c.c.		Suspension	Independent
B/S	78 x 100 m.m.		(front)
Cylinders	Four	Wheelbase	9 ft. 6½ ins.
Valves	Overhead	Track (front)	4 ft. 4½ ins.
B.H.P.	56 at 4,250 r.p.m.	Track (rear)	4 ft. 4½ ins.
Carb.	Solex	Overall length	14 ft. 4½ ins.
Ignition	Lucas coil	Overall width	56½ ins.
Oil filter	Flowtron gauge	Overall height	4 ft. 11½ ins.
1st gear	13.1 to 1	Cround clearance	7 ins.
2nd gear	7.3 to 1	Turning circle	41 ft.
3rd gear	4.3 to 1	Weight	2½ cwt.
4th gear	1.75 to 1	Fuel cap.	9 gallons
Reverse	17.5 to 1	Oil cap.	11 pints
Final drive	Spiral bevel	Water cap.	1½ gallons
	(front)	Type size	16 x 400

## PERFORMANCE

Accelerator	sec.	Maximum speed	76 m.p.h.
0-20	Top 12.2	Petrol consumption	25
20-40	Top 12.4	m.p.g. at average speed	of 45 m.p.h.
0-60	All gears 28 sec.		
		BRAKES	
20-0	15 ft.		
30-0	34 ft.		
40-0	60 ft.		

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## NEW BOOKS

# NEVILLE CARDUS'S DESIGN FOR LIVING

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

NEVILLE CARDUS'S *Autobiography* (Collins, 12s. 6d.), which will be published on Monday, is the story of a man who is pleased with himself and with life as he has found it; pleased, too, with the literary expression he has been able to give to those moments and emotions when life has seemed most worth living. Concerning his books about cricket he writes with complete confidence: "One or two of these books will, I think, last as long as *The Compleat Angler* or *The Hambleton Men*."

Be that as it may, it must at least be said that this author's satisfaction with himself and his achievement is as far removed as it could possibly be

worked in a marine insurance office in Manchester, music adding little to the grand passions of his life. So he reaches the age of twenty-one and the salary of one pound a week.

One day, seeing by chance an advertisement for an assistant cricket coach at Shrewsbury School, he applied for the job and got it. Thereafter things moved more swiftly to their climax. It chanced that Dr. Alington found the "deputy-pro" sitting under a tree and reading Gilbert Murray's translation of *Medea*. A few words were exchanged, Alington expressing the view that Murray was "an ingenious fellow," and one may be sure that he remembered this somewhat unusual conversation with the

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** By Neville Cardus  
(Collins, 12s. 6d.)

**BRIEF LIFE OF THE BRONTËS.** By Royston Millmore  
(W. R. Millmore, Bradford, 5s.)

**THE FLAMES.** By Olaf Stapledon  
(Secker and Warburg, 6s.)

from that smug emotion which we call with deprecation self-satisfaction. Although this is not—and a good autobiography cannot be—a detached book, there is a point of view from which the author can look at himself, standing aside, assessing the aim and the achievement. The aim was "the savouring of life by a free and civilised mind, as far as I could make mine free and civilised"; the achievement was a position without any challenge as a writer about cricket, and a position of acknowledged eminence as a writer about music and musicians. If this does not permit a man to feel that he has done something with himself, then what does?

### HUMBLE ORIGIN

Neville Cardus's beginnings were of the humblest, and he writes of them without reservation. He never saw his father. He was brought up in a mean Manchester street, the household consisting of his grandfather, a retired policeman who bore on his pate marks of an encounter with Charles Peace, his grandmother, his mother and two aunts. His mother and his aunts were not models of female propriety, but from them he imbibed a sense of the colour and adventure of life. It was all drab enough, but, looking back upon that time, he is able to exclaim: "I was born in a vintage year." There is no envy or malice in him. He thanks the gods for what they have to offer, and is always ready to play them "Double or quits."

How artistic stirrings arise in such a mind in such social conditions is one of the insoluble mysteries. But soon, left alone, living in a sombre room, doing mean jobs, the boy is haunted by the beauty and wonder of life. He spends hours in the free library. He develops "an imagination fed on penny dreadfuls, and on Dickens, Irving, Maclaren, Trumper and Gustave Doré." Later, there were comparatively settled years when he

"pro." Some time later he made Cardus his secretary; but then, when Dr. Alington went on to Eton, difficulties arose which made it impossible for Cardus to go with him.

There followed a time of "appalling shifts." Thrown back from brightness into the dark night of Manchester, "I became an agent for a Burial Society which specialised in policies covering funeral expenses among the poor, in places where the main ostensible problem was to keep alive." Out of this despair, he wrote to C. P. Scott, the Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, asking for any sort of job on the paper. He got one. "Seven years afterwards, I am 'Cricketer' of the *Manchester Guardian* declining offers from J. L. Garvin of the *Observer*. . . . And ten years after that I am music critic under Scott and Montague."

How had it all happened? Is the clue in these sentences: "Young Cardus hated all sorts of teaching. Early in life he hit upon the profound truth that enjoyment and education are very nearly one and the same, that the first precedes the second, and that neither is of much use without inherited temperament, unless one sets out with no more aim in life than to be wealthy and successful." I suppose it is there if anywhere.

### A TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY

Once we have passed this point at which Neville Cardus became a journalist, we are in cricket and music up to the necks. We range from Lord's to Australia and from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to Salzburg. We are treated to a wealth of reminiscence about the writers, cricketers and musicians he has known. In all this we find the same lively observation, the same masterly presentation that we find in *Spinnet*, awaiting the opportunity, the boy reading under the gas lamps in the Manchester streets. It makes a book of absorbing

interest, one of the few great autobiographies of our time. It is a testament of beauty. "I don't believe in the contemporary idea of taking the arts to the people; let them seek and work for them. For the Kingdom of Heaven is there; it is in the arts that I have found the only religion that is real and, once found, omnipresent. . . . If I know that my Redeemer liveth it is not on the Church's testimony, but because of what Handel affirms." Still, it doesn't matter how one knows a thing like that: the thing is to know it, to keep garnished the one we are permitted to inhabit of the many mansions. And if the mansion has more rooms than one, why, so much the better.

#### A' BRONTË CENTENARY

In 1847, just a hundred years ago, there were published three novels: *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights*, and *Agnes Grey*, respectively by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell, Ellis and Acton Bell, who were Emily and Anne Brontë, were both dead within eighteen months thereafter. Currer Bell, who was Charlotte, lived on to become one of the famous women of her time; the other two died unknown to fame. This is perhaps hardly surprising in the case of Anne; but that *Wuthering Heights* should have passed almost unnoticed is a sour comment on the critical insight of the times.

The centenary is marked by the publication of a small book called *Brontë Life of the Brontës*, by Royston Millmore (W. R. Millmore, Bradford, 5s.). Mr. Millmore sets out to give, in the smallest compass, an account of how the Brontës lived and worked and died, shorn of the sentimental embroidery that has disfigured so much writing about them. He succeeds well enough, correcting the notions that their existence was one of abject poverty, that their father was a tyrant, that the old rectory was a "badly built hovel."

There are those who say that the user-dwell Brontë wrote *Wuthering Heights* on at any rate had a hand in the work, and Mr. Millmore disposes of this neatly. He points out—what nobody could dispute—that all three of the girls were devoted to Brontë and did everything they could to keep him straight. Above all, they desired that he should "do well," and to a Brontë that meant write well. This being so, says Mr. Millmore, "how gladly would any one of them have given him credit had he deserved it!" This strikes me as a sound piece of intuitive criticism. And, anyway, doesn't everything we know of Emily cry "Wuthering Heights" at the top of its voice?

There is one small point of fact in which Mr. Millmore makes a mistake. He says that Emily's and Anne's identities as authors were never discovered in their lifetime. It was in 1849 that Anne died, and about a year before that she and Charlotte made their celebrated journey to London to demonstrate to Messrs. Smith, Elder that Currer and Acton Bell were Charlotte and Anne Brontë. So Anne's identity was discovered at least to that small extent, though the secret was never made public.

#### THE FLAMES SPEAK

Mr. Old Stapledon, who has a genius for endowing the most unlikely things with thought and personality, makes flames sentient, and even eloquent, in his short fantasy, *The Flames* (Secker and Warburg, 6s.). These curious little burning creatures,

ejected from the sun when the planets were formed, go so far as to demand that men, with atomic power at their command, should set up a national home for the Flames in Africa or South America, a proposition which our experience of maddling in national homes might well cause us to consider with caution.

However, if we don't do it, goodness knows what may happen to us, because the Flames are desperate and powerful beings who might well set the world alight to gain a congenial environment. From all of which you may gather that Mr. Stapledon is once more preaching us a parable. There is no one to whom it does more ably or with a juster sense of where the point applies.

#### CITY OF CONTRASTS

VISITORS to the Festival of Music and Drama now taking place at Edinburgh will find the city excellent instance of the contrast between Scotch-Monkrie's Edinburgh (Batsford, 15s.). Vigorous, witty and with just that touch of partisanship that gives spice to such a book, he takes one through the city's history with an eye that is both sympathetic and discriminating. Tracing first the development of the medieval city from the "Castle," rising on its rock like a full-rigged ship, down the Royal Mile to Holyrood, then the growth round about of the Old Town with its lands, wryds and cloes, and finally the rise of the New Town with its austere classical squares and crescents designed by Robert Adam and Gillespie Graham north of the New Loch at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, he brings out well that juxtaposition of old and new, of splendour and squalor, of intellectual vigour and stern religious discipline that has made Edinburgh above all else a city of contrasts.

Mr. Scott-Moncrieff is critical of the prolonged stilted effect of the Kirk upon the arts and has much good to say of Mary and Prince Charles and his following and little good of John Knox. A traditionalist in architecture as in much else, he deprecates the way in which the best buildings of the High Street "have been sullied by concerted improvements" and dismisses the National War Memorial as self-conscious, without form and inherently pointless, a criticism which, though by no means isolated, is scarcely likely to pass unchallenged. About the development of Edinburgh in the face of a "flood" of new industry from the west of Scotland to the east on a considerable scale he is rightly apprehensive, lest an increase in the city's size should destroy its unity.

The illustrations of the book, which include 17th-century engravings, early 19th-century colour prints and photographs by that early master D. O. Hill, are excellent, but a glossary of Scottish terms would have been an advantage. Without one the mere English are liable to miss some of the author's finer points.

J. K. A.

#### THE MAGIC OF TREES

AT his home on the Essex-Suffolk border Mr. S. L. Bensusan is the fortunate possessor of a small area of mixed woodland, including such notable trees as the hornbeam and the acacia. How much pleasure he has derived from it is clear from *My Woodland Friends* (Blandford, 10s. 6d.). But the book is more than an account of the virtues of the author's favourite trees. In it he gathers together and recounts, in a flowing, discursive style, the legends and superstitions that have grown up about trees in times both ancient and modern. The illustrations, by Joan Rickaby, similarly speak, with considerable success, to convey the associations of the trees represented and not merely their physical characteristics.

C. D.




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## R.A.F. ANNIVERSARY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th

Seven years have passed since the Royal Air Force saved this land of ours from disaster unimaginable, years so crowded that memories may be fading.

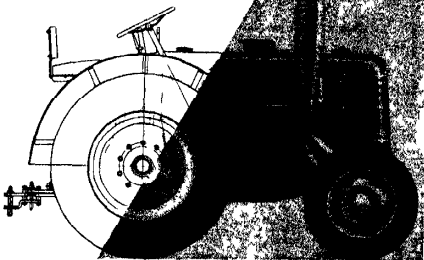
But the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund is still answering urgent calls on its resources, helping those airmen and airwomen who in war's aftermath find themselves in grievous need. It is also assisting many widows, dependants, fatherless and motherless children.

On Sunday, September 14th let us remember them.

## ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

Please address your donation to LORD RIVERDALE,  
Chairman, or Sir WALTER RUMBLE, Hon. Treasurer,  
R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 1, St. Anne's Square, London, E.W.2.  
(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

## Field-Marshall spares get promotion



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### and here's a line on Service:

You'll agree that this Priority for Spares decision is in your best interests. But what about Service? Depend upon it, Field Marshall service will be right in line too. In case of need—just phone your local distributor. He has built an organisation that will be one of your most valuable helps in overcoming the handicaps of the 1947 farming season.

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Birmingham Works Gainsborough Lincs



**The sooner—the quicker**

All bookkeeping supplies are short—and the better the quality the greater the demand. Whilst therefore every effort is being made by us to keep pace with orders, it is clear that the earlier you place your order the sooner we shall be able to make delivery to you.

Early orders help you (as it they help us) and we shall be very grateful for any assistance you can give in this direction.

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Catalogue on application Under Royal Warrant

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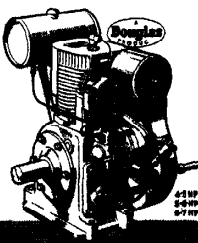
## Early Delivery

—and a  
**24 HOUR SPARES SERVICE**

If you want a reliable, easy starting engine which will stand up to hard work, you cannot beat a Douglas Minor—early delivery can now be offered, and the Spares Service is up to pre-war standard. Letter 1446 gives full specifications. Write for a copy today.

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**Douglas**  
POWER ON



## FARMING NOTES

### UP CORN, UP HORN

UP corn down horn was the rule in the war years, livestock ranging on permanent grass land had to make way for bread grains. Now it is Up corn up horn. Farmers are being asked to restore the grain acreage with the long term view of converting the extra grain they grow into meat and eggs. We all want to get started on this programme, but we are not allowed yet to keep any more of our home grown grain for stock feeding. Not until after the harvest of 1948 will it be lawful to keep even 20 cent of the wheat and barley we grow for feeding to poultry and pigs. Meantime we must rely on Ministers to be more successful in obtaining imported feed ingredients. Until feeding stuffs from one source or another can be got we cannot start in a big way on the programme of livestock expansion. But there should be enough feeding stuffs available this autumn and winter to provide the special calf rations for all those who take to calf rearing again. There is the new calf subsidy of £4 a head for steer calves and £3 a head for heifer calves reared satisfactorily to twelve months old. These are substantial premiums and will redress the balance between cattle rearing and milk selling which has gone awry in many western districts during the past five years. It is being said of good authority that another 20,000 calves a year could easily be reared in Devon alone. This is a job that the small farm owner and manager can do exceptionally well. Their local breeds show strong beef type, although in recent years strains have been developed for milk production and it is milk selling that now mainly interests the Devon farmer. This is true of out living farms which lack conveniences for milk or butter and which make an unimpressive haul for the milk factories lorries. Many of these farms should now go back to calf rearing.

### Calf Rearing on Contract

THERE are calves from the herds which will continue milk selling that can usefully be taken on to these contract farms, and reared well there. With the higher price for fat cattle promised in future years there should be a ready demand for well reared stores although they may not come of pure beef strain. It is the management of the calf in the first six months as much as its breeding that decides its ultimate value and reward as a beef beast. Apart from the return of many thousands of small farmers to the calf rearing which they understand so well, there is scope for the large scale rearing of dairy calves under attested licence. To-day there are many dairy farmers who could profitably expand their milking herds and concentrate on this line of production if they could rely on others to do a good job of calf rearing for them. Is there any reason why a contract system should not be developed in which the work of certain farmers undertake calf rearing on the most approved lines at a set scale of charges? A start on these lines might well be what this autumn

the prospect of a fair growth of grass next year either for grazing or for mowing. The question whether plough leys or not is apparently to be left to the individual decision of the farmer. Some will justifiably decide not to plough because they have enough young stock on hand to make full use of all the grass they can grow. Others who are not heavily stocked and have little prospect of buying store cattle at a reasonable price should put in the plough but some of them will not unless they are advised or indeed ordered by the county agricultural executive committee to do so. In my view it would be helpful all round if the district committee members do pay a round of visits in the next few weeks to see what every farmer intends to do. Some farmers are slow off the mark and some are tired. They will need to be told what they should do.

### More Houses?

MANY owner-occupiers and some landlords want to build new houses for farm workers. Some have been successful in getting licences and they have found local builders who can make good use of the new district councils which refuse to give any further licences for private enterprise building even if the houses are in the farm. But there is a new rule that the councils must not give any more of these licences without reference to White Hall. But this has been going on for several months. The same councils have not given effective priority to farm workers in the allocation of the new council houses they have built. Mr. Tom Williams has been blamed the farmer members of these councils for not insisting on this priority but when they are extremely pressing cases overcrowning the district that must somehow be met it is understandable that the rural councils like the town councils have stuck to the points system of allocation recommended by the Ministry. Under this the farm worker has been given no special priority. Ministers are now busy hatching a new scheme by which give agriculture more priority in the allocation of new council houses. The quickest way of meeting the need will be to allocate specifically to farm workers the 15,000 or more Airey houses which the councils have been reluctant to take for their ordinary housing programme.

### Advice on Dairying

THERE is plenty of sound advice to be sought from the Ministry to be found in Mr. V. C. Flahwick's *Dairy Farming* (Crosby Lockwood 15s.). Mr. Flahwick has made a name for himself at Wyke Agricultural College as a practical lecturer who has the knack of impressing students with the points that matter in making a success of the farming business. I like the lay-out of the book. The first half deals with milk as a product feeding cattle on modern lines rearing methods and quality in breeding stock. The second half deals with the should be regarded as a unit. One or two outstanding animals will not make a good herd. They will be a source of trouble to the farmer of the remainder of the herd are sacrificed to their requirements. The exceptional 1,000-gallon cow may bring an occasional reward but is a breeder but this may be costly if the rest of the herd does not get a fair share of attention. The second part of Mr. Flahwick's book gives a first-hand account of the dairy farming practised on 20 farms up and down the country. Each has some special points of interest and together they give us a very good picture of the dairy farm.

CINCINNATUS

### Wheat Sowing

AN extra half million acres of wheat which is what the Government want grown in this country will take some getting. There are inducements now with the higher acreage payment of £3 for the first ten acres on each farm, but I had a good deal of reluctance to put the plough into the grass and clover leys which have been established for three or four years. Farmers put materials enough to the high cost of the seeds mixture in these days and once a sward is established which in some parts of the country is cheaper than they are not keen to break it up if there is

## ESTATE MARKET

## YORKSHIRE GROUSE MOOR FOR SALE

**L**ORD HOTHFIELD'S Blacktops grouse-moor, part of the Skipton estate of 6,000 acres between Skipton and Kelghley, Yorkshire, was recently sold to a client of Messrs. John D. Wood by Messrs. Loftham and Warner. The estate, which adjoins Ilkley Moor, is for re-sale by auction in lots, on October 15 and 16, at Skipton. The game bags ranged from 572 brace of grouse in 1934 to 182 in 1945. Last year the moor was shot over only twice, and 90 brace were recorded; there is a good stock of birds left, and the moor is at present in hand.

## A FAMOUS SNOWDONIAN CENTRE

**PEN-Y-GWRYD** HOTEL has been sold since the auction by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff. It is at Nant Gwynant, in Carnarvonshire, close to the Pass of Llanberis, and was first a small farm-house, then an inn, and, by its situation which, though isolated, was convenient for climbers, a great deal was known and recorded about it. In 1847 Henry Owen, a farmer, bought the house and, as one writer says, "created its traditions." In *Two Years Ago*, published in 1887, Charles Kingsley gives a good description of the homely comfort of the house, which he often visited, and he says in one of his letters, that it was "the divinest pigsty beneath the canopy." In 1920 the house was rebuilt and enlarged. Many famous names were inscribed in the visitors' book. The Climbers' Club was founded in the old inn. Its first president was Charles Edward Mathews, a friend of Joseph Chamberlain, and for some time president of the Alpine Club. Snowdonian enthusiasts erected a tablet to Henry Owen's memory in Beddgelert church and this tablet stated that he was "for 44 years landlord of the Inn at Pen-y-Gwryd." Later, the inn has been conducted as a modern hotel.

## THE LATE LORD BENNETT'S SURREY HOME

**JUNIPER HILL**, Mickleham, Surrey, is for sale by order of the trustees of the late Lord Bennett of Mickleham. The agents are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The extensively modernised Georgian house stands in the midst of 100 acres, which in turn are surrounded by property vested in the National Trust. There is an electric passenger lift to the suites into which the house is divided and there is also a private cinema. Lord Bennett was Home Minister of Canada from 1930 until October, 1935.

## HOME FOR EX-OFFICERS

**MRS. RALLI**, for whom Messrs. Suddler and Baker acted as agents, has disposed of her Georgian mansion, Frimley Park, a Surrey seat of approximately 30 acres, to the Officers' Association and the Officers' Benevolent Department of the British Legion. Elderly regular ex-officers will be eligible for admission, and the thirty for whom accommodation will be available will include eight bedridden cases.

Miss Vera Lynn has accepted an offer for her Sussex property, Clayton Holt, at Hasocks. It includes 107 acres of arable and woodland with some downland pasture. Her agents were Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. Newell and Bellamy.

Another Sussex sale is that of Hadlow, a house in 3 acres on the fringe of Ashdown Forest and close to East Grinstead. It stands 890 feet above sea level. Messrs. Powell and

Partner and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley effected the sale. The last first with a Dymley Laker and Moore, have sold The Grange, a residence in 33 acres, in the Whaddon Chase country, within easy reach of Bletchley. A large house has been made on improving the house. The grounds contain a swimming-pool.

## REPUTED TO BE PARTLY PRE-TUDOR

**IVY HOUSE**, Gomshall, Surrey, has been sold privately by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. Wallis and Wallis. This delightful old house is picturesque and, although the main portion is Tudor, other parts date from even earlier times. It has many interesting features, including the fine oak panelling, inglenook fireplaces and a beautiful carved oak staircase. It stands in pleasure grounds of five acres, intersected by Tillingbourne trout stream.

## LABOUR-SAVING ON FARMS

**T**HE cancellation of an auction is notified by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, the firm having sold Town House and Cockthorpe Farm, a 16th-century enlarged and restored farm-house four or five miles from Haywards Heath, Sussex. There are model farm buildings designed with an eye to the economy of labour, and the 185 acres include sporting woodlands.

The same firm, with Messrs. Simmons and Sons, will shortly offer the Northfield, Kingston Hill and North Audley Farms, near Abingdon, Berkshire, three holdings totalling 270 acres. All the farms have good houses and buildings, and there are cottages. The three lots have pastures watered by the Thames. The farms are situated in the parish of Kingston Bagpuze.

Marsh Court, near Sherborne, Dorset, a Queen Anne house in 80 acres, has been sold to a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, by a vendor for whom Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey and Messrs. George Troilope and Sons were agents.

## NAMED AFTER DERBY

## WINNER

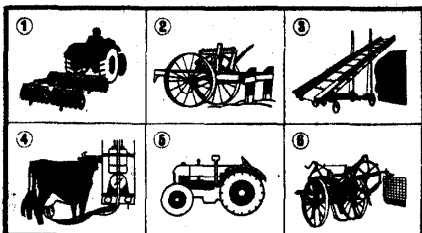
**PHANTOM HOUSE**, Newmarket, named after the Derby winner of 1811, is for sale shortly with the stud buildings and 53 acres. Among the horses that have contributed to the fame of Phantom House was the Duke of Portland's St. Simon. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) is entrusted with the realisation of the property by Major W. V. Beatty, the well-known trainer, who is retiring at the end of this year.

## STUD FARM SOLD TO ONLY BIDDER

**OAK CROFT**, Chirk, a stud farm of 12 acres, changed hands for £10,000 under the hammer at Oswestry, Shropshire. It belonged to Lord Howard de Walden. A peculiarity of the auction was that there was only one bid.

## IN THE PYTHCHLEY COUNTRY

**FARMS**, sporting and village properties at Maidwell, Northamptonshire, on the Northampton-Market Harborough road, just on 900 acres and producing over £1,100 a year, recently came under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Frank Newman and Son. The property includes a compact area of over 100 acres, with two farmhouses and sets of buildings. A lake of 5 acres affords trout fishing. The property is well placed for meets of the Pythchley. **ARBITER.**



## DO YOU KNOW

what these implements are used for  
and how to use them?

But you may thank heaven the farmer knows. Indeed, no man must know so much: no man must so hold his trade at heart. From the skill and the toil which the farmer gives to his fields, comes the well-being of your cities and, it has so happened, the life of these islands. But now the farmer's land which is your land is hungry for men to farm it, and farm it as it ought to be farmed in the future. More and more will

machinery be used. But tomorrow's carting load must match tomorrow's ploughing speed: thus more and more must fertilizers be concentrated to reduce their weight. So, too, must the form of the fertilizer match the form of the machines which spread it: thus more and more must fertilizers be granular to avoid stoppages. And that is why you will hear more and more farmers say—

## It's Fisons for Fertilizers

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1 Disc Harrow 2 Mole Draining Plough 3 Stacker 4 Electric Milker  
5 Tractor 6 Potato Spinner.

## The Spotlight on EFFICIENCY



THE NEW "MANUS" LID is manufactured from self-lubricating alloy and there is, therefore, no plating to come off after it has been in use for a time. It is fitted with a stainless steel clip for securing the handle, and is covered on the underside in grey enamel and case of cleaning. It has a miniature trap incorporated in the lid which is accessible and effective.

**MANUS**

The Most Efficient Milking Machine

BUCKET & RECORDER RELEASER PLANT

For full particulars apply to:  
**R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND LTD**  
ELLSMERE, SALOP, AND 31 BEVENDEN STREET, LONDON, N1



# Fabrics and Shoes

(Left) Country suit in thick tweed jersey that is a new Walsey fabric for the winter. The suit is made in brown and green mixtures with double seaming on the jacket and box pleats in the skirt

(Right) Honey coloured suede and brown leather shoes with a platform of the leather that makes them practical and hard-wearing. Russell and Bromley

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

THE new styles with their curves and gores require woollens with a soft, pliable texture. The majority of the coatings are plain, but when they are tweed they are patterned and the design is big and bold, outside plaids and enormous shadow checks or variegated stripes with solid stripes, dot and dash, feather-stitch and herring-bone stripes placed alongside in mixed shades or graded tones of one. Colours for these tweeds are mixtures of indeterminate pastels, misty blues that are almost grey, muted salmon and shrimp pinks, maize yellow tinged with stone and all the yellowed olive tones of green.

The Jacquar collection includes fleecy Cumberland tweeds in outside patterns; an arrangement of lozenges in differing fancy weaves, carried out in tones of grey, is amusing. Plaids and over checks come in tones of pink and beige, in yellowy or olive green tones with an undertone of brown. One of the few neat designs for coats shows an all-over criss-cross weave that looks like a honeycomb and is carried out in ice blue, shrimp pink or maize with mole. A tweed that would make a dashing coat is woven in deep bars resembling a backgammon board with the stripes graded in size from a foot wide in the centre to about three inches at either selvedge. A suiting tweed that looks like a hand-knitted jersey done in plain stitch is very attractive. Jacquar repeat the solid-coloured successes of last winter in the wool georgettes and crêpes ranges for dresses and have added some fancy basket weaves.

The position seems to be that good cloth is scarce but not unobtainable and that, as the designers here have wisely decided against any wild extravagances in the way of ten-yard gored skirts, there will be enough to go round. There is certainly a great variety to choose from.

The winter weave of Moygaschel, a mixture of wool and rayon in a hopsack weave, is shown in many collections in some charming

(Continued on page 498)

Diced check tweed coat from the Harrells winter range made in mixed colours

# Jacqmar

## Fine Fabrics

...but first for Export

and for you, alas, only a small quantity of that beautiful collection of Jacqmar fabrics which must now be sent overseas.

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*Simon Massey*

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(Member of the London Model House Group)

NEW WOOL MIXTURE  
in two weights—suit and dress



BE SURE TO SEE  
THE NAME  
**MOYGASHEL**  
STAMPED ON  
THE SELVEDGE

Here's news—two new additions to the "Moygashel"

Fabrics family. These are wool-mixture fabrics which WASH perfectly, in a suit weight called 'Scarborough' and a dress weight 'Harrogate'.

They come in many delightful shades, make up beautifully and are crease-resisting.

'SCARBOROUGH' 7/8 PER YARD  
'HARROGATE' 6/6 PER YARD  
36" wide, 3 coupons per yard

**MOYGASHEL FABRICS**  
READ.

STEVENSON & SON LIMITED, 208A REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1  
DUNDEEN, NORTHERN IRELAND

styles. It has a crisp springy texture and makes an admirable full-gathered or gored skirt. They make it in bright young colours—turquoise, rust, brick and royal blue.

A rayon jersey called lansyl is being shown by Horrocks in their winter collection of dresses and housecoats. This heavy, limp pliable material drapes extremely well, falls into classic folds, can be gathered, looped, folded without looking bulky. It is made in greyed pastels and in many neutrals, dove grey, mole, stone and golden-beige. A silver-grey housecoat, smocked about the shoulders, is delightful.

Tweeds in the collections show a preference for zigzag and Greek key weaves. A cross-stitch tweed is amusing, a double zigzag line effective in dark grey on a pale ground and the knitting design and lozenge tweed from Jacquard are being made up by Stiebel for his clients' collection. Some of the best costliest tweeds shown by the London couturiers were flecked or in shadow stripes and the colours throughout were pale, subtle and mixed, while there was generally an undertone of a subtle neutral—a greyed green or a lavender grey. The velours that are being made in the North of England are a great success for winter coats. They are soft as thistledown to handle, and the surface has a bloom. They are shown in every great collection, and a limited amount will be available in the fabric departments of the big stores.

THE striped jerseys made cheerful winter dresses and were modelled by many of the big wholesalers. Plain jersey frocks in a thick, taut weave with sweater tops had their wide skirts put on with inverted pleats. These frocks were in strong colours in contrast to the pale tones of the tweeds with numbers of them in a bright Venetian red. Pin-striped jersey is being featured by Molyneux for the sweater top of a dress, scarlet stripes on navy with a gathered navy skirt.

Excellent nylon fabrics are also appearing on the market. A nylon taffeta with an engraved flower on it is most attractive, and the nylon

nets and chiffons are excellent for a bride. Denham and Freebody are making up the nylon taffeta which moves well as a dance frock. It has a more ethereal look than a rayon and a shimmering, silvery sheen.

Numbers of new styles are being shown for shoes, which appear to be easier to obtain than for many years. Styles form two main groups; there are the shoes with comparatively high heels and light uppers intended for town and afternoon and evening wear and the easy, low-heeled shoes for walking and sports. The lighter type of shoe is mostly a court shoe with a closed back and often a peeper toe. The sling-backs have disappeared, except for a few sandals for dancing. The prettiest of these light shoes have a little ruched bow or a buckle placed above the peeper toe, and they are made in lizard skin, snake skin, suede and calf.

Low-heeled shoes look lower and more streamlined than ever and very like a boy's slipper. Some of the neatest show a square heel and a square toe. Brevitts are putting out a most attractive walking shoe in this style with a buckle at the side and a tongue. Russell & Bromley have two Church shoes, one in calf the other a laced shoe in suede with a buckle at the side. It is an excellent style for a larger size, as this square line definitely makes the foot look shorter. Brevitts are also making for the autumn a shoe with a rounded back and a tongue and a buckle on the front and a low leather heel. They also have a shoe which resembles a jester's in a Shakespearean play with a point at the back and a soft looking round toe. This shoe moulds the foot without a wrinkle to the ankle. For wearing with light afternoon frocks they show some charming sandals in black suede with Alice-in-Wonderland ankle straps and cut away either side to the low wedge heel. The heel is solid, the front composed of two wide bands which cross over and leave the toe open. A few of these sandals will be available in silver and gold kid, in brocade or in cherry-red kid.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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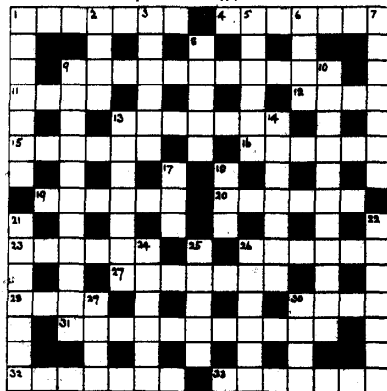


Square toes and heels on two Church shoes: a honey-coloured calf with a tongue saddle stitched in white and a dark brown suede with a lizard head to take the worst of the weather. Both these shoes are from Russell and Bromley

## CROSSWORD No. 917

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 917, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, September 12, 1947.

Note.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

(Mr., Mrs., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

SOLUTION TO No. 916. The winner of this Crossword, the chess of which appeared in the issue of August 29, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 9, Freehold estate; 9, Arch; 10, Bjelkmalat; 12, Casco; 13, Crysis; 15, Wit; 18, Spice; 19, Indolence; 22, Abandoned; 24, Attie; 25, Inc; 26, Baltic; 29, Tenon; 32, Psalmist; 33, Anna; 34 and 35, Travellers' rest. DOWN.—1, Franciscan; 2, Rascally; 4, Objection; 5, Decasy; 6, Selan; 7, Arts; 8, Easy; 11, Coward; 14, Ice; 16, Abstinent; 17, Descendant; 20, Dedicator; 21, Lean-to; 23, Owl; 27, Amice; 28, Tull; 30, Spot; 31, Asia.

#### ACROSS

- 1 and 4. They may be entertaining holiday-makers (7, 7).
9. A fragrant flower and what it makes (11).
- 12 and 12. What the carmen used to do before the pull-up (4, 4).
13. Extends (6).
15. This must be a business of considerable interest (6).
16. "Nor—of men, nor beasts we ken; 'The ice was all between.'"—Coleridge (6).
19. Where a distinguished alman meets a friend (6).
20. Protest against the umpire's decision? (6).
23. Reused (sugar-) (6).
26. Casque (6).
27. What Simon would be if he were more natural? (7).
- 28 and 30. Exposure, one of a pair (4, 4).
31. Platform, but not of the kind familiar to 1 and 3 or 32 and 33 (11).
- 32 and 33. Do they teach by time-table? (7, 7).

#### DOWN

1. Frank's natural characteristic? (7).
2. Sounds as though it might be the key to slinging a hammock (4).
3. Showing more colour either way (6).
5. In perpetuity (6).
6. It should give a clear view (4).
7. Sign of no confidence (7).
8. How to grow smart? (6).
9. But it is seldom a hand-made process to-day (11).
10. Parent met me (anagram) (11).
13. There are 100 in 1,000 (7).
14. Used exclusively in photography (7).
- 17 and 18. The best time for an old salt (6).
21. What the Greek playwrights wrote in (7).
22. "Return, Alpheus, the dead voice is past 'That shrunk thy life.'"—Milton (7).
24. A famous bridge (8).
25. Unlimited room (5).
26. Lyander's love (6).
29. Time is up! (4).
30. Undone it ceases to be (4).

The winner of Crossword No. 915 is

Mrs. Shirkler,

Blackley,

Whatfield,  
Suffolk.

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*by Vernon Stokes*

'Eighteen years ago I purchased a pair of your Veldtschoen shooting boots. Until now they have never been repaired and my feet have always been bone dry. While shooting yesterday a few stitches burst and let water in for the first time. They still look good for another 18 years!'

*Lotus Ltd. are pleased to announce that repairs to Veldtschoen, which could not be put in hand owing to wartime restrictions, may now be undertaken once more. Your Lotus Agent will spare you the trouble of returning your Veldtschoen to the makers.*

# LOTUS

## Veldtschoen Boots and Shoes

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF BY THE MANUFACTURERS, LOTUS LTD.



# CONTRAIL



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2643

SEPTEMBER 12, 1947

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BY DIRECTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

### SUSSEX-SURREY BORDERS

720 feet up on the southern slope of Blackdown and commanding a wonderful view over the surrounding country  
"ALDWORTH," NEAR HASLEMERE

FORMERLY THE HOME OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

The residence, a notable example of architecture of its period, is built of local sandstone with pinnaced gables, mullioned windows and arched fireplaces.

Hall, 5 reception rooms, nine principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, convenient domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Private water supply.

Beautiful terraced grounds. Garage block with two flats. Gardener's cottage.

Interesting farmhouse of Charles II period with buildings and farm land. Five other cottages.

70 acres of picturesque woodland with walks laid out by the Poet.

ABOUT 141 ACRES. FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER

Solicitors: Messrs. HORNE & BIRKETT, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere, Surrey, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

### A BEAUTIFUL OLD HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER

Occupying a secluded position in beautiful grounds.

Two miles Kent coast. Close to three championship golf courses.



Built of brick with tiled roof. Fitted with modern improvements.

Four reception rooms, 10 best bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, day and night nurseries, 8 staff rooms and complete offices. Central heating. Main water, electricity and gas. Garage for 5. Stabling.

Three cottages and fine old Tudor cottage converted into games room. Squash racquets court. Swimming pool.

Exceptionally beautiful grounds, fruit gardens, grass and woodland.

ABOUT 53 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: Messrs. CHARLES J. ELGAR, Bank Chambers, Wingham, Canterbury, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (43,176)

### WEST SOMERSET

UNDER 1 MILE OF TROUT FISHING

10 miles from Minehead. 8 miles from Dunster.

HOE FARM, WHEDDON CROSS



An exceptionally attractive Residential Farm of 172 acres (a further 24 acres are rented).

It is in a beautiful part of the country and the house enjoys views over wooded valleys. It has great charm and character and contains 4 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms all with hot and cold water, dressing room, 4 bathrooms.

Excellent range of attested buildings occupied by pedigree

T.T. Guernseys.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Full particulars from Messrs. JAMES PHILLIPS & SONS, Town Mills, Minehead, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (43,743)

### 27 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

Adjoining a village and close to bus route.

A delightful old-fashioned

COUNTRY HOUSE

Built of brick with tiled roof and in good order throughout. Secluded position facing south and approached by long drive. Four reception rooms, 9 principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout.

Main water and electricity.



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (39,118)

Ample Garages.

Four good brick and tiled Cottages.

Charming gardens and grounds nicely timbered and well maintained. Fine old walled garden. Grass and arable land.

ABOUT 27 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

With Vacant Possession.

### ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

In beautiful unspoilt country between Tunbridge Wells and East Grinstead

"WINDLESHAW,"  
WYTHYHAM

An attractive Country House occupying a retired situation facing S.E. with lovely views.

Approached by a drive it contains: Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, garden room, 9 bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, 8 bathrooms.

Auctioneers: Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.



Electric light. Main water. Central heating.

Two cottages. Double garage. Gardens and grounds with partly walled kitchen garden and three paddocks.

ABOUT 10 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at Tonbridge on Friday, September 26, as a whole or in two Lots (unless sold privately).

VACANT POSSESSION.

Full particulars from Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

Magdalen 2771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegram: "Gallerton, Wanda, London."





# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 33167

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

By Auction in September, unless previously sold privately.

## WEST SUFFOLK

Situate in the best residential district near Bury St. Edmunds.



The small well-timbered Residential and Sporting Estate of **LITTLE HAUGH** with its **Queen Anne** Residence of exceptional charm set amidst a pleasantly timbered park, lawn and woodlands. It contains hall, 8 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath-rooms, nursery, maid's quarters. Main electricity. Central heating. Easily maintained gardens and park-like grounds. Four modern cottages. In all some 181 ACRES

Illustrated particulars (B-1) from the Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, Newmarket (Tel. 2288), or F. A. WOLTON, F.A.I., Bury St. Edmunds (Tel. 288); or Solicitors: Messrs. CLIFFORD-TURNER & CO., 1, Queen Victoria Street, London.

By direction of P. Odette, Esq., who is leaving the district.

## THE RIGBY SMALL HOUSE IN NORTH WALES, KNOWN AS "COSTWOLD," BRACKLEY AVENUE, COLWYN BAY

A most delightful luxury home, easily run, and exquisitely decorated.

Situated in a quiet residential avenue, in Colwyn Bay, within a few minutes' walk of the main shopping centre and the sea.

Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, sun room, maid's sitting room, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bath-rooms, nursery, maid's room, and bathroom, study, and games room. All main services. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Gardens of exceptional charm and beauty.

In all about 3 ACRES



Freehold. Vacant Possession.

For Sale by Auction September 25, 1947. Illustrated particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. BROWNS OF CHESTER, LTD., 24-26, Eastgate Row, Chester, or JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Nicholas Street, Chester. Tel. 1298.

## AUCTION WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 WEST SUSSEX-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

250 ft. above sea level in one of the most attractive villages in the county.

The very charming small RESIDENCE **THE FARNDEN, COMPTON, nr. CHICHESTER** Chichester 10 miles. **Pierfield 7 1/2 miles.** Sitting hall, lounge, dining room, 4 double offices with maid's room, bathroom, 4 bedrooms. Telephone. Water from estate main. Main electricity. (Landscape) drainage.

Pleasant gardens. Garage and stone sheds.

About 1/2 ACRE

Solicitors: Messrs. WANNOP & FALCONER, North Pallant, Chichester.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 27, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3343).

## AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 25, 1947 THAMESFIELD, SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX

17 miles from Watford.

### A MALL AND MARY HOUSE

In secluded dignity in its own grounds.

Three reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 staff rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Cottage.

Lovely matured garden and paddock

In all about 7 1/2 ACRES

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8 Hanover Street, London, W.1.

## AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1947 WEST SUSSEX COAST

By the sea with gardens facing direct access to the beach, and within easy reach of Chichester Harbour.

The attractive and well maintained modern Residence **BEASTON, WEST STRAND, WEST WITTERING** Chichester 8 miles.

Lounge, sun lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, sun balcony, cloakroom, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Telephone. Main water and electricity.

Modern drainage.

Pleasant formal gardens with private way to the beach. Good garage.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. WANNOP & FALCONER, North Pallant, Chichester.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 27, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3343).

## AUCTION WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

By order of the Trustees of Mrs. V. M. M. Nickison, deceased, and Major J. D. Nickison, deceased.

## HINTON PARVA, NEAR SWINDON, WILTSHIRE

at the foot of the Wilshire Down, about 400 ft. above sea level.



### PERIOD RESIDENCE

Three reception, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 2 bath and domestic offices. Two cottages.

Fifteen loose boxes. Two stables. Garage. Grand Main electric light and water.

Gardens, paddock, and woodland.

In all about 37 ACRES

Solicitors: Messrs. KINNEIR & CO., 5, High Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Tel. 2011). Particulars of the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, The Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 254/5), and LOVEDAY & LOVEDAY, 15, High Street, Swindon (Tel. 257/6).

## AUCTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 WEST SOMERSET

By direction of Sir Francis F. M. Cook, Bart., his Trustees, and Cuthbert Estates, Ltd. W.ington 11 miles.

The exceptional and historic Frohman Manor House, Agricultural and Sporting Estate

**COTHAY MANOR, GREENHAIN, NEAR WELLINGTON**

In unspoilt country, perfect

16th-century Manor, with wonderful features including panelling and 18th-century fireplaces.

Containing great hall, 8 reception, 9 bed and dressing, 6 bedrooms, 2 bath-rooms, nursery suite, domestic office, servants' hall. Main electricity. Garage, out-buildings, 3 cottages, chauffeur's flat, gardens, swimming pool, trout fishing.

Two valuable mixed farms (as separate lots).

425 ACRES

Vacant Possession.

Particulars, price 5/8, from the Auctioneers.

Solicitors: Messrs. WILLIAM CHARLES CROCKER, 42, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3 (for Sir Francis and his Trustees); Messrs. FISHER, DOWSON AND WASSERBOLCH, 7, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (for Cuthbert Estates, Ltd. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1605).

Overseer 2121 (3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48 CURZON STREET MAYFAIR, LONDON W.1

## SURREY HILLS

London 25 miles by road, 45 minutes by rail. Close market town.

## A WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE TUDOR STYLE



### ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Beautiful panelling. Polished oak floors throughout. Vitreous tiled bathrooms. Lodge. Garage. Stabling.

Two flats each with bath. Nine bed and dressing rooms, 4 excellent bathrooms, 4 fine reception rooms, white tiled offices.

Inexpensive gardens and grounds including kitchen garden, woodlands, etc. in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES. PRICE £14,000

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

## BUCKS. BEECHWOODS

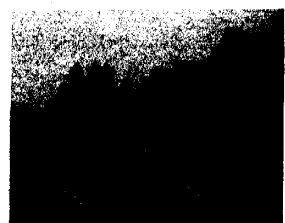
40 minutes by express rail. Delightful south view. Over 400 ft. above sea.

## A PICTUREQUE AND EXPENSIVELY FITTED REPRODUCTION OF AN EARLY ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE

containing every up-to-date requirement. Eight bed bed, nursery wing, staff rooms and 6 bath-rooms, hall and 3 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES. FITTED BASINS.

Garage and cottage. Squash and hard tennis courts. Ample kitchen garden and well-known terraced grounds, farm and wood land, in all



OVER 35 ACRES. PRICE £25,000

(or with a quantity of the valuable contents, if desired).

Recommended by the Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.





# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Recent 2222/15 lines

Telegrams: "Hamant, Play, London"



UNIQUE SITUATION IN GLORIOUS COUNTRY YET WITHIN TEN MINUTES OF MAIN LINE STATION

"THE DROVEWAY," HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX

This choice modern Residence

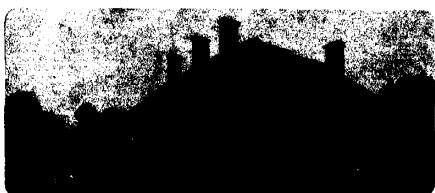
in exceptional order throughout.

Principal rooms enjoying south aspect.

Spacious hall, 3 delightful reception rooms, loggia, 5 principal bedrooms with fitted boiler and built-in cupboards, 2 well-equipped bathrooms, 3 staff bedrooms and third bathroom, excellent offices with maids' sitting room.

Detached playroom.

Two garages.



Electric tubular heating and power points. Co. 2 electric lights, gas and water.

LOVELY PLEASURE GARDENS

and grounds with rock and rose gardens, orchards, bracken and woodland clearing, also a lovely wild dall with a series of ponds and specimen shrubs, the whole extending to about

18½ ACRES

and forming the BUSINESS MAN'S IDEAL HOME

Price Freehold on application.

Recommended by the Joint Agents: SCOTT PITCHER, F.A.I., Haywards Heath, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.58,851)

## HERTFORDSHIRE

20 miles from London, between Ware and Bishop's Stortford.  
FRESHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE  
"BONNINGTONE," STANSTEAD ABBOTS



Lovely Queen Anne mansion with 5 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, etc., 2 modern cottages, garden and grounds of 8 acres offered at an upset price of £2,500

Hunting and fishing lake. Woodlands and standing timber. Four cottages. Farm and accommodation lands extending in all to

About 275 ACRES  
Possession of the mansion, lake and woodlands.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 5 lots at Long's Restaurant, Bishop's Stortford, on October 30, 1947, at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).  
Solicitors: Messrs. POTHECARY & BARRATT, 73, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Joint Auctioneers: G. E. NYWOLD & SONS, Bishop's Stortford; HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

By order of Trustees.

## MID THE CHILTERN HILLS 420 FEET UP

"THE MANOR HOUSE," WENDOVER

A delightful old Manorial Residence



with Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating and domestic hot water installations. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and offices. Two excellent cottages, flat, garage, stabling and useful outbuildings.

Old-world gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, finely timbered small park, in all nearly 21½ ACRES

With vacant possession except about 12 ACRES of parkland.

For Sale by Auction on Thursday, September 25 next, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. CARTON & CO., 9, Cavenish Square, London, W.1.

Joint Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1; BLESSLEY & SPYER, 321-5, Finchley Road, London, N.W.3.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 543)

## QUEEN ANNE PERFECTION SURREY/BERKSHIRE BORDERS

Auction October 22, 1947

"NEWELL HALL," WARFIELD,  
BRACKNELL, BERKS.

Origin: plain pine panelling to doors and architraves, casement shutters and linings, and the minimalist gallery staircase; moulded ceilings and cornices and paneled walls.

IN EXCELLENT DECORATIVE ORDER.  
Four recep., 7 bed, bondoir, powder closet, 3 baths, excellent modern kitchen quarters. Two self-contained modern staff flats, each with 3 rooms, kitchen and bath.

Double garage, stables, greenhouses, summerhouses, stabled barn, and 4 acre Italian, formal kitchen gardens.

24 ACRES, now let as agricultural land.

GOODMAN & MANN  
ESSEX (Embsaybrook 308/1)

And also at Hampton Court, Cobham, Sunbury, Walton, London and Drottwich Spa.

By order of Captain Harvey Combe.

## SUSSEX

3 miles from Battle, 6 miles from Hastings.

FRESHOLD SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE  
"KILNAGE PARK," SEDELScombe, NEAR BATTLE

An old family seat, the first time in the market. Fine 19th century Georgian Residence, entrance hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms and 6 bathrooms.

Garages, stabling, chauffeur's flat.

Delightful grounds and park. Farmyard, buildings, 6 cottages, extending in all to 17½ ACRES

Vacant Possession on completion.

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on October 15 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. N. A. WOODWISS & CO., 22, Saville Street, W.1.

Land Agents: Messrs. MELLERSH & HARDING, 43, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

## KENT AND SURREY BORDERS

A MODERN WELL-FITTED FRESHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY equipped with oak panelling, doors, flooring, and planned to enjoy the maximum amount of sunshine.

Commanding lovely views over typical county scenery, close to Dover and Edenbridge Stations.

"HOW GREEN," HEVER

Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, good offices. Large garage. Gardener's cottage. Chauffeur's quarters.

Companies' services.

Delightful pleasure grounds of ABOUT 25 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale privately or by Auction on Thursday, September 25, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. HIRKBECK, JULIUS, EDWARDS & COBURN, 40, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Telegrams: C. W. INGRAM F.S.I. Tel.: 58251 (2 lines)

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

12 miles west of Droyghda.

## KILBUCHO HOUSE, PEEBLESHIRE

With 6 ACRES of game parks and woodland.

MODERN HOUSE

stone built and facing south to the hills. On two floors are 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, etc. Electric light supplied from adjoining farm.

GARAGE AND STABLES.

Well-sheltered garden.

MODERN LODGE

of 3 rooms and bathroom.



For particulars and orders to view, apply to: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princess Street, Edinburgh.

Regent  
4804

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

225, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST REACHES  
OF THE THAMES

To Be Sold

The Well Known and Historical  
Monkey IslandIncluding the delightful Residence known as  
The Temple and the fully licensed Monkey  
Island HotelTHE RESIDENCE, surrounded by finely timbered  
garden and grounds, includes entrance hall, 5 bedrooms,  
3 large reception, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, maid's room, 4 w.c.sTHE HOTEL contains cocktail and beer bars, public  
dining room, 3 other sitting rooms and, above, 11 bedrooms,  
bathroom, etc.

Early Possession can be obtained.

Electric light. Central heating. Private Ferry.

On the mainland are 8 cottages, 8 garages, and  
about an acre of kitchen garden, the whole property  
extending to

ABOUT 6 ACRES

THERE IS A TOTAL FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER  
OF ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE, PROVIDING  
FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES FOR BOATING, BATH-  
ING AND FISHINGFull details from the Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER  
as above. (17,785)

## WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF WATERLOO

Splendidly situated, near to the station, within easy daily access to  
London yet enjoying all the benefits of beautiful country.

## A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

In excellent order and ready for immediate occupation  
Dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

Charming well-landed garden, orchard, etc.

## ABOUT 1 ACRE

## FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,899)

## NORTHANTS

Delightfully situated in the centre of the Fythley country.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE DATED 1789

## ADJOINING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

Three reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Drainage. Stabling.

Five cottages (two with possession).

## CHARMING LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

Well timbered matured gardens, kitchen garden, grassland,  
etc., in all

## ABOUT 25 ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,937)

## WEST SOMERSET

Occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding  
extensive views.IN THE CENTRE OF THE STAG-HUNTING  
COUNTRY IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR

With a mile of first-class fishing

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL  
RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL  
ESTATE

Including

## A CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE

containing 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms,  
attic room.

Central Heating. Electric Light

Ranges of stabling, garage and farm buildings.

## TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES

Delightful ornamental gardens.

## PARKLIKE GROUNDS, BATHING POOL

Tennis court, fine kitchen garden, pasture and farmlands  
in all

## ABOUT 125 ACRES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE TO ENSURE A  
QUICK SALEJoint Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and  
Messrs. CHAMN & THOMAS, 1, Hanover Street, Manchester,  
Somerset. (17,842)3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosses 1058-73

## HANTS ON FRINGE OF NEW FOREST

In favoured part on gravel soil.

## HISTORICAL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

RICH IN CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND PERIOD PANELLING  
FASCINATING EXTERIOR OF AGE-TONED RED BRICKS WITH OLD  
TILED ROOF.

In first-rate order with modern amenities.

Approached by drive and secluded in the midst of well timbered gardens and  
grounds. Fine walled kitchen garden and paddocks, etc., in all about

75 ACRES

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, good offices.

Main electricity and water. Complete central heating.

Stabling. Garages. Three cottages. Shooting. Trout fishing

## FOR DISPOSAL WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Strongly recommended from inspection by RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR, as above

By direction of J. D. Barrington, Esq.

THE OLD BOOKERY, SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.  
WITHIN 20 MILES OF LONDON

On bus route to station (electric services). Green Lane coaches. Will exceed flood level.

TO BE OFFERED BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 18, AT 3 P.M.  
Within Hampton Court Auction Room (Goodman & Mann).

Spotless order and condition.

Ready to occupy

Delightful interior, 4 reception  
rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.  
All main services. Power points,  
etc.Garage, etc. Shady garden. Tennis  
lawn. Woodland of 700-year-old trees.

## IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE

Long Parish road frontage and  
400 feet return frontage.Possession on Completion of  
PurchasingIllustrated particulars and conditions of sale from the Joint Auctioneers: GOODMAN & MANN, Hampton Court and  
Essex (Tel.: Highway 44 and Amberbrook 5400); RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1. (Tel.: Gro. 1058-73).ALMOST ADJOINING HARPENDEN  
COMMON

Station (L.M.S.) 1 mile. Golf course 1 mile.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE, erected in 1924,  
"multicoloured facing bricks, farmhouse type, metal casements and leaded lights, cavity walls, etc. Three reception,  
sun lounge, maid's sitting room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathroom  
bathrooms. All main services. Central heating (oil  
burning). Garage (2). Gardens a feature designed by  
expert (Homes and Gardens). Orchard. Paddock of  
2½ ACRES, in all well over 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD  
£15,000. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION. Joint  
Agents: SALVAGE & CO., Harpenden (Tel. 625), and  
RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE &amp; Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.  
(Regent 4085)

## TREE TOPS, MARLEY HEIGHTS, NEAR HASLEMERE

On the Sussex and Surrey borders, secluded, with lovely views.

## A REALLY CHOICE HOUSE on two floors in the midst of gardens, woods and meadowland of about 75 ACRES

Large hall, drawing room 29 ft. x 17 ft., small lounge,  
dining room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 4 fine bathrooms,  
maid's sitting room.

Central heating, electric light, oak strip flooring, oak doors.

All in perfect order.

Excellent garage for 2 or 3 cars, with spacious flat over.

Small stable, etc.

## LOVELY GARDENS.

With lawn, fine bowling green, clipped yew hedges,  
rhododendron banks, kitchen garden, glasshouse,  
enclosures of pasture and really beautiful woodland.

## REMARKABLY CHOICE PROPERTY, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: MAPLE &amp; CO., Ltd., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1, and Messrs. FRIDGOS &amp; CO., 7, Station Way, Chess, Surrey.

Grosvenor 1853  
(6 lines)

# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Herbert Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Meakin St.,  
Belgrave St.,  
and St. Vincent St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

MINUTELY SUITABLE FOR HOTEL, ETC.  
A few miles from the famous golf course at  
**SANDWICH AND DEAL**  
Excellent position (in summer) either.



**AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE**  
Three reception, 7 principal bed, 5 bath, servants' wing; 7 bed, 5 bathrooms. Main elec. gas and water. C.H. Modern drainage. Guests' cottage of 6 living rooms, 2 bath, 2 cottages. Garage, stabling. Two acres of arable land. (Ideal for market gardening) and meadowland. In all about 150 ACRES FOR SALE, VACANT POSSESSION. Owner's Agent: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS. (A.180)

**SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS**  
In beautiful surroundings near Chichester/Portsmouth.  
IDEAL FAMILY HOME FOR LONDON BUSINESS MAN



**A DISTINCTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE**  
In good order and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, a reception room, etc.  
Central heating. Main electric light and water.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 1 ACRE**  
at a very reasonable price. (A.181)

**SUSSEX, NEAR COAST**  
Picked position. Beautiful views of South Downs.  
10 minutes station.



**THIS DELIGHTFUL HOUSE** built of brick with rough cast and red tiled roof, comprising: 4 bedrooms, dining room, 5 living rooms, usual office. Main electric light and water. Cosy pool drainage. Garden and grounds of about 8½ ACRES. To be let furnished for one year (with option to continue. Rent includes gardener's wages and garden produce. Further details of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS. (H.V.170)

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

### FAVOURITE WINCHESTER AREA

800 ft. up. Secluded but not isolated.



#### DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

Architect designed and built. Two floors only. In excellent order. Hall, parquet floor, cloakroom, lounge 24 ft. x 14 ft., dining room 18 ft. x 10 ft., 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Modern office. Main services. Garage and workshop. Tennis. Flower garden. Kitchen garden. Orchard.

2¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £9,500.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

### ESSEX. CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

BRIPING, 16 MILES LONDON

Extremely convenient situation with bus service passing entrance gate.

**MELLOWED RED BRICK HOUSE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER**  
In delightful well-kept grounds. Carefully modernised, newly decorated, attractive interior. Lounge hall, 5 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Main services. Garage. Stabling. Well timbered grounds, fruit and vegetable garden.

3 ACRES £17,000. F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

### RURAL HERTS. 14 MILES MARBLE ARCH

HIGHLY VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Practically surrounded by woodland's estate and facing a series of fine Green Belt. **EXTRAORDINARILY FITTED RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER** beautifully appointed and in first-class condition. Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage, excellent flat over. Superior bungalow with 5 rooms. Well stocked gardens, hard tennis court.

2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

### WILTS. BETWEEN CHIPPENHAM AND BATH

SMALL ESTATE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

Surrounded by beautiful country and facing a series of fine Green Belt. **EXTREMELY WELL APPOINTED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** in a miniature park. Fitted for labour saving, compact and easy to run. Four reception, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage and stabling block with flat over. Superior stone-built entrance lodge. Inexpensive grounds with tennis court, walled fruit and vegetable garden, paddock and parkland. 4 ACRES. Exceptional value at £18,750. Sole London Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., as above.

SUNNINGHILL,  
BERKS.

## MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A.

ABCOT 518

### NEAR FARINGDON, BERKSHIRE

16th-CENTURY GREYSTONE COTTAGE

Fully modernised and recently decorated. In old-world village, with beautiful view across the Thames.



Five bed and 1 dressing room, all with h. and c. baths. 2 modern bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Convenient domestic offices.

Heating by electricity and Rayburn cooker. Power points throughout. Water softener. Central heating. Garage. Three loose boxes.

1 ACRE

FREEHOLD £7,000 OR OFFER

Highly recommended by Sole Agent: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

### BERKSHIRE

Close to small market town and near station and omnibus route. 20 miles S.W. of London.

**WELL-BUILT COMFORTABLE HOUSE, EASY TO RUN**

Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Outside playground. Central heating. All Co.'s services. Garage with rooms over.

3 ACRES FREEHOLD £8,250 OR OFFER

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

### CORNWALL

#### CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE BUILT OF CORNISH STONE

Commanding an extensive view of the Atlantic in one of England's beauty spots. Close to shore, with excellent surf-bathing, fishing, etc. Close to village and omnibus route.

Five bed and dressing rooms (3 h. and c.), bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Usual offices. Co.'s services. Garage with room over.

½ ACRE FREEHOLD £7,000

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, as above.

## JAMES HARRIS & SON

WINCHESTER

Tel.: 2051

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

### LONDON 1¼ HOURS

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE



"HEDGECOTE,"  
PARK ROAD,  
WINCHESTER

Entrance hall with cloakroom, 3 rec., 7 bed, (4 fitted beds), 2 baths. Good offices. Garden room.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGES FOR 2 CARS.

1 ACRE

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

Particulars (price 6d.) from the Auctioneers, JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester.

VACANT POSSESSION

### ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

1 mile from Romsey.

CHARMING SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

"HALTERWORTH  
ACRE," MR. ROMSEY,  
HANTS.

Architect-designed. Entrance hall, 2 rec., 5 bed, 2 baths. Well planned offices.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

1 ACRE

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

Particulars (price 6d.) from the Auctioneers, Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester.

5, MOUNT ST.  
LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## SURREY. UNIQUE POSITION 750 FEET UP SURROUNDED BY NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY

*Unspoilt panoramic views of the South Downs. Station 3 miles (Waterloo 1 hour). Frequent Bus Service passes drive. A well-built Family House.*

Well equipped and in excellent order.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Domestic flat of 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Three attractive reception rooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.  
CENTRAL HEATING. AGA COOKER.

GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES.

Luxurious gardens and woodland.

ABOUT 15 ACRES

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION. HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD EXCLUDING ONE OR BOTH COTTAGES IF DESIRED**

Joint Agents: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3131)

### SHIPPON, N.R. ABINGDON, BERKS

**A FINE EXAMPLE OF AN EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**

Five miles from Oxford.

Comprising about 15 ACRES

Seven bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Modern domestic offices. Self-contained staff quarters.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.  
Garage. Stabling. Orchard.

Telephone. Grass Enclosure. Gardens and Grounds (Cottage).

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gros. 3131).

### WOKING 1 MILE

*Local bus service passes the property*

**ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE**

Six bed and dressing rooms (4 with lavatory basins), hall, 3 good reception rooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Domestic hot water, part central heating.

Garage and outbuildings, well-stocked gardens and grounds, over 1 acre.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE £2,500.**

**VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gros. 3131).

### CLAYGATE, SURREY

*Within easy reach of Epsom and Dorking. Standing on high ground with exceptional views of the South.*

The house is in excellent order and comprises 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES INCLUDING ELECTRIC POWER PLUGS.

Central heating. Independent hot water.

Garage for 2 cars.

Charming gardens and grounds overlooking Crown property which cannot be built upon.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gros. 3131).

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central  
0544/6/87

Established 1795  
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS  
29 FLEET STREET LONDON E.C.4

Telegrams:  
"Farebrother, London"

### BERKSHIRE

*Newbury about 3 miles.*

The Important Country Seat

### BENHAM PARK

Fine suite of entertaining rooms, 26 principal and secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms  
Ample staff accommodation.

Garages. Stabling. 8 cottages.

Pleasure and kitchen gardens. Well-timbered parklands with lake.

In all about 200 ACRES (or smaller area if required).

**TO BE LET**

Furnished or unfurnished ON LEASE for a term of years

Further particulars apply: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Central 5244.

S. W. SANDERS,  
F.Y.A.

### SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS,  
F.Y.A.

FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tel: Sidmouth 41 & 109

### SIDMOUTH

WITH MARINE AND COAST-LINE PANORAMA UNSURPASSED ON THE SOUTH COAST

**A REALLY PERFECT AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE**

Lounge hall, 3 entertaining and 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room 1½ ACRES garden. In apple-pie order.

**FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION. £15,000**

### NEWMARKET 8 MILES

ON THE SUFFOLK-GAMBS BORDER

### CHARRING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE

well modernised, on outskirts of attractive village and with some 7 ACRES (including 6-acre paddock).

Lounge hall, 3 reception and 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, good offices. Garage for 5 cars. Stabling (8 loose boxes).

### EXCELLENT MODERN COTTAGE

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. £27,000**

## TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

(Telephone 5041)

24,000 15 ACRES

**COTSWOLDS** nearly 400 ft. up, **CHARMING 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE** (reared and in good order throughout. Hall, 3 reception (one 40 ft. by 18 ft.), 3 bath, 10 bedrooms. Polished oak floors (central heating). Aga cooker. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Lovely gardens and grounds and parklike land. —TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (21,175)

**NORTH RIDGE** 3½ miles main line junction (hour London). **CHARMING 18th-CENTURY HOUSE**. Lounge hall, 3 reception, bath, 8 bedrooms. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Stabling. Garage. Bathing pool. Well-stocked garden, madrocks etc. **2 ACRES 62,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.** —TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,928)

**VINEY-GLEBE COUNTRY HOTEL (PLUS LICENCE)**  
**GLOS. FOREST OF DEAN**. For sale, or letting, excellent modernised Country House Hotel, 600 ft. up, magnificent views. Five reception, 2 bath, 15 bed, (4 h. and c.), part central heating, electric light, Aga cooker. Telephone. Garage, outhouses. Charming grounds, productive fruit and vegetable gardens and meadow. **15 ACRES.** Furniture and equipment can be purchased. **LOCAL STOCK AND BARREL.** —TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,160)

**GLUCKS 3 miles Aylesbury**. In charming village. **PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE 50 YEARS FROM 19th CENTURY**. Lounge hall, 2 reception, bathroom, 6-9 bedrooms (5 h. and c.). Main electric light, water and drains. Telephone. Two garages, stabling. Delightful secluded and well-stocked garden. Kitchen garden etc. **62.50 FREEHOLD.** —TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (17,255)

**17th-CENTURY STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE**  
**COTSWOLDS**, 4 miles Stroud-on-Wild, 4 miles Egham Junction. 450 ft. up in lovely old village. **PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE** with stone-tiled roof. Lounge hall, 3 reception, studio, 2 bath, 8-9 bed. Main electricity and drainage. Central heating. Garages, loose boxes. Small house (det.). Grounds & ACRES bounded by river Windrush. **£12,800 FREEHOLD.** —TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (17,255)

22, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1491

### HILLIERS, BUCKLEBURY, BERKS

In a beautiful part of Berkshire between Reading and Windsor. High up, facing south, with lovely views, amidst unspoiled rural surroundings.

**SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE IN FAULTLESS ORDER**



Nine bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, Aga cooker.

Main services. Central heating.

Two cottages. Garage and rooms over. Stabling.

Finely timbered old gardens of exceptional charm and grandeur, etc., about

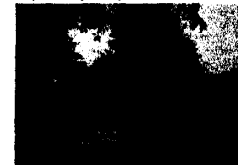
**20 ACRES**

Certain items of furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., can be purchased.

For Sale privately or by Auction on September 24, 1947.  
Solicitors: Messrs. FARRER, 1, Bank Buildings, Prince Street, E.C.2.  
Sole Agents and Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

### KENT. 16 MILES LONDON

In unspoiled village. Easy reach Sevens and Waterham.



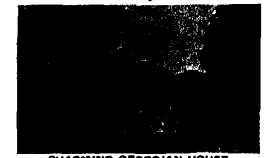
500 ft. up with lovely views. Delightful Period House. Three fine paved reception, 7 beds, 2 baths. All mains. Stabling. Garage. Charming old gardens.

**51/278 WITH NEARLY 5 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

### BETWEEN ALTON AND BASINGSTOKE

Favourite sporting part of Hants. Beautiful unspoiled country.



**CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE** on two floors. Eight beds, 2 baths, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Two cottages. Finely timbered gardens and park-like meadowland.

**FOR SALE WITH 24 ACRES**

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., as above.

### ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF DORKING

Enjoying the advantages of easy access to shops, station, etc., yet in a quiet and secluded position.

**DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE**

Fitted and equipped throughout in the best possible manner.

Long drive approach through beautifully timbered grounds.

Oak panelled hall, 4 panelled reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 4 modern bathrooms. Stabling.

Garage with 2 splendid flats over. Entrance lodge. All main services.

**FOR SALE WITH 5 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

### OVERLOOKING THE SOLENT

An ideal property for the yachtman.



Facing south with lovely views to Isle of Wight. Five beds, bath, 3 reception. Electric light. Main water. Cottage. Matured garden with stream and miniature lake.

**FOR SALE WITH 2 1/2 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

By direction of the Rt. Hon. Lord Mowlem.

### In and adjoining the City of LINCOLN

**OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE  
BURTON HALL ESTATE  
1,700 ACRES**

6 FARMS, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL EQUIPPED WITH BUILDINGS.

**MAINLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

"STONE HOUSE," LINCOLN, an attractive residential property, accommodation land, cottages, and woodland freshhold.

All situated within 1 to 6 miles of the centre of Lincoln.

For Sale by Auction in 18 Lots at Upper Room, Exchange Arcade, Lincoln, on Friday, October 10, 1947, at 2 p.m.

Particulars from the Auctioneers:

### MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents, Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

By direction of Major W. V. Boutle.

### NEWMARKET PHANTOM HOUSE

**TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT AND STUD FARM**  
together forming A COMPLETE RACING UNIT covering an area of about  
**53 ACRES**

Splendidly situated between the Fordham and Exning roads and well known in racing circles as one of the most important Bloodstock Establishments in Newmarket.

**VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

For Sale by Auction as a Whole or in 2 Lots (unless previously sold as a Whole by Private Treaty) at the Golden Lion Hotel, Newmarket, on Tuesday, October 21, 1947, at 2 p.m.

## LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1

Gros 3056

Unusual opportunity.

### ON THE EDGE OF EXMOOR

4 miles from Dulverton, 10 from Tiverton.

**HENSFARK, EAST ANSTAYE**

Having 5 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER. TELEPHONE.**

**TWO COTTAGES.**

Excellent hunter stabling with 8 boxes.

**18 1/2 ACRES**



VACANT POSSESSION of house, garden and one cottage.

**A RIDING PARADISE.**

Hunting with Devon and Somerset and Dulverton Packs.

Shooting and fishing by arrangement.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Wyndham Hall, Taunton, on Wednesday, September 26, 1947, at 2 p.m.

Auction particulars with plan and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. HERBERT SMITH AND CO., 82, London Wall, E.C.4 or from the Auctioneers at their office: 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (GRO. 3056.)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.2

## BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington  
0182-3

### NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY

**EXACTLY THE CLASS OF COUNTRY HOUSE REQUIRED TO-DAY  
JUST OFFERED, WILL BE QUICKLY SOLD**

**MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER**

Easy run and with every convenience. Beautiful drawing room, 24 ft. x 17 ft., 2 other reception rooms, excellent offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Main water. Co.'s electricity. Central heating. Telephones. Gardens including profile kitchen garden.

Small goldfish pond, and 7 ACRES. **VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.2.

### VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH

**GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE  
710 ACRES**

**CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

Most attractively situated. Four res., 9 bed, 2 baths. Well-equipped domestic offices. Triple garage, ideal boiler, etc. Main electricity throughout.

Lovely gardens. Tennis court. Stables. Dutch garden, etc.

Secondary residence. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Garage 4 cars.

Nine cottages. Very good shooting.

**VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.2 (Ken. 0182/3).

Telephone  
"Wood, Agents, Woods,  
London"

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23 BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W1

Mayfair 8341  
(10 lines)

## BICESTER AND HEYTHROP COUNTRY

3 miles from station on main Birmingham line 4 miles from Heythorp Railway and Bicester In a picturesque old world village



**BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE**  
(part dating from 1610)  
Five bed 2 bath, lounge hall 2 sitting and lovely lawn 40 ft. by 17 ft. 0 in with figured oak dance floor  
(CENTRAL HEATING MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER)

Delightful walled gardens

Five cottages

**FOR SALE WITH 12 OR 4 ACRES**

Personally inspected by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23 Berkeley Square W1 (E2 438)

## ISLE OF WIGHT

**CHARMING MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE**

In spotless order



Hall 8 reception rooms studio 4 bedrooms 2 bath rooms

CENTRAL HEATING ALL MAIN SERVICES

Garages Outbuildings

Garden tennis court abt 2 ACRES

Freehold for sale or to be let furnished for 1 year

Inspected and highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23 Berkeley Square W1 (E2 438)

## CIRENCESTER DISTRICT

**BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT QUEEN ANNE**

**OUTWOLD MANOR HOUSE**



Three reception rooms 5 principal bed 4 secondary bed, 3 servants rooms 5 bath compact offices

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

CENTRAL HEATING

(cottage) lounge hall 2 sitting and garage

Large maintained garden paddock about 2 ACRES

Long lease for disposal at moderate rent

Penalty required for improvements

Rent suggested by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. as above (70/548)

## THE RESIDENTIAL, DAIRYING AND SPORTING ESTATE FEN PLACE, TURNERS HILL, EAST GRINSTEAD.

**Well-built Residence**  
22 bedrooms 4 bath 7 reception (4 electric) and water Central heating With lodge stabling  
Garages  
**THREE COTTAGES and 25 ACRES**  
**DAIRYING FARM OF 168 ACRES**  
Small Holdings  
Accommodation land and 5 cottages



**IN ALL ABOUT 322 ACRES** VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MAJOR PART

TURNER KILN & TURNER East Grinstead Sussex (Tel 700) WILDER 506 AND GRINSTEAD GOLF CLUB (Tel 358), JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23 Berkeley Square London, W1 (May 6341)

## WIMBORNE (Dorset) RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE KINNESLEY MANOR, REIGATE SURREY.



**MANOR HOUSE:** Four reception billiards 7 principal and 1 secondary bed and dressing 8 bath Main water and electricity Central heating Lodge and 4 cottages Farm buildings cowhouse for 55. Well-landed park and 140 ACRES.

**MIXED FARM:** 191 ACRES Paddocks and market

gardenings lands 2 cottages and well timbered woodland

Auction as a whole or in Lots (unless sold privately)

on Redhill on September 18, 1947

Auctioneers WILKES SON & GRIFFITH, Guildford (Tel 3308) JOHN D. WOOD & CO. 23 Berkeley Square W1

## CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

Phone  
Cheltenham  
9439 (2 lines)

Phone:  
Shrewsbury  
2061 (2 lines)

### NORTH COTSWOLDS £7,500 OR OFFER

**LOVELY SPOT NEAR NORTHLEACH** Delightful fully modernised (stone) house included with 2 ACRES Six bed bath 3 reception Main electricity Aga cooker Two cottages 7 tables garage etc (CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE £5,500

**CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE** 5 miles Bath and Bristol Rural surroundings 6 1/2 bed 2 bath Fine light Cottage Ample buildings Garden and large orchard 4 ACRES—Sole Agents (CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### MAGNIFICENT NEW FOREST PROPERTY

**FINE HOUSE** in absolutely perfect condition with 160 acres beautiful woodland etc Sixteen bed 4 new bath 4 fine reception All conveniences All surrounded by glorious forest lands £25,500 FREEHOLD—Sole Agents (CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### COTSWOLDS 4 MILES CHELTENHAM

**GEORGIAN HOUSE** beautifully situated near Andoverford perfectly modernised lovely situation Lounge hall 5 good reception 10 bedrooms (4 b and c) 2 bathrooms Aga cooker electric light central heating Splendid stabling etc Three cottages Most charming grounds about 5 ACRES £15,000 OR OFFER—Sole Agents (CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### FINE COTSWOLD PRIVATE HOTEL

**FIRST-CLASS SPORTING AND SOCIAL RESORT** on main road Twenty bed (b and c) 12 bath Main services Central heat Model kitchen Aga cooker Extensive garage stables lovely grounds Exceptionally well appointed and furnished **EVERYTHING GOING CONCERN, ALL INCLUSIVE** Immediate sale essential—(CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### £7,500 MINIATURE 60-ACRE ESTATE

**WILTHEREDFORDSHIRE** Lovely country Delightful timbered manor house OF CHARACTER Six bed 2 bath 3 charming reception rooms Electric light Central heat Aga cooker Stabling Farmyard Pasture and wood **OR £25,000 WITH 2 VERY GOOD COTTAGES** POSSESSION—(CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### WILTSHIRE ELIZABETHAN MANOR IN VILLAGE

**PERFECT ORDER** charming walled garden 1 ACRE at r r Three rec 6 bed 2 bath Main services £2700—(CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

### WIMBORNE, DORSET £5,500

**ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE** (acting south in included grounds with 1 addick about 4 ACRES in all Three good reception rooms 2 bathrooms 6 1/2 bedrooms Main elec and water Part out let. **LOW TAKE POSSESSION**—(CHAMBERLAINE BROTHERS & HARRISON Cheltenham (as above))

## BRIGHT WILLIS & SON F.A.I. SOLIHULL

### WORCESTERSHIRE—WEST HAGLEY

10 miles Birmingham 5 miles Kidderminster 21 miles Stourbridge

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING ESTATE



### "THE BIRCHES"

Handsome Colonial style Residence with 4 entertaining rooms 9 bed and dressing rooms excellent buildings, etc

### BIRCHES FARM

Lodge and garden 5 cottages

**IN ALL 75 ACRES**

For Auction at Grand Hotel, Birmingham, September 23, at 4 pm

Solicitor A PASTON SMITH Esq., 118, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 2, Auctioneers BARNET WILLIS & SON, 2, 1 & 2, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 2, and Solihull, Warwickshire

## HOLLIS & WEBB

Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers

2, Park Place, Leeds, 1

will sell by Auction at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on Friday, Sept. 26, 1947, at 2 p.m.

### YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING

Between York and Malton

In the Derwent Valley and near 1000 ft. Wolds  
By direction of Her Admiral Officer

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Charming small Cottage Residences with Cottages

MINSTER HILL HUTTONS AMBO

Three reception, 7 bed 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms Modern services Garage



Stabling for hunters (Middleton House)

Orchard gardens and grazing 12 ACRES

Full particulars on application



BOURNEMOUTH  
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.E., F.A.I.  
R. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.E., F.A.I.  
H. TRENT FOX, F.R.I.C.E., F.A.I.

# FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS  
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON  
ARTHUR B. FOX, F.R.I.C.E., F.A.I.  
T. KELLY FOX, F.R.I.C.E., F.A.I.  
WORTHING  
J. W. STEWART, A. KILVERDOCK

## SEAFORD, SUSSEX

Occupying a glorious position on the slopes of the Downs, commanding extensive views over the surrounding countryside. Seaford Station 11 miles, Brighton 12 miles, London 14 hours.

### "CHYNGTON RISE," SEAFORD.

Picturesque Detached Modern Freehold Residence of Character.

Six bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge-hall, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices. Central heating, oak flooring, patent cold-back windows. Double garage. All main services. Excellent decorative repair. Grounds about 2½ ACRES.

### VACANT POSSESSION

To be sold by Auction (unless previously sold) at The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, September 25, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. HERBERT REEVE & Co., Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, London, E.C.4. Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton 1. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines)

FRONT ELEVATION

LOUNGE

## NEAR LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE

In a quiet but not isolated position within about 500 yards of the Solent shore. Commanding extensive views to the Isle of Wight.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE soundly constructed and fitted with modern comforts and conveniences.

Five bedrooms (3 fitted with bath, 2 and c.), fitted bathroom, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour, kitchen and garden offices. Electric lighting, plant, gas cooker. Excellent cottage. Large garage. Greenhouse, outbuildings. Delightfully matured grounds pleasantly laid out with lawns, flower borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, very productive kitchen garden, fruit trees and bushes, small stream and water garden. The whole extends to an area of about

2½ ACRES. PRICE £2,500

Held on lease having an unexpired term of 99 years at a ground rent of £50 per annum.

### VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE

For further particulars, apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

## SANDBANKS, BOURNEMOUTH

Occupying a magnificent position close to the entrance to the beautiful Poole Harbour, within a two-minute walk of the lovely sandy beach at Sandbanks which affords ample safe bathing facilities.

An exceptionally well appointed modern Freehold Residence

Five bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge, dining room, main sitting room, kitchen and offices. Electric immersion heaters to each bathroom. Built-in garage.

Small attractive garden.

### TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD

Apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Tel. 6300).

## SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Only 7 miles from Bournemouth.

### PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCES ON THE SOUTH COAST

Occupying a gorgeous position with unobstructed sea views including The Needles, Solent and the Isle of Wight.

Four bedrooms, beautifully fitted bathroom, dining hall with radiator and serving hatch, charming lounge 20 ft. by 16 ft. 3 in. with radiators and beamed ceiling. Kitchen, good cupboards, garage 3 cars. All main services. Built-in dressing tables and wardrobe in two bedrooms. The garden is well laid out with ornamental brick path to front door, lawns and a variety of shrubs.

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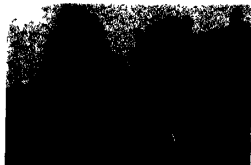
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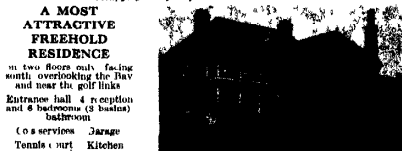
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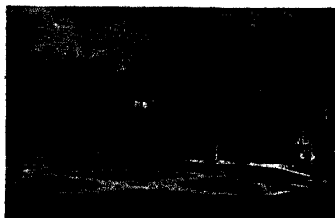
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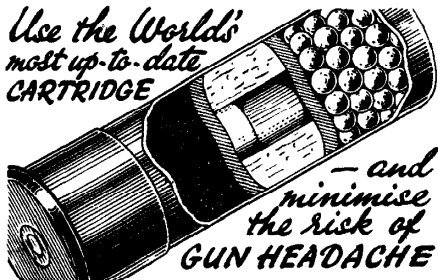
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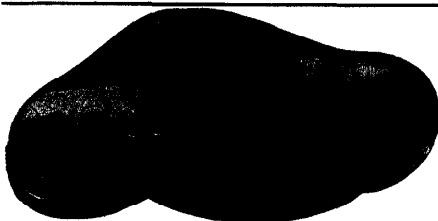
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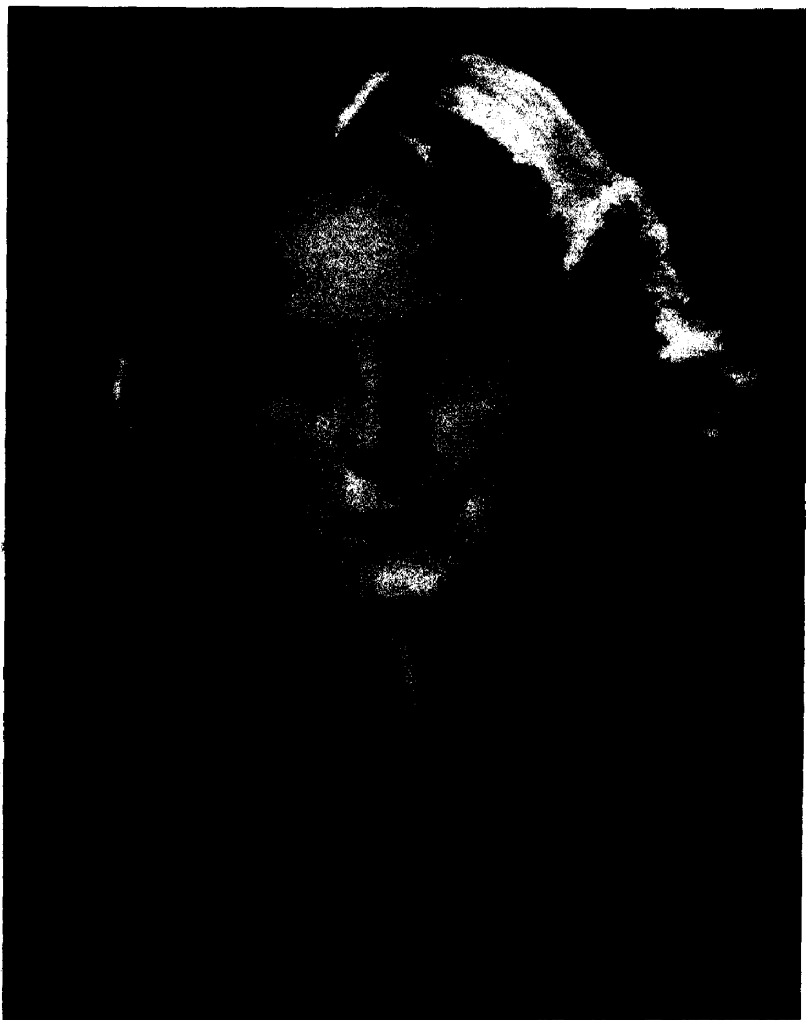
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2643

SEPTEMBER 12, 1947



*Pearl Freeman*

MISS ANGELA CORYTON

Miss Coryton is the eldest daughter of Air Marshal Sir Alec and Lady Coryton

## COUNTRY LIFE

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## ALL OUT EFFORT

MR. WALTER ELLIOT, in opening a discussion at the British Association meeting on "Could and Should Britain Feed Herself?" pointed out some main difficulties likely to arise in an attempt to feed our crowded and increasing population from a farming area which, so far as arable crops are concerned, already gives yields averaging a ton per acre—yields greater than those of more highly mechanised cereal-producing countries. The discussion was no doubt arranged at a time when the subject seemed more academic than it does now. To-day it is no longer a question of "could" or "should." Britain must feed herself to the limit her farming area will allow, and to the problem of deciding what are the right crops to grow is added that of keeping secure the greatest possible area to grow them on. It is a regrettable fact that many projects which this nation has cherished as part of its scheme of post-war reconstruction will obviously have to be reconsidered in the light of the present situation, and, where that seems necessary, their execution postponed. To take a large-scale instance, the New Towns Plan with its demand for very considerable areas of agricultural land—even though the location of the towns has been chosen so as to minimise those demands—cannot be allowed to encroach for some years to come on farm land in cultivation.

From this point of view the readjustments of local boundaries demanded by county boroughs and boroughs, and now being adjudicated upon by the Local Government Boundaries Commission, assume a new complexion. The Commission is at present only in the early stages of its work, but it must be obvious that a new factor has now entered into all these problems and that the wholesale transfer of agricultural areas to planning and developing urban authorities for the purpose of rehousing their overgrown populations can no longer be contemplated as the matter of course it appeared when the Statutory Commission was appointed two years ago. Apart from this, a limit must be set immediately to the depredations of Whitehall. Many of the areas upon which the Service departments have cast covetous eyes, or which they have stoutly refused to return to public use, have an amenity rather than an agricultural value. But there are large areas of good agricultural land in the Eastern Counties and elsewhere still in Service occupation, and the 150,000 acres in Wales which the Western Commission has decided it "still wants" includes much farm land. In the demands of some other Ministries, notably the Ministry of Fuel and Power, there is a direct question of economic priority involved, but those who realise what is happening at Inverworth Woodhouse to-day will

certainly endorse Lord Fitzwilliam's plea that when Mr. Shinwell proposes to open up food-producing land for coal, the last word should be with the Minister of Agriculture.

If the present area of agricultural land can be retained and as it should be, increased by wise reclamation, what of the building and housing which will be required by the expanding industry? Mr. Bevan promises an absolute priority in building for agricultural and mining districts and "key industries," but this is coupled with a complete public monopoly of all house-building. Those in closest contact with

## SEA-GULLS

NIGHT'S cold fingers gaily scorning,  
Came a grey, pink and peary morning,  
And a ploughman went a-ploughing  
Up and down a field for corn.

And beyond lay sands all golden,  
To that morning light beholden  
For their beauty, and beyond them  
Lay a pale and peary sea.

Then came sea-gulls, flashing whistly,  
Radiant wings that shone out brightly  
As they flew about that ploughman  
Ploughing in the early dawn.

Thus, thought I, Saint Francis taught them—  
Birds he taught, and then besought them  
To pass on his happy message  
To all folk, to you and me.

M. F. NORMAN.

the problem are convinced that public enterprise alone cannot solve the farm-workers' cottage problem, and agree with Lord Portsmouth that private enterprise not only should be allowed to help in this, but could do so with minimum demands on competitive labour. In solving the problem, and solving it speedily, no expedient should be disregarded if this is to be an "all out effort"—as it must be.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF MOTORING

THERE are at present 1,900,000 licensed cars on the roads of Britain, of which roughly half are allowed supplementary coupons, so that next month will see approximately 900,000 cars leave the roads. It is fair to assume that these 900,000 motorists spent an average of £100 per annum on their motoring or allied pursuits; consequently an additional 900,000,000 will now be free to join in the chase of other non-existent goods. The effect this considerable sum will have on the present inflationary tendencies should cause anxiety to the Chancellor, but perhaps he expects it to be invested in updated 2½ per cent. loans. The ex-Service man who spent his all to invest in a small garage is now confronted with financial extinction. For those members of the motor industry who do not market a car suitable for export or Government officials, there is no apparent alternative but bankruptcy. It is inconceivable that the decision was made in order to save a mere £2.7 millions. Its financial consequences will be too disastrous.

## WASTEFUL EXHIBITIONS

WITH building starved of timber and labour, it came as something of a shock the other day to find apparatus and limitless quantities of building materials being wasted in erecting exhibition stands at Olympia. There is to be a succession of Exhibitions in the next few months, each lasting for two or three weeks—Marine Engineering, Welsh Industries, the Dairy Show, and so on—with hundreds of elaborately specially designed and erected stands. The bulk of Exhibitions is presumably desirable; but, specially, permanent stands would be fully adequate and would enable hundreds of houses to be completed before the winter.

## ANTIQUITIES RESTORED

It is doubly appropriate that Messrs. Christie, temporarily lodged by Lord Derby when bombed out of King Street, should have moved

to Spencer House. Not only is there poetic if melancholy justice in the most famous distributors of works of art buying the last and most beautiful of London's great private houses, thereby ensuring its preservation, but house and firm are almost exactly the same. James Christie held his first sale in Pall Mall in 1768; James Stuart's elaborate internal decorations of the house, begun for the first Lord Spencer ten years earlier, were completed in 1765. The celebrated facade to the Green Park was designed by General George Gray, secretary to the Society of Dilettanti, with John James Christie having completed the Horse Guards after Kent's death, as his professional assistant. The Dilettanti had financed Stuart's expedition to record the antiquities of Athens, and it followed from this connection that Stuart was engaged to complete the rooms of Spencer House in the new Grecian vogue—though his sumptuous décor is much more Roman than Athenian. Another welcome restoration to London's remaining art treasure-houses is the re-opening of Sir John Soane's Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Besides containing Hogarth's serial masterpieces, *The Rake's Progress*, and *The Engraver*, the museum, established by Soane in his house by an Act of Parliament in 1833, is perhaps the most curious repository of classical scholarship in the world.

## ON MOOR AND STUBBLE

THE early harvest has enabled advantage to be taken of the prospect of the plentiful partridge already observed in nearly all districts. The grouse season, too, seems to be fulfilling expectations in that there are no highlights to vary a rather sombre picture. On some moors, in fact, conditions have proved to be rather worse than keepers anticipated in July; on others it has been suggested in reviewing the situation) the slight improvement noted during the nesting season is merely relative to the sadly depleted breeding stocks apparent at the end of the war in 1945, and moor owners for the most part are evidently convinced that to husband their resources now is the only way to ensure their future. Many moor owners are being shot at all; on others a typical programme is "only very light shooting by a couple of guns over dogs, primarily to break up the coveys." Since the season opened, the "No disease" reports, previously noted in COUNTRY LIFE, are confirmed. But even so, on normally high yielding moors there are not enough grouse for regular driving and unquestioning proprietors are acting prudently in confining themselves to simply killing off the old birds, while conserving the remainder of their stocks. As we have remarked before, the reconditioning of grouse moors is a long-term job, and fulfilment of the hopes expressed in several quarters of a return to more normal conditions in 1948 or 1949 rests largely on the measure of restraint which individual shooters exercise this season.

## SHAKESPEARE IN THE HOP GARDEN

EVEN as Alice asked whether bats ate cats, so a good many people may have asked themselves whether hops devour Shakespeare. This was on reading the other day that at Belting in the Weald, Mr. Waghorn, who has looked after hop gardens for many years, was entertaining his 4,000 hop-pickers with *Twelfth Night* on an open-air stage near the great east-house. On the face of it, it may seem rather a daring experiment, but this is most likely to do injustice to both the author and the actors. In the first place the general impression of hop-pickers, as decidedly "tough," is becoming very much out-of-date. They are made up of all sorts, and there are many of them who go hop-picking by way of a pleasant summer holiday in pleasant country. In the second place it is a great mistake, whether in plays or music or literature, to believe that the "lowbrow" cannot appreciate the best. He likes certain kinds of entertainment, but, granted the kind, he likes it good and not bad. Deliberately to play down to him is wholly wrong, and we may hope and believe that *Twelfth Night* went with a swing.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

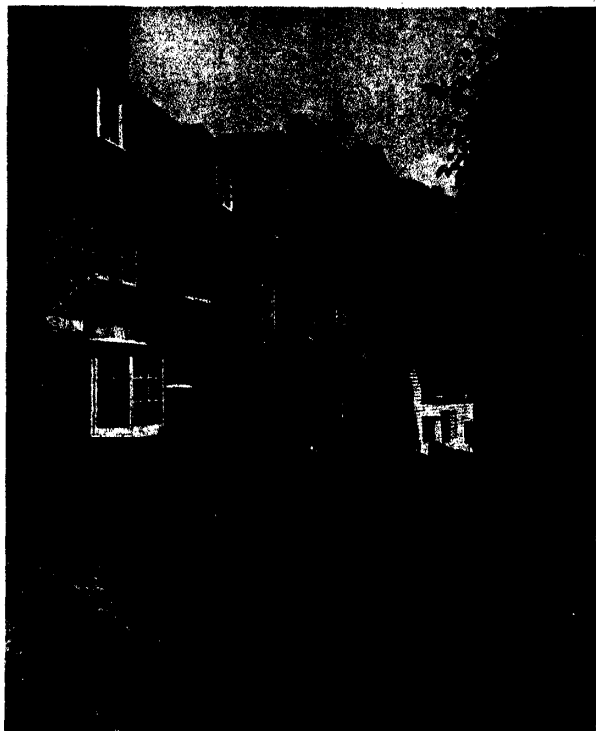
IT is now exactly eight years since I started to write my column of notes for COUNTRY LIFE, and a number of readers who from time to time correspond with me "wonder how I manage to do it." I wonder myself, and sometimes also I wonder if I do manage to do it, but in common with others who drive a pen to a time-table I find frequently that the most unsatisfactory effort in my eyes, which has been ground out laboriously to catch the post, proves to be quite acceptable to others and reads as if it were spontaneous.

Those readers who date back to the beginning of the war may remember that my Notes started under the inspiring title of *A Countryman Looks at the War*. It seemed reasonable on September 3, 1939, to suppose that a countryman would see something of the war and might be able to write about it, but in a very few weeks this proved to be quite wrong. It was realised that the title was not suitable, since every possible step was taken by those in authority to see that the average countryman did not look at the war, and if by any chance he did snatch a fleeting glance he was certainly not allowed to write about it.

ALL that I, in common with most countrymen at that time, saw of the war was a small detachment of troops billeted in the neighbouring village, and an intensely bored anti-aircraft post in the corner of a field. If by any chance I dared to mention that B Company of the unit had changed billets with C Company in the next village three miles away, or that the A.A. post had planted some Brussels sprouts in their garden, I was guilty of imparting information calculated to be of assistance to the enemy, and was sentenced to drastic expurgation with the blue pencil, with the threat of "such punishment as in this Act mentioned" in the form of an extended stay at the crowded 18th holiday camp in the Isle of Man.

THERE was one thing that impressed itself on my memory during those early days when I tried unsuccessfully to look at the war, and I hope in the interests of the taxpayer that the War Office also remember it at the beginning of the next war. This is that, if it is really necessary to shift battalions on home service from one village to the next every month, one should bear in mind that the move is not really of very great significance to the enemy, and therefore need not be carried out with a rush and with great secrecy in the dead of night. If the desire was to keep the move as quiet as possible, so that the inhabitants of the village concerned did not talk about it, the method of doing it completely defeated the object, for when the people of Puddelford Magna woke up in the morning to find that their West Country friends of yesterday had stolen away secretly during the night to be replaced by a Northern Irish unit with kilned pipers they talked of nothing else for the next month. If the regiment had marched in with its band playing, they would have accepted it as being in the natural order of things.

AS the direct result of these unnecessarily hurried moves, units moved out of requisitioned houses with no proper Quartermaster's hand-over and check of damage to premises and, since in the Army it is the good old custom to put the blame for everything on the other regiment, matters went from bad to worse, so that after three occupations by different units a requisitioned house was little more than a shell with no windows, few floor boards and very little staircase. I do not know how much this feature of 1939 and the early



J. A. Brimble

## A SUMMER AFTERNOON, GROOMBRIDGE, SUSSEX

part of 1940 added to the national debt, but it must be well in the seven-figure category.

I am most grateful that it is my lot to write regularly for COUNTRY LIFE, since it has been my experience that its readers are in a class by themselves—most knowledgeable, most kindly and above all things most sympathetic, and these particular qualities are not conspicuously common to-day.

A SUSSEX correspondent has asked me how it is that there is a firm belief among countryfolk in various parts of England that the legs of the badger on one side are shorter than they are on the other, and that Nature has designed its anatomy in this fashion in order to enable it to run more easily down the furrows of a ploughed field. I know that there is the same belief in Dorset, but I think the reason given in that county is that the unequal arrangement is to help the badger to go round corners quickly. I never really believed that one even as a child, since it would mean that, though the badger might be able to go round, say, a right-handed corner with considerable ease, he would in the natural order of things turn a somersault if he tried to negotiate a left-handed one.

When one comes to think of it, there are a number of similar cases of strange beliefs about animals, birds and reptiles which are firmly believed all over the British Isles, and one wonders how they originated. One of these is that the shrew mouse invariably dies if it attempts to cross a path or road, and there would seem to be some foundation for this, since it is nearly always in the centre of a path

that one finds the corpse of this tiny animal, but I suppose the correct explanation of this is that if it died anywhere else, its body, being so extremely small, would not be noticed.

Another tale is that female adders swallow their young when alarmed, and I am assured by a reptile expert that there is not the slightest truth in this. Then there is the old accusation against the hedgehog that he sucks the milk from the cows if they lie out in the meadow by night, and I should hesitate to say that this is a false belief, since I have heard so many accounts of the small animal being caught in the act, or at any rate with a stomach full of milk in close proximity to a cow whose udder was empty. Moreover, the theory about the hedgehog behaving in this fashion is not confined to the British Isles, for I discovered that the Beduin Arab firmly believes that it sucks his nanny goats completely dry whenever it gets the chance.

WITH regard to eye-witnesses of improbable stories it would be highly satisfactory if the Loch Ness monster mystery could be cleared up and the creature clearly identified for all time. It is impossible to regard as pure imagination the many accounts of its appearance given by the most credible witnesses, who have certainly seen something that cannot by any stretch of the imagination have been a salmon, seal or porpoise. Lastly, of course, there is the story we were told as children that if one holds a guinea pig up by its tail its eyes will drop out, but until some member of the species grows a tail we shall be unable to discover if there is any truth in this story.



# EYNHALLOW: ISLAND OF DELIGHT

Written and Illustrated by FRANCES PITT

1.—BLACK GUILLEMOTS ON THE ISLAND OF EYNHALLOW, ORKNEY

THE island lay as green as an emerald in a sea so blue that the Mediterranean would seem pale by comparison, with behind it the purple and green mass of the island of Rousay and afar the open Atlantic extending to meet the soft blueness of the sky. Eynhallow once more, the Island of Delight, the Island of Enchantment, the island with mysterious ruins, of many stories and of innumerable birds.

Eynhallow is a small island of the Orkney group and lies in the channel between Mainland and Rousay. Here the tidal currents strive so fiercely and form such formidable roosts that wind and weather must be studied before a landing can be attempted. This morning, however, the conditions were kind, the wind was right, the tide was right and the motor boat sped gaily from Evie pier across the sound towards the sun-kissed gleaming green gem in its setting of brilliant blue.

I had not made the crossing since before the war, when Mr. Duncan Robertson owned the island and guarded its birds, when the eider ducks were so many that, in order to get an accurate count, he marked each nest with a numbered peg. I forgot his final figure, but it was a fantastic one.

At that time fulmar petrels were not only on view on all sides but sat on their single eggs here, there and everywhere; while shags lined up on the rocks in bronze-green rows, terns wheeled and scolded and the black guillemots came ashore on the northern rocks in many delightful scores.

The motor-boat sped on across waters that were now varying shades of jade and now vividly, marvellously blue, towards the green,

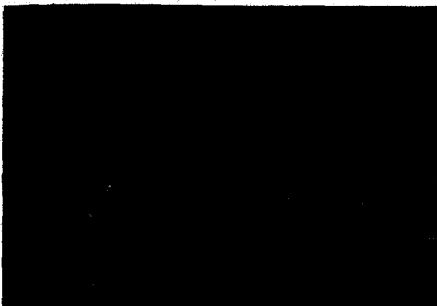
grassy island known of old as the Enchanted Isle, being a place of whims and fancies, kind only to favoured visitors and capricious to others. We are told that when the unfavoured ones set foot on its enchanted shore the island sank beneath them and disappeared under the waves. I can but say that Eynhallow has never played any tricks with me, but has allowed me to land, explore its grassy summit, its ruins (where, it is said, monks formerly dwelt in holiness) and its rocky shores with their many attractions.

We scrambled ashore (it was strange not to be welcomed with kind greetings, though an oyster-catcher whistled shrilly) and dumped what were for the moment unwanted belongings. I, for one, was full of impatience—how were the black guillemots and how were the seals?

Leaving my companions to go their respective ways, I hurried off, proceeding towards the north-west corner of the island, escorted by abusive terns, whistling oyster-catchers and wheeling fulmars—the fulmars had certainly not decreased. Picture me approaching a tumbled-down wall that runs parallel to the shore, the remains, apparently, of a sheepfold, and taking advantage of this shelter to creep along and get close to the seal rocks, those shelving ledges on which the great grey seals lie and take their ease. I have seen a dozen or more sleeping in the sunshine, only one huge fellow having his eyes open. He was troubled by a tickle in the middle of the back. He rolled over and rubbed himself on the stones, moaning as he did so in the most dismal tones.

This time, alas! the seal rocks were tenantless; the departing motor-boat must have disturbed the seals. My careful creeping along under the wall resulted only in my getting well stung by the luxuriant nettles and in annoying several fulmar petrels. They were sitting, each on its single egg, among the nettles at the foot of the wall. All were sick at the sight of me, very sick indeed, throwing up a vile-smelling, oily, yellow liquid. We are told that the fulmar makes a practice of ejecting this stuff at the visitor, but I do not think the lady's manners are quite so bad as that. I have interviewed many sitting fulmars and, although none of them liked the look of me, and the majority were immediately taken ill, I cannot charge them with deliberately spitting in my face. All the same, I never think it is wise to attempt familiarities with a fulmar. When trying for a portrait I use a long-focus lens and keep at a discreet distance.

2.—AN ARCTIC SKUA (LIGHT PHASE) ON HER NEST, A MERE DEPRESSION IN THE SHEEP-BITTEN TURF



3.—WELL CAMOUFLAGED: AN EYNHALLOW EIDER DUCK BROODING AMONG THE HEATHER

It was interesting to view the number of fulmars around and to remember the recent history of the bird. It is not so long as time goes in the rise and fall of birds that the fulmar petrel was practically confined, so far as its breeding range in Britain was concerned, to the remote island of St. Kilda, where it nested in huge numbers. Kipperfulmars helped to swell the winter rations of the inhabitants. The story runs that when tinned salmon came their way they much preferred it and stopped killing the fulmars, which immediately began to increase. Serious opinion, however, looks for a deeper cause than tinned salmon to account for the long and steady rise of this petrel, which in comparatively recent years has not only colonised the Shetlands, the Orkneys and the Scottish coasts but spread down the east side of England and looks like establishing itself on all coasts of these islands.

I would suggest that one factor in the success of the fulmar is its ability to nest almost anywhere, for example in the nettle forest under this wall. I sucked my stings, but looked in vain for the duck leaf that should be next applied, and turned to leave the fulmars. I cast one glance back at them, sitting there like large, fat, grey-and-white doves, each patiently brooding its egg (Fig. 6)—incubation takes some 50 or more days—while their friends and relatives came to sit beside them and cackle to them. Then I hurried on to the headquarters of the black guillemots (Fig. 1).

The black guillemot, or tystie as it is called in Orkney and Shetland, is a bird of the northern seas, in the British Isles being distributed about our rocky north-western shores, though seldom in any great number. Only on Eynhallow have I had the joy of meeting this quaint little fowl in dozens and scores, and quaint it most truly is. Picture a smallish but stout black bird with a large white patch on either shoulder, bright scarlet feet and legs and a bill with a crimson interior, which greets the visitor by *twittering* at him.

There is something incongruous yet charmingly attractive about this greeting; it is so ridiculously unexpected from a sea-bird. When twittering the bird opens its beak and one gets a good view of the red lining.

The name of tystie fits this comical and delightful personage perfectly, whether it be bobbing about on the water or flying up to alight on those terraced rocks it loves so well. These rocks rise in tiers, like a giant's stairway, from the angry sea boiling at their feet to a tumble of rounded water-worn stones flung up to meet the island turf that slopes down to them.

It is among these stones that the black guillemots nest, laying two grey mottled eggs down some convenient crack or crevice, but in early June they have hardly begun serious business and on the day in question only a few of the crowd were concerned with the boulders. The majority of the tysties were taking life easily on one or other of the steps of the giant's stairway, sitting about in sociable groups and twittering open-billed at one another as if exchanging items of gossip, though the bowing, twittering and raised-wing displays suggested that it was not gossip but the sweet nothings of courtship that were passed from bill to ear. Apropos of display and courtship, the white shoulder-patches seemed to have considerable display value, the birds posturing so as to enhance their conspicuousness, but watch as carefully as I would I could not tell the sexes apart or be sure which was cock and which hen. In size, colour

and pattern male and female appeared identical.

What a picture was made by the birds and their surroundings. The sea was more vividly and intensely blue than ever, except where it broke against the rocks in a moaning, groaning smother of white surf.

It stretched away, except where broken by the troubled line of a tidal roost, in lazy wrinkles to meet the pearly verge of the sky with no land beyond that horizon but distant America. The disturbed line of the roost told of currents running fiercely and reminded one how formidable this roost can be. Countless white specks wheeling like snowflakes driven by the wind stretched in a long band above the tide race. They were terns fishing in the troubled waters. Nearer at hand were a number of white-and-black birds, eider drakes floating idly on the waves while their mates brooded eggs ashore. Next the eye came to the cliff-top, where the waves strove and seaweed swirled, where, too, an eider duck and her just-hatched ducklings paddled bravely forth, the fluffy babies riding the waves like bobbing corks while mother piloted them to join the drakes. "Oh!" said the latter, "Oh! Oh!" in exactly the tone of an old lady receiving a nice bit of scandal over her cup of tea. "Oh!" they repeated, "Oh! Oh!" and it

sounded as if it was a really delectable story. But who could listen to eider ducks with more and more tysties flying up from the sea to run about on the rocks or settle themselves in lazy attitudes? The rocks were in part covered with a brilliant yellow lichen and in places with a bright green growth; then there was the blue sea, the green, brown and purple checked bank of Rousay beyond, fading to purple-grey, with, above, a few fleeting white clouds chasing across the blue sky, all making a wonderful setting for the guillemots.

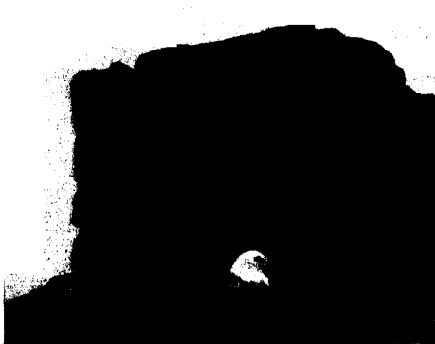
I took a cine film of them. I took still photographs and then I just sat and watched them, feeling I could sit and watch them for ever as they toddled to and fro, bowed and showed off at one another or just rested happily and did nothing. But even tysties must be left and I bethought me of the other birds that I must go and interview.

One of my most interesting interviews was with an arctic skua couple. The arctic, or Richardson's, skua, the smaller of the two species of skua that nest in the northern parts of the British Isles, occurs sparingly in Orkney. Its numbers here are nothing like those on Shetland, so that a nesting pair are viewed with interest, especially the couple that have recently made Eynhallow their headquarters, which were the first of their species I had seen there. They were interesting birds, for the one was a scatty individual of the extremely dark type and the other a very handsome light bird. This species of skua is dimorphic, a light form and dark form occurring together, the difference being irrespective of sex and age. Here the light-hued skua was the female and the dark bird was the male, but I have seen dark hens and light cocks, and, indeed, dark pairs and light pairs.

The nest, a mere depression in the short, sheep-bitten turf—there are a considerable number of sheep on the island—was on the higher



4.—"A FAIRY-LIKE BEING WITH SLENDER WINGS AND DELICATELY TINTED FORM": AN ARCTIC TERN ALIGHTING BESIDE ITS EGGS



5.—ONE OF THE EYNHALLOW FULMAR PETRELS ON HER NEST BESIDE THE CHIMNEY OF A RUINED BUILDING

ground, and its owners became much excited as I and my companion approached. When we stood and looked at the two olive-green eggs handsomely blotched with brown, they came swooping down on us as if intending to attack and then prostrated themselves on the ground in all the contortions of the "broken-wing trick," the dark male being particularly anxious and energetic in feigning injury.

A hiding tent was quickly erected and I was soon inside it. Would the skua show resentment at such hurried treatment? I heard both the birds screaming "sku-arr! sku-arr!" as my companion departed, but believe that their abuse was directed more at certain patrolling herring-gulls than at him. The skuas did not like them, and they were unpopular with many other birds.

The crying of the skuas, the screaming of gulls, the whistling of oyster-catchers and the scolding of terns died away and quiet descended. There was a swish of wings over the tent-top and the sound of a bird alighting on the turf close to the hide, and peeping through a spy-hole at its side. I saw the handsome creamy-grey skua walking quietly up to her nest, on which she settled down in the most happy and comfortable manner. She cuddled her eggs under her breast as if there was no such thing as a hiding tent ten feet way (Fig. 2) and showed no sign of suspecting the presence of a woman with cameras inside it. She sat there surveying her world, her dark mate on guard a little way off, and I thought how, in her round comfortable shape and with her creamy-buff colouring and dark extremities, she resembled a Siamese cat. It is true that her eyes were dark, not blue, and she did not squint, but the likeness was certainly there.

Seeing these skuas in their kindly homeliness I found it difficult to think of them as desperadoes among other birds, but one gets a hint of their true character when one sees them swoop past on hawk-like wings or watches their skill in aerial manoeuvres. To put the matter mildly, no skua is particular how it gets its living and some part of that living is gained by harrying its neighbouring sea-birds, hunting them until they give up the fish they have caught. I once watched a great skua or bonxie pursue a lesser black-backed gull high into the sky. The two circled up and up until they were mere specks aloft and I thought the gull would defeat the pirate, but no, the gull had to yield, to throw up the contents of its craw, which were caught by the skua as they fell. Then, and then only, was the gull allowed to depart in peace.

It was with much regret at leaving the couple that I presently crawled from my tent preparatory to pulling it down and moving on elsewhere, to receive a hearty cursing from two much-surprised birds. Up they flew in the air and down they came at me, and this time I thought I really should be smacked on the head. I have seen the great skua attack a person and I have seen the arctic skua attack sheep, even riding on the head of a sorely bewildered ewe that had blundered too near the nest, but I have never seen this smaller species actually hit a human being; yet in Shetland it has a reputation in this respect.

I then set off on a tour of the island, occasionally stumbling over a sitting elder duck and continually abused by vociferous

oyster-catchers. Four eggs is an elder's ordinary clutch, five or six a good one, and anything above that in number probably a joint effort of two ducks, so my surprise was great when I found myself surveying a nest containing eleven eggs! Only one duck had been covering them and what a job she must have had to get them all beneath her, but I immediately jumped to the conclusion that this was the product of at least two and possibly three ducks.

This, however, is a digression from my tour, when I wandered along the cliff head, looking down on sitting fulmars and on shags drawn up in bronze-green lines on the waterside rocks.

I did not on this occasion see a single cormorant, but there was certainly no lack of shags. How weird and reptilian, they looked as they stood holding their wings spread to dry in the breeze. I never see a shag or a cormorant without recalling the evolution of the bird from a semi-reptilian ancestor such as that fossil form *Archaeopteryx* that had teeth in its jaw, though it had already gained feathers.

As for fulmar petrels, the farther one went the more one seemed to see. They were everywhere. Many were brooding eggs on cliff-ledges, recesses in banks, in shallow holes and even on the flat open ground; and many more were soaring aloft or gliding to and fro on stiffly held wings in the effortless flight of their kind. No bird has brought the art of flying without exertion to greater perfection than this petrel: witness the manner in which those I was watching rode the air currents. One, which had its mate, or a relative or friend, sitting in a recess of the bank that constituted the top of a gully that rose steeply from the sea, kept circling into the air and letting the air currents sweep up from the water bear it aloft. It was carried without any effort of its own slowly past the bird on the nest, to rise on high and circle back again. Thus it gyrated, rose and fell, with hardly a movement of its wings before its sitting comrade in what was evidently a happy game.

Past fulmars, shags, elder ducks and their drakes I wandered entranced, but it was back near the landing-place not far from Mr. Robertson's little house, now, alas! unoccupied, that I found the most lovely spot since leaving the tysties. A fulmar petrel with her head

peeping over the growth of grass and weeds on the roof of a ruined building beside the chimney of which she had her nest looked down on this spot (Fig. 3). There were several more fulmars brooding eggs in the nettles under an old wall and an elder duck sat amid the drift rubbish and water-rounded stones at high tide mark, while querulous terns fluttered like great butterflies overhead and chattered in anxiety for their eggs, which lay all over the place.

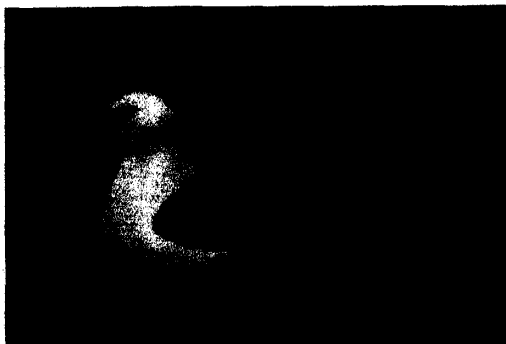
I set down with my back against the old wall while an oyster-catcher piped distractedly (her chicks, just hatching, lay among the pebbles on my left) and the terns were more energetically than ever. I took the hide cover that I had been carrying and draped it over my cine camera and myself, peeping through one of its many holes at the hovering white terns, the rippling waves and, across the sound, the Mainland lying like a patchwork quilt worked in squares of bright green, darker green and red-brown.

The sun shone warmly, the bird voices died away and I dreamt I was visiting Eynhallow in those days when the Viking pirates made the islands a rendezvous and a resting-place from which to organise their raids on prosperous southern lands. It seemed to me that there was the sound of the oars of the long boats, the clink of swords and chatter of strange voices, when consciousness returned to me and I woke to the knowledge that it was not Vikings who tripped over the shingle but terns and oyster-catchers.

A hen oyster-catcher had run home over the shingle on her shell-pink feet and was sitting close at hand brooding her new-born chicks with her sealing-wax bill gleaming like a flame against the grey stones. At my feet sat a tern, a fairy-like being with its long, slender wings and delicately tinted white and grey form (Fig. 4). Any doubts as to whether it was an arctic or a common tern were set at rest by its blood-red bill. In the common tern the bill is dark at the tip.

There were terns all round me and it was uncanny to sit in their midst, camouflaged only by a bit of flimsy canvas, and watch them at such close, intimate quarters. I could have watched them all evening and all night, too, but an oyster-catcher whistled afar, my bird jumped up, answered it, ran off, took wing and flew backwards and forwards calling excitedly, and then the terns rose in a cloud and scolded furiously.

A friend was coming to help me to pack up my goods and get them down to the boat, now rapidly approaching the shore. Soon we were aboard and waving farewell to the island of Enchantment and its many enchanting inhabitants, never more enchanting than on this latest visit. I had had in all two days on Eynhallow, but they had been all too short. A whole season would not be long enough really to explore, study and understand the island and its innumerable inhabitants.



6.—A FULMAR, LOOKING LIKE "A LARGE, FAT, GREY-AND-WHITE DOVE," BROODING HER SINGLE EGG ON A LEDGE

## ACROSTICS IN GLASS

A JACOBITE PUZZLE ◊ By JOHN M. BACON



FIVE OUT OF A SET OF SIX JACOBITE GLASSES ENGRAVED WITH FLOWERS, THE INITIAL LETTERS OF WHICH FORMED AN ACROSTIC ON THE NAME CHARLES

Honeysuckle and lily are on the same glass; the glass for E (eglantine) is missing

THE following story of five early air-twist engraved glasses provides glass-lovers with an interesting puzzle. My guess is that, originally flowered glasses, they were engraved with the names of characters in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* to cover up the obvious Jacobite significance of the flowers on them.

The story begins with the privateer *Hazard*, which was captured in the late autumn of 1744 (cf. Lang, *Prince Charles Edward*, in which he informs us that she was then re-named *Prince Charles*). In a list of privateers given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1745, page 49, the privateer *Prince Charles* is given; fitted out at Bristol, she carried 20 guns and 150 men. My further information is that she was re-captured with her crew and thousands of pounds in cash, probably pay for the soldiers, just before Culloden. She then presumably reverted to her original name, *Hazard*, for later on I find in an advertisement about privateers in the *London Chronicle*, December 2, 1758, the name *Hazard*.

According to Captain Dobson a girl sailed in her as a seaman, "and was not discovered for some time, and had served previously without detection."

In connection with the above there exists, in a private collection, a series of exquisite glasses of the finest quality and of the type made about 1744. Unfortunately, only five out of the original set of six are in existence, as far as my information goes. They are the "flowered" glasses of that date (1740). They came into the possession of the present owner from a Jacobite family. With them was a written statement of 1870 describing the names engraved on these glasses and saying that the set belonged to the late the Rev. William Monkhouse. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, from 1840 to 1862.

If the flowers engraved on the glasses are taken in the following order, the initials of the first letters of the flowers make an acrostic on the name CHARLES. The missing glass, representing the letter E, would, I suggest, have

been engraved with eglantine (sweet briar).

Columbine.

Honeysuckle.

Anemone.

Rose.

Lily (on the same glass as honeysuckle).

Eglantine (missing).

Stock.

Take, now, the names of the characters from *Orlando Furioso* engraved on each glass and the initial letters form an acrostic of the privateer's name *Hazard*. The first letter (from the missing glass) has to be supplied.

H (missing)—(*Hippalca*)

Atlante (*A magician*)

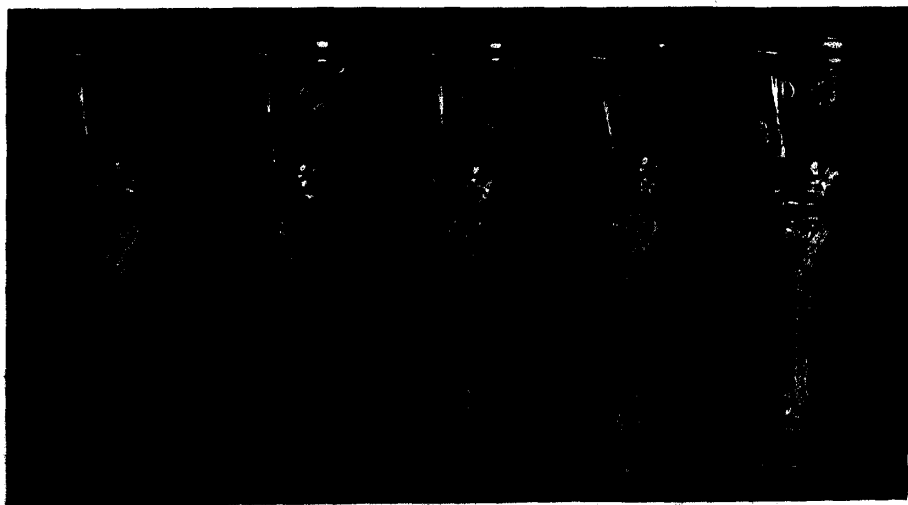
Zerbino (*Son of the King of Scotland*)

Agramant (*King of Africa*)

Rodomont (*King of Algiers*)

Doralice (*Betrothed to Rodomont*)

It would be interesting if some reader could help in providing some information of the missing glass.

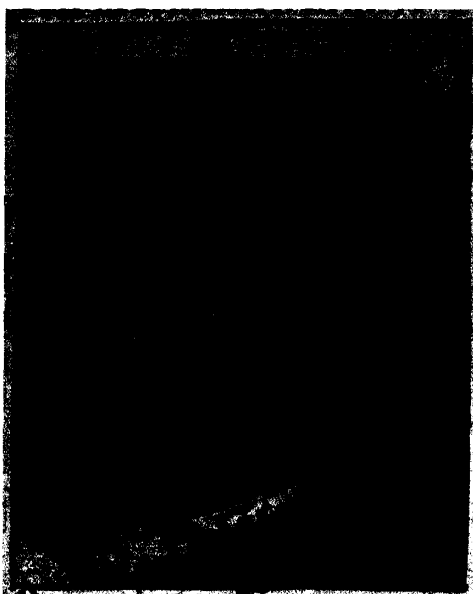
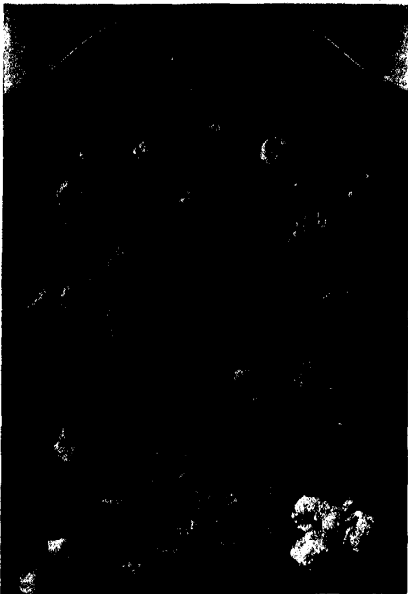


THE NAMES OF HEROES FROM ORLANDO FURIOSO ENGRAVED ON THE SAME GLASSES FORM WITH THEIR INITIAL LETTERS THE NAME (H)AZARD, A PRIVATEER OF THE TIME OF THE '45

The H glass is missing

# FACTS AND FABLES FROM FLORAL HISTORY—II

By D. T. MacFIE



1.—VASE WITH FLOWERS, FROM THE PAINTING BY JAN VAN HUYSUM (1682-1749) IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY. This work is considered by many critics to be the masterpiece of van Huysum the Younger. (Right) —A MEDIEVAL GARDEN WITH

ROSE TRELLIS. FLEMISH, circa 1500

THE old garden roses are perhaps the most intriguing of all antique flowers. They are certainly the most plentiful, and the names that have been bestowed upon them are even more so, which is not surprising when one considers that roses have been cultivated as garden flowers since the 4th century B.C. Theophrastus of Eresus (born 370 B.C.) describes several, but it is desperately difficult to recognise

species from his descriptions. Even that great authority, the late Mr. E. A. Bunyard, would not commit himself beyond a "safe assumption" that Theophrastus's roses were the cabbage-rose, *R. centifolia*, the damask rose, *R. damascena*, probably the white rose, *R. alba*, and doubtfully *R. gallica*.

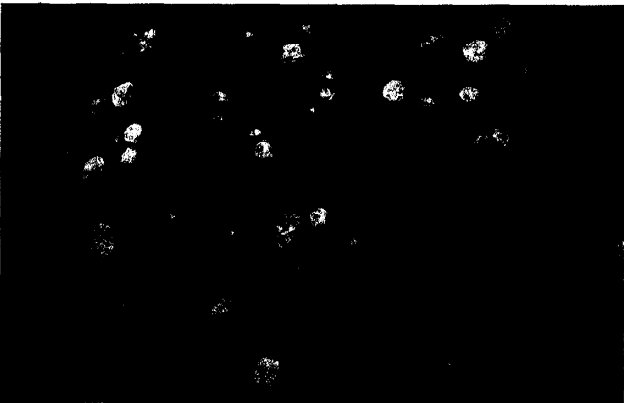
Nor is the history of the rose geographically confined. Greece, Rome, Islam, China, Holland,

France and England have all revered it as the supreme flower. Tracing the evolution of the modern rose is really something in the nature of a world-wide tour, in addition to the unravelling of a tangled skein of progress achieved by breeders here at home, on the Continent and, as one finds in an attempt to reach finality, receding into the mists of mythology.

There are five native British roses, but curiously enough they have played little or no part in the evolution of modern garden roses. There were, at the beginning of the 19th century, many varieties of the Burnet or Scots rose, *R. spinosissima*, quite a few of the Ayrshire rose, *R. arvensis*, including the double Dundee Rambler, and the sweet briar, *R. rubiginosa*, has produced some forms and Lord Pensance's justly famed hybrids. The dog-rose, *R. canina*, if it has done nothing else, has given yeoman service as the root-stock of by far the greater proportion of garden roses for many years past. Perhaps the only claim to fame of *R. villosa*, the fifth, is that it has produced the lovely Wooley Dod's variety—a very beautiful rose.

Even in Gerard's day a sharp distinction was drawn between garden and wild roses. Of the "Pimpinell" or Burnet rose he writes, "It grows very plentifully in a field as you go from a village in Essex, called Graies (upon the brink of the river Thames), unto Horndon on the Hill, inasmuch that the field is full fraught therewith all over. It groweth likewise in a pasture as you goe from a village hard by London called Knights brige unto Fulham, a village thereby." Would that it did so now.

Gerard's garden roses are the white rose, *R. alba*; the red rose that "groweth very low in respect of the former," which



3.—*ROSA CENTIFOLIA ALBA*. THIS ROSE IS THOUGHT BY SOME AUTHORITIES TO BE AN *ALBA* WITH DAMASK BLOOD

most authorities take to be *gallica* the damask rose pale red in colour the Holland or Province rose like the damask rose but greater and more double inasmuch that the yellow claws in the middle are hard to be seen which is doubtless the cabbage-rose *R. centifolia* the muske roses and some unidentified

It is in Parkinson's *Paradisus in Sole Paradisus terrestris* the title a pun on the author's name that we find first mention of the York and Lancaster rose that to-day is still grown in innumerable gardens and incidentally is still as variable in its colouring as it was then Parkinson describes it as one half of it sometimes of a pale whitish colour and the other half of a paler damask colour than the ordinary (damask) sometimes also the flower has divers stripes and marks on it as one leaf white or striped with white the other half bluish or striped with bluish sometimes also all striped or spotted over and at other times no stripes or marks at all as nature listeth to play with varieties in this as other flowers Could his description be bettered?

Parkinson also talks of the yellow Persian rose *R. hemisphaerica* and once again it is the public spirited Mr Nicholas Lete merchant of London who is credited with introducing it to this country It was then as it still is a difficult rose John Rheas in his *Flora* advocated double working as a possible means of succeeding with it the Frankfurt rose to be used as root stock the single yellow *R. foetida* to be worked on this and the double *hemisphaerica* to be budded on *foetida* Science may have advanced but are we after all so far removed in the arts and crafts that are purely gardening?

The striped *Rosa Mundi* is often associated with York and Lancaster but it is of course a *gallica* Here again is a really old rose The great bulk of the *gallicas* were raised on the Continent during the 19th century But of the hundreds that were sent out it is difficult now to find more than a few

So much for roses their place in history would fill a volume as indeed it has in F A Bursard's marvellously authoritative *Old Garden Roses*

*Lilium candidum* Gerard's white lily is another plant that has its origins lost in the mists of antiquity In Egypt and in Crete it was



4—THE RED *GALLICA* ROSE, ALSO KNOWN AS THE RED DAMASK, IT IS THE UNSTRIPED FORM OF *ROSA MUNDI*

zealously tended as a sacred plant some centuries before the birth of Christ Many civilisations have helped to distribute it throughout Europe and the Mediterranean countries until to day its native habitats are far from certain Gerard differentiates between the English white lily and the white lily of Constantinople the latter having flowers grow at the top like the former saying that the leaves do turn themselves more backward like the Turks Cap and beareth many more flowers than our English white lily doth Perhaps the various forms of *candidum* on which gardeners pride themselves to day are not after all so very new The great Mountain Lily the purple *L. Martagon* of numerous forms and the Persian lily are also described though the latter is of course no lily but a fritillaria *F. persica*

with bells of an overworn purple colour Nor is Gerard over-complimentary to the hemerocallis or Day Lillie This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud which at noone is full blowne or spread abroad and the same day in the evening it shuts it selfe and in a short time after becomes as rotten and stinking as if it had been trodden in a dunghill a month together in foule and raine weather according to the old proverbie soone ripe, soone rotten

*Iris susana* the mourning iris is still apt to be looked upon as something out of the ordinary by other than iris enthusiasts the reason perhaps being its most unusual black and white colouring So it is just a little surprising to find it described and figured by Gerard under the name of Turkey flower de-luce a rare and beautiful flower to behold His great flower de-luce of Dalmatia is obviously *I. pallida* and his Flower de-luce of Florence whose root in shops and generally every where are called *Ireos* or *Orice* (whereof sweet waters sweet powders and such like are made) must surely be *I. florentina* which supplies the orris root of perfumers

The names of Peach bells and Steeple bells have a familiar ring and they refer to plants that not many people would associate with mediæval gardens *Campanulas persicifolia* and *pyramidalis* that grow in our London gardens and not wild in England And so one might continue without having done more than touch on the fringe of an inexhaustible and fascinating subject

It is quite possible that in quoting so freely from Gerard I may have incurred the wrath of those who affect to regard him as a copyist There is little doubt that he was to some extent But is there any author who has attempted a serious work covering so vast a field who can truthfully say that he has not been guilty of the crime—if crime it be? Life after all is too short for any one man to acquire from personal experience the original knowledge to compile so vast a work Surely it is more just—I will not use the word charitable—to be grateful to a great herbalist for his industry A medico primarily he may have been, he was also a great gardener



5.—THE MADONNA LILY, *L. CANDIDUM*, IN A MODERN GARDEN

The previous article on this subject was published on July 11

1.—GEORGIAN SUNSET. The equestrian statue of George I in the vast lawn stretching from the north front of Stowe

## STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—I

The Connection of Georgian Landscape with Whig Politics

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

*The main lines of the great landscape garden, initiated in 1713 by General Sir Richard Temple, later Lord Cobham, by Bridgeman and Vanbrugh, still exist, though loosened about 1740 by William Kent in accordance with the "liberal sentiments" of their patron which made*

*Stowe the shrine of Grand Whiggery*

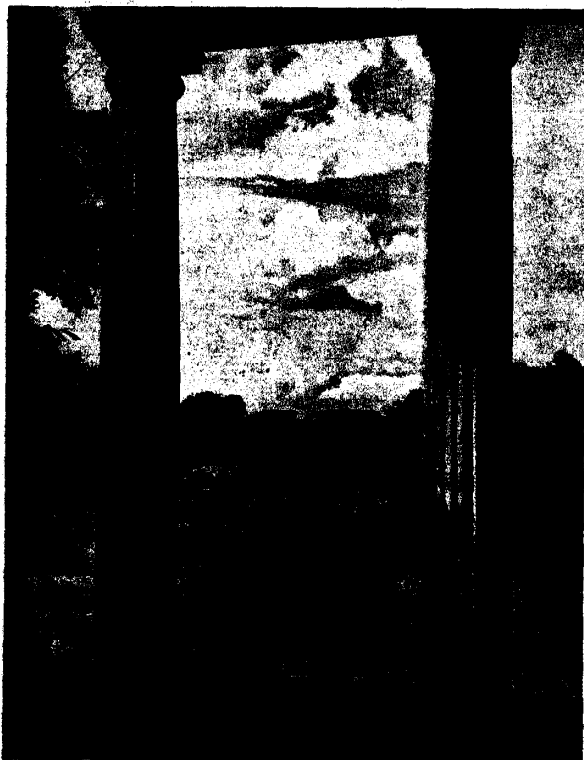
**N**ATIONAL PARKS, Town and Country Planning, Preservation of Rural England, and the various movements and bodies now concerned with maintaining

the landscape of England have had the effect of throwing a different light upon the great artificial-natural gardens of the 18th century. The tendency to ridicule those Whig magnates

who expended their wealth on the creation of scenery, and a rather patronising view of their landscape architects' spectacular achievements, have changed to attention, and attention to admiration, as the aspect of England deteriorates despite mounting efforts to preserve the remnants of an arcadia and as we begin again attempting to do what they performed, though with another purpose. However, the social importance of landscape architecture is now recognised, and, after a poor start, notable progress is being made. Even big industrial firms are employing landscape architects to ameliorate their workings; planning schemes of most types consult trained designers on lay-out and planting; and in some cases, as should be the normal practice, they are required to advise from the outset on choice and use of sites. In all modern planning the prevailing tendency is away from symmetry and increasingly towards a free naturalism akin to that evolved by the Georgian landscapers, now, as then, for a combination of social, economic, and æsthetic reasons.

In the latter half of the century—roughly 1775-1825—the principles worked out during the preceding fifty years in the designing of landscape gardens were applied extensively, often to large tracts of property, in order to perfect the surrounding landscape. The function served by ornamental buildings in the gardens were then taken over in these bigger schemes by farms, churches, entire villages, or such utilitarian structures as bridges, which were designed or reconstructed to compose with the picture formed by natural features and timber. Woodlands particularly were viewed from the picturesque as much as from the productive and sporting angle. Thus, in addition to the amenity conferred on a neighbourhood by a park, whole estates were subjected to some degree of design, as Addison had foreseen that they might be in Queen Anne's reign.

Stowe, the headquarters of the Grenvilles, Earls Temple, Dukes of Buckingham—as heirs of Lord Cobham—is still the largest and most elaborate, as it was the most famous, of the arcadian laboratories. For the past twenty-five years it has housed a great public school, but the 400 acres of "garden" preserve their general character little impaired although playing fields occupy some of the lawns, and school buildings have been fitted unobtrusively into the surroundings of the vast classical mansion. Most of the symbolic temples are intact. In these articles the attempt is made, for the first time I believe, to illustrate the landscape architecture of Stowe, laying emphasis less on the incidental



2.—CLASSICAL LANDSCAPE. The south front of Stowe seen from one of Kent's temples, across the lake and up the broadened and simplified main vista

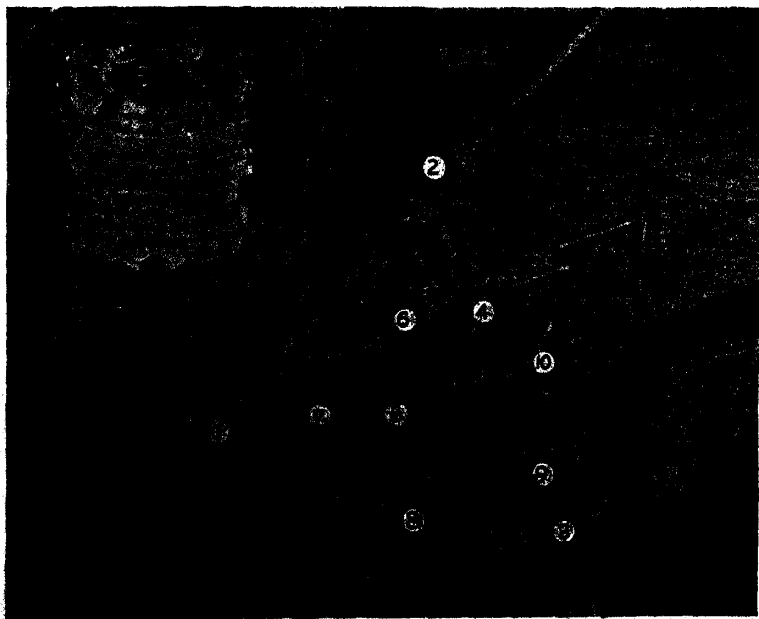


3.—THE MAIN SOUTH VISTA FROM THE GRAND PORTICO TOWARDS THE CORINTHIAN ARCH (Reverse of Fig. 2). The lawn in the centre was an enclosed parterre in Bridgeman's plan

4.—BRIDGEMAN'S  
PLAN (1713-1739)

*The following references  
are to the etched  
numerals:*

1. Boycot Pavilions  
and main entry.
2. Statue of George  
I. original position.
3. Kent's temple and  
entry to gardens.
4. Parterre and vista.
5. Vanbrugh's  
Rotunda.
6. Temple of Bacchus.
7. Home Park.
8. Lake.
9. Octagon Lake.
10. Area chiefly  
associated with  
William Kent.







5.—WEST ENTRANCE TO THE PARK



6.—APPROACH TOWARDS THE BOYCOT PAVILIONS



7.—THE TEMPLE OF BACCHUS (Vanbrugh)

buildings themselves (and ignoring the mansion entirely except as part of the landscape) than on the relationship of the buildings to one another and their setting. This presents considerable difficulties. Relationships have been obscured by the growth or felling of trees, by new enclosures for agriculture, by playing-fields where smooth turf was intended, by the disappearance of some of the features, and by the enormous scale of the original lay-out. The attempt, however, is well worth making, since maintenance will doubtless get no easier and general interest in landscape design is potentially widespread.

From the early years of the 18th till the middle of the 19th century, Stowe was always before the public eye, not only in Pope's phrase "as a place to wonder at," but as the capital seat of what has been called the Grand Whiggery. It became the geographical and artistic centre of the cult of humane and political liberty subscribed to by the successors of those country gentlemen and magnates whose ideals had been embodied in the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688. Taking their political principles from the elder Shaftesbury, they modelled their tastes and homes upon those of his grandson's *Characteristics* in which the grand manner of classical antiquity was rejuvenated by romantic sentiment and tempered by English puritanism. Stowe, as famous for its collection of classical books and early MSS. as for its Palladian architecture and poetic landscapes, owed those possessions as much to political as to æsthetic idealism. Had not General Sir Richard Temple's Whiggism brought a distinguished military career under Marlborough to a temporary end in 1713, and his falling out with Walpole in 1733 finally terminated both his military and political careers, his energies would not have been diverted to transforming his ancestral acres into a visual expression of his convictions. The political bias underlying the scenery of Stowe is emphasised in the dedications of its monuments as frequently to ideas or exponents of liberal sentiment as to the humanised abstractions of the classical way of life: to Concord, Victory, Friendship, King George I, British Worthies, General Wolfe, no less than to Venus, Bacchus, Ancient Virtue and pastoral nymphs. A public pleasure ground rather than a private seat, Stowe was the English 18th-century counterpart to the modern Russian "people's park of culture and rest" and scarcely less ideological.

The occasion of Temple, created Viscount Cobham by George I, quarrelling with the Walpole Government was characteristic of his ancestors' origins in one of those Tudor families that grew rich on sheep and wool. Individualism and free trade had been the keystones of their fortune; and it was Walpole's Excise policy coupled with support of South Sea speculation which led to his final retirement to Stowe, there to cultivate not only his garden but the dissident faction of Whigs known as the Boy Patriots or Cobham's Cubs who supported Frederick Prince of Wales against the Court party. Largely composed of "a mob of nephews"—Grenvilles of neighbouring Wotton who were to populate the Treasury bench intermittently for a century—the Stowe faction's greatest recruit was Cornet Pitt, a young officer in Lord Cobham's regiment, an impecunious Parliamentarian, and shortly to marry a Grenville sister. Stowe became his home, and however its combination of political and scenic designs influenced his ideals of statesmanship, he imbibed a lifelong addiction to landscape gardening, as did poor Prince Fred, who died of a chill caught lying out Kew Gardens.

Yet it is scarcely coincidence that the ideas of liberal imperialism, Whig humanism, and English idyllic landscape design germinated together here in the spacious atmosphere of Stowe. Their common factors will call for consideration again in the course of these articles, but here it can at least be suggested that each betokened a faith in disciplined freedom, a respect for natural qualities, a belief in the individual whether man or tree, and a hatred of tyranny.

In 1713 these notions were yet seeds of thought, though that of *humanism in its moral and aesthetic aspects* had recently inspired the published allegories of the philosopher Earl of Shaftesbury. Their practical application to statecraft on the one hand and garden-craft on the other took time. Yet the possibility of liberal landscape had been envisaged by that earlier Temple, Sir William, by Addison, and, in the practical sphere, by Stephen Switzer and Charles Bridgeman. It was the latter whom Cobham engaged to expand the older formal garden at Stowe by means of technical devices published by Switzer—chief of them the sunk fence or *haha*—in order to realise the conception of "natural," less formal, extensive landscape gardening envisaged by contemporary writers. At the outset Vanbrugh was engaged to design the incidental buildings, and it is possible that he also made his forceful influence felt in the lay-out.

For the purpose of these articles the interest of the Bridgeman-Vanbrugh scheme is in the modifications that were made to it later. But these scarcely affected its main lines. The plan published by Sarah Bridgeman in 1739 (the year following her husband's death) shows a pentagonal area two-thirds of a mile across (Fig. 4) formed by enclosing avenues which, around the periphery, were combined with *hahas* giving an illusion of continuity of surface outdoors. The approach to the house was, and is still, at the west angle (Fig. 5) leading between the pair of domed pavilions called after



8.—VANBRUGH'S ROTUNDA

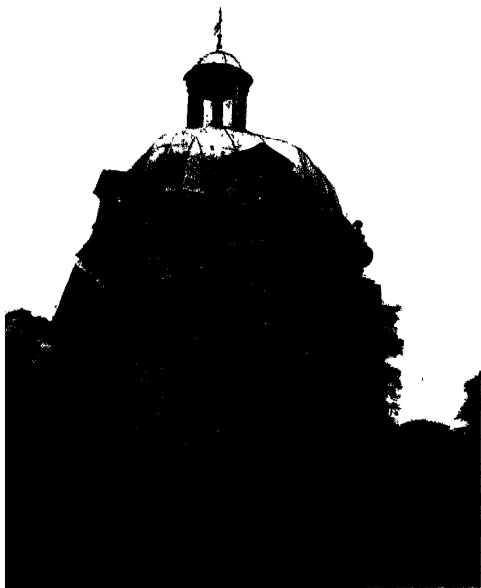
the hamlet of Boycot which they replace (Figs. 6, 9). On the axis of the main front the approach was aligned on the equestrian statue of George I—now re-erected much nearer to the house (Fig. 1)—where the approach turned south along a canal, no longer existing, to the forecourt.

Below the garden front, not then emphasised with Adam's great portico, lay a parterre enclosed by hedges clipped into arches and containing a basin. The axis was continued by a narrow vista to an octagonal lake beyond which, between a pair of small Doric temples, it was prolonged to the ridge later surmounted by a Corinthian triumphal arch. The usual entry to the garden was between these Doric temples designed by Kent (Fig. 2).

In the woodlands flanking the vista between the parterre and the octagon lake were geometrical alignments to the west and a more irregular lay-out, making use of the contours, to the east. The west section included a Rotunda by Vanbrugh (Fig. 8) at the intersection of three converging alignments but looking westwards over the turf of the Home Park. This was also overlooked by Vanbrugh's Temple of Bacchus (Fig. 7) from the north, and, from across the lake, by the Temple of Venus standing on the south-west bastion of the periphery.

The arrangement on the east side of the main vista, associated with William Kent owing to its greater irregularity and its buildings having been designed by him, will be illustrated next week. The views given here show how extensively Bridgeman's lay-out was altered. Contemporary references prove that this process was complete by 1750, though various works were going on till 1790. But by 1750 all the geometrical features were either eliminated or so much softened as to produce an effect of idealised natural landscape. The parterres and canals disappeared, the octagon lake became a lagoon, the south vista was greatly widened and sown with grass, and the Rotunda, with other temples originally having formal settings, became picturesque incidents in a prevalently informal landscape. Yet the very fact that this transformation could be effected without destroying the main lines of the Bridgeman scheme reveals the degree to which, in 1713, the scenic possibilities of the terrain had been grasped, though handled still with a rule rather than a brush.

(To be continued.)



9.—ONE OF THE BOYCOT PAVILIONS (Vanbrugh)

# MOST ANCIENT BRITON

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

**B**ADGER-DIGGING with the object of killing the badger is the sport of perverted minds; it depends for success not on the daring of the men engaged, but on the incredible bravery of a very small terrier which enters the sett, corners the badger and keeps him at bay until the brave warriors on top dig down with pick-axes and mattocks. These "sportsmen" grip the badger, preferably at the back of the neck, with a long pair of iron tongs and haul him out. They either kill him on the spot, or, if very bright and remarkable "sportsmen" indeed, take him off to some public-house backyard, where the wretched animal is imprisoned in a box or a barrel and baited by dogs.

This beastliness goes on in far too many places. There is nothing to excuse or condone it. It is one of the lowest and most sadistic forms of entertainment, on a par with dog-fighting or bull-baiting. The only people in the whole performance who display any admirable qualities are the badger and the terrier that draws him. Usually the latter is a Yorkshire terrier, which, though very small, has the heart of a lion.

I have known one or two badger-diggers at different times, but not one who had the courage to tackle this most ancient Briton with his bare hands. That is scarcely to be wondered at, for the bite of a badger can actually sever a man's hand from the wrist. Normally they will not attack anyone, man or dog, unless seriously provoked.

There is some excuse for badger-digging if the beasts' burrowings are causing damage to property. That was my excuse when I dug out a pair of badgers in the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Roehampton. Badgers within seven miles of Hyde Park Corner! They had tunnelled under the foundations of the Calvary until it was in danger of collapsing.

The late Sir Alfred Pease used to dig a lot of badgers in the country that lies between Thirsk and Scarborough, in Yorkshire. There are supposed to be more badgers there, and in the New Forest, than in any other districts of like area in England. He dug them to send away to friends who wanted to re-introduce them on their estates, where the stock had died out or had been exterminated. Lord Rosebery and Sir Herbert Maxwell both turned out his badgers on their properties, and have given them every protection. The late Edward North Buxton, to whom London owes the preservation of Epping Forest, got a good many badgers from

Pease which were turned out in the forest. Their descendants are there to-day.

Sir Alfred often told me that it had taken him a full day to dig out badgers from some of the enormous setts in his dales country. Once he crawled bodily into a hillside tunnel, gripped the badger with a pair of tongs, and then signalled, by kicking his feet, to a man outside the hole. The man wormed his way in, gripped Sir Alfred's ankles, and the two of them, a sort of human train, were then dragged out into the open by other men. The badger, an enormous fellow weighing nearly 40 lb., appeared last, his loose, tough skin firmly gripped by the tongs.

A badger can dig at the rate of a foot a minute in loose soil. This is not surprising when one looks at him; he is cut out to be a miner. Look at that wedge-shaped head, the short, powerful legs, the fine long muzzle and the strongly sprung cheekbones. All his body bones and muscles are powerful and well-knit; his claws are like steel; the whole animal is a digging machine.

Those forefeet will work like steam navvies, throwing shovelfuls of earth, sand and bits of rock between his forelegs, which are set well apart, to his hindlegs, which work like pistons, sending a storm of debris flying out backwards. His powerful jaws will cut through roots and prise rocks and sand apart. A badger going all out can dig faster than a gang of men with pick-axes and shovels.

The power of those extraordinary jaws lies, first, in the fact that the lower jaw locks into a socket in the skull. That is found in no other English animal, so far as I know. Secondly, a high ridge of bone, standing straight up and running from the base of the skull to between the ears gives a firm hold to the ligaments and tendons and extra leverage length, which is made even more effective by the ligaments passing over the high cheekbones, pulley-wise, before reaching the jaws. It is an amazing piece of animal machinery. The teeth dovetail; that is why, if a badger bites your hand or a dog's leg, he will bite clean through it.

If you want to catch a badger either to make a pet of him or to send him away to someone who wants badgers on his land, the best way to do it is to stop up all the holes in the sett except one, just before dawn. The badger is then out feeding. Place a strong sack well

## THE BOAR PAUSES AND TURNS ON HEARING SOME SLIGHT NOISE

down into the mouth of the unstopped hole with a running nose of cord round the mouth of the sack. Then hunt the adjoining fields and woods with a scratch pack of dogs. The moment they get on the badger's line, he will make straight for the hole, and blunder into the sack, where upon the noose draws tight round the mouth of the sack, and you have your badger.

Badgers make the most intelligent and lovable pets, and usually are perfectly safe unless they have been dug out in the first place by dogs and harried by them. A badger is a sensitive animal with a long memory, and takes some time to forget that sort of experience.

When you have had a tame badger for about a fortnight he will look you straight in the eye as few other wild creatures ever will. He seems to understand and trust his master. Badgers prefer women to men and a woman can do almost anything with a badger. If you have to go away and leave your tame badger for six months he is likely to have forgotten you when you return.

I have known several people who kept tame badgers, some of them as household pets. The bees' are extraordinarily clean, very faithful, and will follow one about like a tame dog. But be careful if you have any hives of bees in the garden, for Brock is quite likely to turn the hives over in order to get at the honey.

Although badgers are highly sociable animals, nearly every district has its wanderer—usually a wandering boar in search of a mate. When the badger is looking for a wife he leaves tell-tale marks wherever he goes to advertise his need. Thus, he will scratch on the bark of a tree or rub his neck against roots or projecting rocks. This is to tell any spinster badger that a likely young man is on the look-out for her. Sometimes such a wandering badger will choose a rock and walk round and round it, rubbing his neck and flanks against its edges until he has walked a distinct path around the rock. Badgers also dig shallow prospect shafts, not in order to start a sett, but probably to tell any young female badger which comes along that a prospective husband is ready and willing to dig out a home for her.

Occasionally these wanderers go even further and dig out a regular warren of chambers and tunnels. Then they move on, leaving the whole place empty and deserted. So, if you do find what appears to be a sett, watch carefully for tell-tale footmarks for several successive days before you settle down seriously to study its inmates.

It may be a false sett, for badgers sometimes share their setts with both foxes and rabbits. They do not appreciate foxes as neighbours because foxes smell and are dirty in the home. But the badger is far too good-natured to turn them out. Equally, he lets the rabbits share his subterranean flat



A BOAR AND A SOW BADGER CAUGHT BY THE FLASHLIGHT

Arthur Brock

although a few young rabbits may occasionally pay the rent. Some setts consist of two or three storeys or floors. Each storey is two to six feet below the next one so that a sett may quite conceivably extend for forty or fifty feet down.

Badgers strike up odd friendships with other animals. Mr. Mortimer Batten says that in the United States badgers and coyotes have been known to associate and travel about together, perhaps because the badger digs out ground squirrels which the coyote chases and snaps up.

Every badger family has its playground, which is usually near running water and generally in the middle of a wood. The whole family goes there after feeding time in the dark hours of the morning. There is usually a fallen tree trunk on which the young ones play, and which father and mother use to scratch their backs against or to sharpen their claws. Such a playground is easily recognised by the shallow, blunt-ended holes that the badgers dig out. Some people believe that these holes are really beetle traps; the beetles fall in in the dark and the badger noses them out.

It seems to be a rule of Nature that there are almost always more dogs or boar badgers than there are bitches or sows. Perhaps that is why two dog badgers will often share a sett together, living in perfect bachelor harmony. Equally, two or three families of badgers will share the same sett. Each family keeps to its own separate set of chambers just as human beings live in different flats in a block of buildings. The badger families use the same entrances and passages but have separate lavatories, sleeping chambers and food stores.

It is a curious fact that, although the badger possesses musk glands on the ferret, the polecat or the weasel, he never uses them in order to advertise his presence. Ferrets and polecats will rub their glands on any branch or rock and leave it so highly scented that not even a day of heavy rain will wash it out. Not so the badger; the nearest he gets to any such self-advertisement is merely to scratch a tree or rub his neck on a rock or a root.

It seems undoubted that badgers are polygamous, but I am of the opinion that some of them do set up house with only one wife, and that they stick to her for quite an appreciable time, if not for life. Female badgers usually produce their young after six months of gestation, though they can carry them for close on twelve months. That splendid naturalist, the late Mr. J. E. Harting, proved this in 1888, when he found a female badger that was young for the first time in the last days of the full year. The late Sir Harry Johnston, who was an acute observer, also gave it as his opinion that "the female badger, like the roe deer, has the power of retarding the development of the foetus, so that cases are recorded of female badgers having gone with young for more than two months." Badgers will travel three miles easily from their holes when they are feeding at night, and will go considerably farther in search of their favourite foods—wild hyacinth bulbs, for example.

Nothing is more fascinating than to watch a family of badgers by moonlight. It is one of the most endearing sights to see all Nature. The watcher must be prepared to lie absolutely still, bitten by midges, but without moving a muscle. The slightest movement and the badgers have vanished. It is even advisable to wear dark gloves and a veil over the face, for they quickly spot the lilly-white hands of the watcher. Windless nights are the worst, as the badgers about the badger are more than usually suspicious. They usually come to the mouth of the sett, listen intently, retreat again, then poke their snouts out once more, and for anything from five minutes to half an hour hover about at the mouth of the den.

The father badger will probably come three

or four feet from the mouth of the hole and squat on the huge mound of sand outside, listening. Meanwhile mother and young are just inside the entrance. Finally, they decide that all is well, and out comes the whole family. Father waddles away into the night to find food while mother and family proceed to play games. When they have begun to do this you can actually whisper without disturbing them, but it is wisest to avoid all movement.

Badgers occasionally make open-air nests, usually only in dense woodlands that are seldom visited. The nest is usually in deep bracken in a warm hollow out of the wind, but where a shaft of sunlight can catch it. Few people have ever seen such an outdoor lair, and fewer still have had the luck to see the whole family at home in it.

Major Fairfax-Blakeborough, the well-known North Country sportsman and naturalist, is one of the few. His description of what he saw is so interesting and of such importance to the naturalist that I will quote him in full:—"I remember some ten years ago finding a lair on Viscount Boyne's Baysdale property. There

all unconscious that one of the most friendly of their arch-enemy, man, had been within arm's length of them."

Oddly enough, few legends in this country centre round the badger, although one would imagine that his nocturnal habits would have built up a crop of strange beliefs about him. Fairfax-Blakeborough, however, says that in the north "a tuft of hair gotten from the head of a full-grown Brock is powerful to ward off all manner of witchcraft; these must be worn in a little bag made of cat-skin—a black cat—and tied about the neck when the moon be not more than seven days old, and under that aspect, when the planet Jupiter be mid-heaven at midnight."

Badger fat in the old days was used for all sorts of medicinal purposes. As an ointment it was supposed to cure rheumatism, chilblains, headaches, malignant growths and a lung cough—in fact, almost everything except drunkard's elbow. Badger skin was used for making pistol holsters, but to-day the only market for it is for shaving brushes and for children's tooth-brushes. Highlanders, of course, like to hang

## AN UNATTACHED BOAR CAUGHT WANDERING IN SEARCH OF A MATE

Another flashlight photograph

were unmistakable signs of one or more badgers (for as has been previously pointed out, the badger does not lead the solitary life generally attributed to him) having used it. The most conclusive evidence was the presence of grey hairs, and almost equally satisfying was the adjacent dunghill. On my next visit I actually came upon the mill at home, to my intense delight and excitement.

It is hard to describe my feelings. Had I been stalking a royal for days and at last come within gunshot, had I been big-game hunting and the most coveted specimen was in my reach, I could not have been more "nervy." My heart palpitated, my hands trembled, I trembled in every limb. I dare not go forward in that condition, so I stood stock still—mesmerised! At last I controlled myself sufficiently to creep towards the open-air kennel. The wind favoured me, and I crept on gradually and got so that I could peep at the sleeping twain. They were not laid as I had usually seen badgers, they had not one foot in the mouth, they were not curled, but full length, pretty much like pigs, the nose of the one to the hind-quarters of the other. There was no noise of breathing, and inhaling only took place about once to thrice on my own part, though my own abnormal condition might have had something to do with this.

"I found them asleep and I left them asleep

half a badger in front of themselves in the form of a sporran—a decoration frequently affected by people who were never born in the Highlands.

But although there are few legends about the badger, the belief commonly exists in many parts that their setts are "as old as Domesday Book." Indeed, I actually know a sett on the top of Onstree Hill in Essex that is seriously said to have been recorded in Domesday Book.

Badgers, like magpies, were believed in olden times to mean either good or bad luck. Fairfax-Blakeborough has in his possession a MS. written about 1800 by David Naitby, then Master of the Bedale Grammar School, in which the following verse occurs:—

*"Should one hear a badger call,  
And then an ulloo (owl) cry,  
Make thy peace with God, good soul,  
For shortly thou shalt die.*

Here is a little more cheering verse:—

*"Should a badger cross the path  
Which thou hast taken, then  
Good luck is thine, so it be said,  
Beyond the luck of man.  
But if it cross in front of thee,  
Beyond where thou shalt tread,  
And, if, by chance, doth turn the mould,  
Thou art numbered with the dead.*

It is on the fly-leaf of Mistress Brothwaite's Well-thumbed Copy of the Holy Writ.

# BETWEEN THE RED LINES

By GEORGE W. HOUGHTON

WE were looking at a road map of England. "What a lot of red lines," said Ricky, who is ten years old. "They join up all the towns and villages. What's between the lines?"

"We'll find out," I answered.

On a large-scale ordnance survey map, starting and finishing at the point on the Great North Road at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, where we live, I pencilled a line covering about a hundred miles of footpath. Except for a few yards near our door and at ten other points, where we had to cross main roads, the route followed the thin dotted lines that on the map indicate footpaths and lanes. Occasionally, to complete my line where there were no paths, I cheated by going over the white spaces. It was fun working it out, dodging the towns, but touching villages from time to time to buy food.

For Rick and I had decided to walk for a week "between the red lines." We would throw ourselves on the mercy of farmers and the countryside for food and shelter. With one diversion—and then to see something rather extraordinary—we kept strictly to our itinerary. We averaged a daily fifteen miles of cross-country tramping for a week.

An authority had told me that in England alone there were more than a hundred thousand miles of metalled road, and that if all the footpaths were added together they would go round

flavour. The Latin tablet reads, "... In the year 1684, being already mature in age and military science, he (Nicolls) was sent to North America with a command. He restored the well-known Long Island and other islands to their true master. ... For three years he ruled as Governor. ... Perhaps many people know of this, but it was news to those with whom I chatted, even in the district, and I cannot help thinking that if an American had ever been Lord Mayor of London the citizens of the United States would have given him a more impressive resting-place.

As the crow flies, at no time were we more than thirty miles from home, and yet, purely by accident, we saw the "oldest oak trees in the world" (so we were told) near Amphill; the largest brick works in the world, a disfigurement of thirty-four tall chimneys on the horizon at Stewartry; and—a heap of a million steel helmets! Years ago, in Valencia, a friend said he would show me an unusual sight. He took me to a domino factory and we saw three tons of double sixes! It was that sort of experience at Houghton Conquest.

On a trip such as ours inevitably there was bitterness in the cup. One thing is certain: had we followed the same route a century ago the details of arranging food and lodging would have been much simpler. I had arranged that each evening we should reach a village where,

could suggest where we might find a bed, also to a neighbouring farm, then to another friend, but all unsuccessfully. So the three of us (Rick and I rather wearily) climbed the hill to the old church for Evensong.

There is an interesting crypt and an eastern tower from which we could see for miles. But the sun was sinking red, and it was past our bed-time. Into the gloom the vicar went his way. Rick and I collected a pile of hassocks and pew covers, and curled up in a corner of the church. There were bats and draughts, but we slept soundly.

In the morning we finished the box of dates, washed in the stream which flows at the foot of the hill, and went our way.

What sort of a world is this where a cup of tea, in the heart of rural England, is served with tinned milk? That, and the inevitable sandwich, were all we could get at Clophill, at a point where we crossed a "red line." Shoddy and disappointing, but how we appreciated the host and hostess of an inn at Houghton Conquest. They gave us boiled eggs, and served them with warm hospitality.

There is one sure way of gleaming history and fable from the countryside—talk with the persons. At Houghton Conquest the church was built in 1340 of the local ironstone, but who would have thought that the lofty tower cost only £40 to build? The builder's contract can



THE 13th-CENTURY CHURCH AT SHILLINGTON. "There were bats and draughts but we slept soundly on hassocks and pew covers"

the world twenty times. This I believe is incorrect. Of the hundred footpath miles I had charted in our little corner of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire at least eighty miles had either been ploughed over, or through long disuse, were obliterated. The stiles were there—we crossed about twenty a day—but the paths had gone, and we greatly increased our mileage by following hedges or losing direction in pathless fields.

Our course from Baldock was north-westerly, with the village of Houghton Conquest as the point farthest west; then south-east to Cox Green and steadily north-east until we reached Baldock and home again. The towns of Hitchin and Letchworth were within the triangle, and just beyond our boundaries were Bedford to the north and Luton to the south. We never sighted them, purposely. At Amphill we left our charted track because a knowledgeable lady told us that in the old church of St. Andrew lay the remains of one Richard Nicolls, an Englishman who once was Governor of New York; the man, in fact, who changed its name from New Amsterdam to New York.

To the left of the altar we found the plaque that tells the story, the cannon ball which killed Nicolls and a tiny Stars and Stripes to add

on the map, "inn" was clearly marked. We kept to the itinerary, but not one of these map-marked inns would supply shelter or food, other than sandwiches—tomato, cucumber, lettuce or meat paste—and those seldom. On the other hand, at stopping points such as Greenfield and Preston, neither of which has "inn" marked on the map, we did splendidly.

Shillington was marked as a likely place for the first night. The village straggles among giant elms and has a beautiful 13th-century church. "Inn" is marked on the map, and there are four in all, but at each we drew a blank. At one of them we saw a board announcing full catering, half-crown lunches, bacon and eggs, pies and other good things, but it was explained that the notice was twenty years old!

So we had sandwiches and lemonade, and I bought a box of dates. Almost in desperation we went to the vicar to see if he knew of any of his parishioners who might have beds which we could rent for the night. We had been refused at inns, farms and a dozen cottages. One woman said: "I wouldn't stay here if I were you—there's scarier fever." It was as if the place were cursed with the plague.

But the plague was kind. He gave us tea and we chatted about his church. Then he telephoned to the postmistress, to see if she

still be seen, and from it we learn that William Farele and Phillip Lessy did the job for only 13s. 4d. a foot. But the agreement also stipulated six quarts of "frumenty" beer!

Henry VI., Edward VI and most of the local barons pillaged the church at one time or another, and when, years later, wealthy Thomas Archer presented a grand silver chalice he had it engraved: "... whoso shall steal it let him be accursed." In his papers, the same Thomas Archer described what must have been the longest frost of all times—from September 20, 1607, to March 6, 1608. He was Rector until 1626, and was followed just ten years after by a priest with the extraordinary name of Cheyne Row!

So continued our journey of discovery. We passed along the grass-grown alley known as Cutthroat Lane, which climbs towards the ruin of Houghton House, and were curious to know why the Duke of Bedford tore the roof off Bunyan's "House Beautiful" in 1794. It was also interesting to learn that at least one room was designed by Inigo Jones. But everyone seems to have had a hand at stripping the old house. The room is not there now; it is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and other parts of what must have been a lovely dwelling when it was built in 1616 by Mary, Countess of

Pembroke, have also been dispersed. The staircase embellishes the Swan Inn at Bedford, the iron gates guard the house of the Misses Barton at Ampthill, and there are dozens of heirlooms dotted about the countryside which their possessors show with pride.

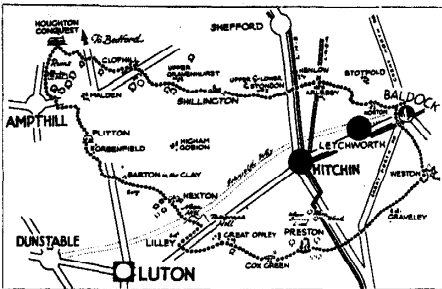
We slept at Greenfield, in the comfortable sitting-room of a cottage—where the owner gave us the town. Then we pushed on, through the mown barley fields, past Kitchenend, Meadbrook Farm, to Faldio Farm, where land girls gave us tumbler of delicious milk. We talked with a group of bronzed prisoners-of-war who were working a threshing machine. One was singing of Budapest, and another explained that the singer was Hungarian and spent twelve hours a day telling everybody who came within range. A youngster resting on a heap of hay pointed to my old service haversack and said, "R.A.F.?" I nodded, and he smilingly indicated that he was from the Luftwaffe. It pleased us to have something in common, but his friends, who were outside the pale, grinned and passed a remark which I did not catch.

Hexton village is "period" and tidy, but to us it was unympathetic. We were hungry and one o'clock the following day could offer was a glass of water passed through a window. Nor were we able to learn much about the countryside, for the vicar was on holiday and so was the village constable. So also was the Lord of the Manor. We made a meal of tomatoes, which we had bought at his lodge, and that was all we had to eat until evening, but by then we were far away.

Pre-Christian Phœnician traders used the old Icknield Way, and at Noon Hill, where we crossed the Way, we lay in the sun to enjoy the best view of our walk. Then, down a wild path called Lilley Hoo to Lilley village, where, in the garden of an inn, a parrot chattered, while we ate—more sandwiches.

The Sowerby family, in the old days, owned Lilley, and each of the thatched roof cottages bears their rampant lion crest. But the family left years ago when the squire was killed by his favourite stag; one or two council houses are poking their noses out of the hollyhocks to disturb a peaceful world.

Ward's Farm, Pond Farm and Manor Farm



are up the lane to the north, and in one of them we sought a bed, but eventually settled in dry, clean hay. Three yards away, rattling his chain, was Lord Lee, a magnificent 18-cwt but of the Rothschild line. Night settled, he quietened down, and the three occupants of the stable were at peace until geese cackled in the dawn.

Down the long lane called Lilley Bottom, across the fields, past Kingswell End, to Cox Green, and, plodding in the heat of the day, Rick and I played "Parson's Cat" in order the easier to forget our empty stomachs.

Old Ralph Piggett has been beating the anvil at Cox Green for over sixty years, and his father, who bought the anvil for thirty pounds, was there for sixty years before him. We rested there and talked of the blacksmith's craft with Ralph, who works alone now. Two bellows and the long-handled hammers lie idle. "There used to be seven of us in the old days," he told us, "but horse-shoes aren't needed now. This is what they bring me to do." With his tongue and much contempt he turned over the red-hot vehicle-spring which he had been pounding. Cooling off on the ground were four fine horse-shoes.

"I can get a pound or a guinea for those," said the smith, "but my old dad only got three shillings, and he made 'em better. The metal's no good now. It's all right I suppose for them acetylene welders. . . . Ralph spat into his fire.

Bunyan had begun to bore us. From the time we reached Houghton Conquest it had

been Bunyan's this and Bunyan's that. We had walked through his "Vale of Despair," climbed his hill of something else, and looked at the ruins of what had been his "House Beautiful." Now we were to get a little nearer. At the Hertfordshire village of Preston lives Mr. Beaumont in a lovely cottage, which he says he is going to pull down one day to look for the Dinalee treasure. He it was who directed us to Wain for a visit, and there we found Bunyan's Wood, with the old, moss-covered seat on which he sat, and right in the heart of the wood, the cottage where the author of *Pilgrim's Progress* actually lived. It is worth a visit, and you are lucky. Mr. Middlehurst, the gamekeeper who lives there now, will show you some fine timber and the fireplace cupboard in which reposed the famous Bible.

The inn at Preston is what one expects of a country inn, but it had taken us six days of tramping, and the inn was not what it is, and, although the tavern has been there for nearly two hundred years, it is not shown on the map. The food was good, and in our comfortable room in the gables we reclined on beds both soft and sweet.

We swung round to the south of Hitchin, through Tiptree Green, where the village bears signs "Beware. Poisonous Plants," towards our starting point.

A final queer tale, told to us as we neared the end of our journey. By the entrance to the old church at Weston there are two stones. They are fifteen feet apart, and between them lie the remains of the giant Jack o' Legs, or so it is said. He was a brigand who robbed people on the slope now known as Jack's Hill, and when he was finally caught while stealing bread in Baldock, the local bakers gouged out his eyes. Jack had been a mighty Bowman and there was a legend that his arrow could pin a rook when it was a mile away. But at last the Baldock bakers had got him and while he lay dying he called for his bow, as Robin Hood had done, and asked to be buried where his last arrow fell. Ricky said it was pretty good shooting for a blind Bowman, for Weston is a very pleasant spot.

The bakers of Baldock served us better, and we got food in plenty. But we were home then.

## FIRST CATCH YOUR PEACOCK

By LADY BRAID-TAYLOR

PEAFOWL in India can be shot only in a very few districts, as they are holy birds.

We happened to be stationed near Damoh in the Central Provinces, where the peafowl is to be shot, though whether this still holds good I do not know, since it is many years since I was in that part of India.

It stands to reason that when you are miles away from civilisation and out of reach of tinned provisions you must rely to a great extent on what your gun procures for you. Now young peafowl are like young turkeys—very nice and succulent, and they live mainly in scrub jungle and never fly if they can possibly avoid it. They are extremely hard to shoot. My father found he was amply provided with peafowl, but why he could not for a long time understand, since he never shot one. Often he would go out shooting with a friend morning and evening; they shot many things but never a peafowl; yet it was always on the dinner-table *ad lib*. Where did it come from?

We found that the provider of this luxury was a police constable named Ali Khan. He had been given a gun and as many cartridges as he liked for the pot, and exactly that number was always brought in. His plan of campaign was as follows, and had my mother not seen it herself, no doubt, like many others, he would have put it down as nonsense.

The constable took him out to a spot where he knew he would find the birds feeding, and stationed him in a good position for observing

his movements. He then removed all his clothes, and wriggled along the earth on his stomach in the cover of small low bushes. Then he put on his head a sort of a mask, which he had made himself, painted yellow with black spots like a panther's face; and though it was



ALI KHAN RAISED HIMSELF ABOVE THE SCRUB UNTIL HIS PANTHER-LIKE HEADRESS WAS VISIBLE

more like the back piece of a camp chair than a panther's face it was good enough to hood-wink the peafowl.

Spotting some birds ahead he adjusted the mask and raised himself above the scrub until his head was visible. Then he did a weird sort of tango with his feet, all the time showing his head and suddenly withdrawing it; then he would give a horizontal movement until at last an old peacock, seeing him, called his family around him, and the fun began.

First one bird and then another uttered angry words of disapproval. You have no doubt seen a flock of sheep butting their heads and stamping their feet if a strange dog is around. For sheep imagine sixty or seventy peafowl, hens and young ones, all vehemently protesting against the presence of an enemy or stranger. Whether they were hypnotised or terror-stricken, or a little of both, my father didn't know. The constable continued the masked dancing, and as it became more energetic the birds became more assertive and angry, until it would have been perfectly possible for him to have put out his hand and caught what he required!

Ali Khan had his orders—four young and tender birds, and he chose them with care, as my father found on inspecting the bag when the firing was over. The episode seems to prove that panthers feed on peafowl and that they probably catch them by some mesmeric form of stalking.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## NIGHTINGALES BATHING

SIR.—Mr. Barrall's letter (August 29) describing a nightingale coming to a bird-bath reminds me of a similar experience. Some years ago nightingales nested in a copse opposite our gate. One of them—I suspect it was the female, refreshing herself during incubation—frequently used our bird-bath, which was only a couple of yards from our window, usually in the evening. She bathed very thoroughly, spreading her russet tail and wings, and dipping her head with a side-to-side motion. She sometimes preened after a first dip, and then returned for a second.—E. W. HANDY, *Holt Ainstie, Porlock, Somerset.*

## A CONVERSATION PIECE

SIR.—The oil painting illustrated in my first photograph is the work of Arthur Devis and a recent addition to the collection of conversation pieces

in the pelating by trees, appears to have survived.

The question that remains is the identity of the three sitters and so, presumably, the ownership of the land on the Surrey side of the river where they are seated. The Duke suggests that the gentleman in the conversation piece may have been a soldier or sailor who had been in some famous siege—the scene of his exploits being shown in the plan laid out upon the table. Perhaps some reader acquainted with the locality may be able to identify the site, also the sitters; and some military historian the fort delineated on the plan, which is reproduced in detail from the conversation piece.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *25, Campden Grove, W.8.*

## A PROBLEM OF BIRD FLIGHT

SIR.—The question raised by a correspondent in your issue of August 1 why some birds fly with their necks

central balance; when his flight is viewed from the side there is an equal projection, fore and aft of the wings, apart from the thin, light, trailing legs. The pelican would find it difficult to fly with extended neck when the capacious pouch below the lower jaw is stoked with several pounds of fish, and weight-bearing here is obviously facilitated by doubling in the neck. Although the beak of the white stork is sizable, it is light; and the neck can be fully extended in flight, but in the adjacent stork the outsize beak is really heavy, too

## SEEN INSIDE A TAPE- HOLDER

SIR.—On looking through my late grandmother's work-basket I found two charming tape-holders. In one tape-holders, of acorn shape, 2 inches high and about an inch in diameter. The tape is wound round a spindle which revolves by turning a knob at the top. On looking through the eye-hole in the knob a sheet of six photographs can be seen. One sheet is called "In memory of Bedford" and the other "John Worthing," with the name of McKee, of Dublin, as the photographer.

The sheets of photographs are apparently seen through a tiny magnifying glass.

Each photograph is named—for instance, The Bridge and Bank, Bedford—and the names can be distinctly read.

The question is how was this done? The glass eye-hole is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter; and the knob, containing it and the sheet of six photographs is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, which means that the photographs are simply microscopic. I presume they are printed on the glass in some method, but they can only be seen by looking through one side of the eye-hole. These holders were sold for 1s. the price being marked on the base of them.—A. G. WADDE (Major), *Asa Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire.*

## A BLACKBIRD'S TORMENTORS

SIR.—Recently, when I was in the garden, I noticed a young blackbird down by one of our ponds. It seemed to be rather dazed, and, when I went nearer to it, it made effort to fly away, but just hopped away a few steps, cowered down, and opened its beak in protest against my approach. By this time my father had come to help me catch the young fellow; when we had finally captured it we failed to discover why it was acting so strangely—there were no bones broken, neither was its flesh torn. Then we noticed something crawling along between its feathers; it was a much bloated fly.

As my father is an entomologist, this naturally interested him, and, on taking the bird indoors we discovered and caught three further flies among the blackbird's feathers. Then, when we released the bird; it flew off perfectly naturally back to a spot where we knew there was a blackbird's nest.

On examining these creatures closer, my father pronounced them to be of the ornithomyia genus; they had caused the miserable state of the fledgling by living inside its body and gorging themselves on its blood.—ANN JACOBS (Miss), *54, Hayes Lane, Bromley, Kent.*

## HEDGEHOG AND SHEEP MAGGOT FLY

SIR.—On August 22 I found a hedgehog which was weak and emaciated but able to crawl slowly. It had a wound in the flank in the quill region, but from this area the quills had apparently stopped. The wound was a writhing mass of larvae of the sheep-maggot fly. In addition, there were three other large patches of eggs among the quills at the side of the wound, and five "green bottle" flies were flying round the hedgehog in

## DETAIL OF THE PLAN DEPICTING A FORTIFICATION FROM A CONVERSATION PIECE (left) BY ARTHUR DEVIS, SHOWING A MANSION IN THE BACKGROUND IDENTIFIED AS SYON HOUSE

*See letter: A Conversation Piece*

awkward to be carried other than in the hunched-up position invariably adopted.

The largest creature that ever took the air was the flying reptile, pteranodon, with a body length of 3 ft. and a wing expanse of 25 ft. No doubt it indulged only in gliding flight, but it certainly cruised with its head drawn in, for the skull extended almost as far behind the vertebral column as the horn-encased jaws in front. That this ponderous counterweight was as redundant as it was ridiculous we may deduce from the case of the adjunct stork which, with a far heavier bill, manages very nicely without any such device. But much experimentation has gone on to secure the optimum relation of the extremities to the body in avian flight, and it broadly speaking some degree of standardisation has been attained there is still a good deal of variation. Most birds tuck their legs away neatly in flight, but the corn-bunting persists in dangling his limbs, giving him a foolish and untidy appearance in the air. All his relations seem to have outgrown this habit.—D. J. B. WILSON, *High Wycombe, Bucks.*

[Some of the points made by Dr. Wilson were illustrated by photographs of birds in flight accompanying C. D.'s letter last week.—E.P.]

brought together by Mr. Robert Tritton at Godmersham Park, near Canterbury, which was described in *COUNTRY LIFE* in 1945. Executed about 1780, it portrays a gentleman and two ladies seated at a table under a tree. The gentleman holds a long telescope and the ladies have their hands upon a plan depicting a fort.

In the description of this picture in his *Conversation Pieces* of 1936, when it belonged to Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, K.C., Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell speaks of the large mansion in the background as having "much resemblance" to Syon House, Middlesex. Yet the likeness is incomplete, for the house does not possess the garden wall shown on the west extending south towards the river.

The Duke of Northumberland, however, has solved the problem. He happened to secure a short time ago a drawing of Syon, shown in my second photograph, by Nathaniel Buck, dated 1736, which shows this very wall, and the picture proves, as he says, that the walled-in garden, as drawn by Buck, was not "artist's licence," as has been suggested. He is now sure that the house shown in Devis's picture is Syon, and it looks as if the garden wall seen in both sketch and painting has been removed; though the other wall, to the east, hidden

doubled or folded back, others with the neck in full extension, has induced me to search available standard works for an explanation. Writing in 1910, Pyrrus remarked that these strikingly different attitudes remain entirely unaccounted for—the sole reference I have found.

I surmise that in duck, geese and swans, which fly with fully extended neck, the centre of gravity is set well to the rear of the body, and the thrust of the wings serves as a counter-poise. But with the heron the drawing down of the neck into close apposition with the shoulders gives a compactness that achieves a

SYON HOUSE IN 1736. A DRAWING BY NATHANIEL BUCK

*See letter: A Conversation Piece*

their characteristic weaving manner. Here was where extreme adaptation had proved the animal's undoing as the insect was cut and bleeding where it had tried to reach the wound but had cut itself on the surrounding quills.

I hurried to my laboratory, which was near by, and filled a powder blower with compounded D.D.T. insecticide which contained a high proportion of an antiseptic. It was my intention to dust the hedgehog as well as I could, but when I returned the animal had disappeared, and I was unable to find it or trace where it had gone.

In a hot season when the sheep maggot fly is so prevalent, the added danger to our wild animals is shown by this incident. One constantly sees the statement that the sheep maggot fly is attracted to sheep by the dung adhering around the tail and the attack on the living flesh by the maggots is a secondary development. The hedgehog I observed was quite clean; the only attraction, obviously quite a strong one to the sheep maggot fly, was the wound in the flank. —**NORMAN E. RICKY, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.E.S., Plummers, Bletchingley, Surrey.**

#### SHORTAGE OF SWALLOWS

SIR.—The scarcity of swallows in the Coventry district of Warwickshire this year, reported in *COUNTRY LIFE* of August 15, can probably be attributed to a deficiency of suitable insects. At Rye, Sussex, there is evidence that numbers have picked up during the past two or three years. I noticed an increase in the number of swallows in north-west Sussex in 1945 and, judging by the parties now lining the telegraph wires, they have had a good season there this year. —**GORDON N. SILVERD, 47, North Parade, Hoveham, Sussex.**

#### AND HOUSE MARTINS

SIR.—I have noticed a scarcity of swallows in the Mithorpe district of Westmorland, but more noticeable is the almost complete absence of house-martins in an area where they are generally more numerous than swallows. The reason may be adverse weather conditions earlier in the year. —**ANNE ASLEY, Greenside, Mithorpe, Westmorland.**

#### WEAKENED BY PARASITES?

SIR.—I remember some years ago commenting to an old quarryman on the enormous numbers of sand-martins that were nesting in a belt of sand over the chalk in a pit I was working. The old man said, "Don't you worry about that, sir, they won't be here next year." When I asked the reason, he said, "They are too thick; if you look in their nests, the young

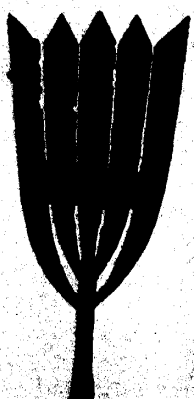
birds are covered with fleas; that keeps them weak; when they emigrate they are too weak to stand the journey and most of them die."

I suppose martins and swallows are very much alike, and are both affected in the same way. —**L. J. BLYTH, 40, Priars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk.**

[Losses on migration, no less than shortage of insects, might be responsible for any shortage of swallows, and it is conceivable that birds weakened by parasites might be unequal to their long overseas journey. On the other hand, birds carry parasites all their lives, and those that survive their attacks when nestlings are probably strong enough to meet any normal calls upon them. —**Ed.]**

#### VARIETIES OF EEL SPEAR

SIR.—With reference to your recent correspondence about eel spears, I enclose a photograph of one I have been in the possession of this



AN EEL SPEAR OF THE "SOUTH-EASTERN" TYPE

See letter: Varieties of Eel Spear

museum for many years and has given rise to a good deal of interest. Mr. Charles Green states that it belongs to the "South-eastern" type, which is commoner in the Essex and Thames estuaries than in the south-west. —**E. A. BATTY (Librarian and Curator), Public Library and Wyndham Museum, Yeovil, Somerset.**

#### IMMIGRANT BUTTERFLIES

SIR.—Apropos of your comments in last week's *COUNTRY LIFE* about an invasion from the Continent of clouded yellow butterflies, it may interest you to know that on July 21 I saw a Camberwell beauty flying about under a birch tree in my garden near the Suffolk coast.

This rare and lovely migrant from the Continent arrived during a week when a stream consisting of large and small whites, a few clouded yellows, and peacocks and painted ladies, in considerable numbers, was crossing the North Sea. In that week, when every variety of butterfly on the British list was in the garden, feeding on the fragrant buddleia (large and small), tortoiseshells, peacocks, red admirals, painted ladies, commas and the Camberwell beauty.

I caught the Camberwell beauty, and before releasing her took the accompanying photographs. While a half-tone illustration may accurately portray the black and white under-surface of the wings, it can do little justice to the rich, deep purple of the upper-surface with the row of pale blue moon spots in a black band just within the white margin. —**D. G. GARNETT, Lenton, Suffolk.**

#### MARKS OF THE VANDAL

SIR.—After a day spent at Hampton Court I have come to the conclusion that the British public is not fit to have access to any place of historic interest. The writing and carving of names on the walls everywhere is worse than it has ever been—I presume, owing to the shortage of staff. How it is possible for these vandals to have time to cut their names deeply into the stonework is a mystery, but I think some serious effort should be made to trace these people who sign their names in full.

It is and that all the money squandered on education apparently has no effect: the litter problem in the parks and commons is worse than ever. What visitors from the Continent must think of us I shudder to imagine. Is there no cure for this? I think the notices that are put up should read: *Visitors are prohibited from defacing the walls, etc., not requested not to deface them.* Even Westminster Abbey suffers in the same way. —**G. E. BAYARD, 82, Riverbank Court, Hurlingham, S.W.6.**

#### ANOTHER LINK WITH PAUL JONES

SIR.—Another interesting reminder of Paul Jones. The Father of the American Navy. "A silver box in the possession of Hull Corporation, by whose kind permission I took the accompanying photograph. The box measures 4½ in. by 3 in. by 1½ in., and the lid is decorated in relief with three crowns (the city coat-of-arms) surrounded by flags, pennants, swords, guns, etc. An inscription underneath reads as follows: "From the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Hull to Thomas Percy, Esq., Captain of His Majesty's ship, the *Countess of Scarborough*, for his Gallant Defence of the Baltic Fleet in the Engagement with Paul Jones, Sept. 23, 1779."

This box, and an identical one given to Captain Richard Pearson, of the *Serapis* (a vessel that was seized by Paul Jones after his own craft was sunk), contained the Freedom of the



A CAMBERWELL BEAUTY WITH ITS WINGS SPREAD AND AT REST

See letter: Immigrant Butterflies

City. Eventually, Percy's box was given back to Hull, where it is treasured as a memento of the part played by local seamen against the famous American seaman of the War of Independence. —**G. B. W. LEADS.**

#### PINE HAWK MOTH CATERPILLAR

SIR.—Apropos of the remark in the article *From a Forest Diary*, in your issue of August 22, that the pine hawk moth may be becoming common in this country, it may interest some of your readers to know that I came across a caterpillar of this moth on a path in a North Hampshire wood on August 22. It was apparently full-grown and ready to pupate. —**E. HART DYER, Delford, Dockenfield, Surrey.**

#### A PROBLEMATICAL MONKEY

SIR.—I wonder if any of your readers can solve a problem that has been puzzling me concerning a monkey of the type known as *Colobus caudatus*, the most beautiful of the Colobus monkeys that live in the forests of the Killarney area of Fingervilla, including the forest surrounding Mount Merr.

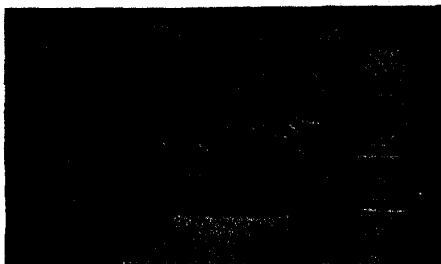
These monkeys feed on leaves and do no damage to crops. In fact, they seldom come down to the ground. I have seen Colobus walking from the edge of the forest to a spring about 300 yards away and walking on the ground from the big forest to a small isolated wood about the same distance away. But these were rare exceptions and there were reasons for them.

There are several lakes on my farm on the eastern slopes of Mount Merr. One of them, Lake Monilla, is rather big and has some small islands in it. I had a sailing boat on the lake and one day visited one of these islands, which in area is only about a quarter of an acre, or less. There are a few trees, and a euphorbia or two; otherwise the island is covered with bush and grass. I was not surprised to find the spoor of bushbuck and leopard, but I was greatly surprised to find the dead body of a small Colobus monkey. The body

LID OF A SILVER TOKEN BOX GIVEN TO A BRITISH OPPONENT OF PAUL JONES

See letter: Another Link with Paul Jones





was still warm and there were no wounds or marks or any traces of a struggle and no visible symptoms of disease; the animal was in good condition.

The body could not have been washed ashore, for it was lying on high ground almost in the centre of the island, which lies about 300 yards from the shore. The intervening water is, moreover, deep, so that even

The song-thrush was first introduced into New Zealand at Nelson in 1862, and is exceedingly plentiful throughout the country. In fact, I think it is more plentiful than in England, where I spent from early 1896 to late 1898.—A. T. PYCROFT, 42, Edmund Street, St. Heliers, Auckland, E.I., New Zealand.

#### GARDEN PAVILIONS WITH "DISH-COVER" ROOFS

Sir, The photographs of the garden pavilions at Arlescote reproduced in last week's issue of COUNTRY LIFE remind me that there is a gazebo with a similar "dish-cover" roof, illustrated in my photograph, at Stowey Court, Somerset. It stands at the corner of a road at the end of a long garden wall in Nether Stowey.

These old-fashioned gazebos were at one time a feature of the road. The womenfolk with their friends used to sit and watch from their windows the coaches and post-chaises pass—a mild excitement that helped to pass the time in those leisurely days.—H. GRANGE, The Homestead, Hursley Hill, Whitechurch, Bristol.

#### THE "ROMAN" SNAIL

Sir,—A reference to the so-called Roman snail (*Helix pomatia*) in an Editorial Note of August 18 prompts me to send you the enclosed photograph in the hope that it may interest those of your readers who have never seen a specimen of this large edible snail.

In order to show the size of the "Roman" snail I placed a common garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) by its side. The comparatively active garden snail was the first to "wake up" and, seeing its large relative for the first time, immediately climbed up on to its shell to investigate.—CHRISTINA THOMAS, 48, Manor Road, Edgaston, Birmingham, 16.



A GAZEBO AT NETHER STOWEY

See letter: Garden Pavilions with "Dish-cover" Roofs.

a human being would have to swim in order to reach it. The lake is surrounded by bush and steppe, not by any forest. There are a few acacia trees, but Colobus never live on them; nor do they, for that matter, ever live on a few isolated trees at all. They are dwellers of the great forest. But the forest is about 2 miles away and between the forest and the lake is bush and steppe.

It is a mystery to me how and why the monkey came to the island. My first idea was that a bird of prey had carried it there, but it is too heavy even for our largest eagles and there were, as I have mentioned, no wounds or marks of talons on it.

I then thought of thirst, but there are several fresh-water lakes in the big forest, whereas the water of the lake in which the island is situated is so saline that even cattle do not drink it.

It seems incredible that a Colobus monkey should walk on the ground for a distance of about 2 miles and then swim approximately 300 yards across a lake to an island where there is no food and no water.—U. TRAPPE, P.O. Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

#### SONG-THRUSH CARRYING DEAD YOUNG

Sir,—Apologies of your recent correspondence about birds being seen carrying their dead young, one morning recently my son told me he saw a song-thrush flying with a young thrush in its bill.

The bird dropped the young one, which was dead, and I secured it. It was partly fledged, and showed no sign of injury. My opinion is that it died in the nest and was removed by one of the parents.

#### MISERICORDS IN A WORCESTERSHIRE CHURCH

See letter: Quaint Carvings

#### QUAINT CARVINGS

Sir,—You may care to publish the enclosed photographs of 18th-century misericords in the Priory Church at Great Malvern, Worcestershire.

The first represents a bat with a human body and face, the other depicts a well-cod bat being hanged by mice with two owls as witnesses. The carving, as I think you will agree, shows a lively individuality.—J. D. WORCESTER.

#### PICTURE IN IRON

Sir,—I think you may care to see the enclosed photograph of an inn sign near Darlington, Durham. The interest of this sign, which depicts a wedding being performed over the blacksmith's anvil, at Grotta Green, Dumfriesshire, is that it is not, as one might at first sight think from the photograph, a painting, but ironwork cunningly shaped to represent the figures concerned.—J. D. ROBINSON, 19, Laughton Crescent, Darlington, Durham.

#### LINKS WITH A LONDON MANSION

Sir,—With reference to my letter in your issue of July 4 concerning Wicklemarsh, Sir Gregory Page's mansion at Blackheath, I have a catalogue, dated 1761, of the pictures which hung in the house. There are 118 paintings in all and it is a characteristic 18th-century list, in which figure Vanduyck and Rubens, two Veroneses, a Titian, a Claude, works by the two Poussins, Dutch still-lives and fruit and flower pictures, also many copies by Harding "after Panini" and two after Canaletto. The two Cupps now at Woodbastick are not mentioned in this list. My catalogues of the sales at Wicklemarsh,

by Messrs. Christie and Ansell, are dated 1775 and 1781.

In the latter a "Rich Gilt Chapel Service" is mentioned. This chapel, once in the Park at Blackheath, still stands, with the Parsonage, an old Gothic house, close beside it. The beautiful old drives near by are bordered with modern houses, with here and there magnificent cedars.

At the Soane Museum in Lin-



AN INN SIGN NEAR DARLINGTON

See letter: Pictures in Iron

coln's Inn Fields there is a set of "eight chairs of singular design and richly inlaid with Mother-of-Pearl," bearing the arms of Sir Gregory Page (died 1775), impaling those of his wife, Martha, third daughter of Robert Kenward of Yalding, Kent. They are of Dutch manufacture, date 1720-30, and are made of sabicu.

At Denham Place, Buckinghamshire, now the property of Lord Vauxhall, there is a large portrait of Lady Page, mother of Sir Gregory Page. Her daughter, Sophia, married Lewis Way, and it seems that his mother-in-law left some of the Page furniture, etc., to him.

When the late Colonel Way sold Denham Place some of the furniture, a Queen Anne settee, two chairs and two stools with the Page crest, were sold for £3,000, and a mirror, with the crest, for £640. The fellow mirror is held in trust for my nephew. Major Way, of Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, was able to purchase the two stools when they returned from America. He also has in his possession a very fine silver gilt cup with the Page crest, a demi-horse, forming the top of the lid, by Paul Lamerie.—FRANCIS H. PAGE-TURNER, 21, Leonard Court, Edwards Square, W. 8.

A Bust of Charles James Fox.—In his letter of August 22 following his articles on Woolbeding, Sussex, and its associations with Charles James Fox, Mr. Arthur Oswald mentions a bust of Fox, by Nollekens, "with his hair cut close," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802. This is in my possession, and if any museum or other such institution would care to possess it, I should be pleased to consider presenting it to them.—R. S. LEE, 1, The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

#### "ROMAN" SNAIL WITH COMMON GARDEN SNAIL ON ITS BACK

See letter: The "Roman" Snail



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## THE CRITICS SAY...

**O**N the subject of cricket and its players the critics have always a good deal to say, and their views and opinions are by no means identical

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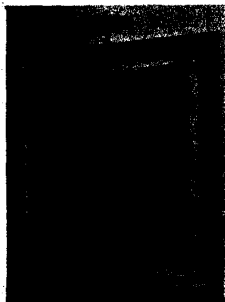
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# GAME AND FOXES

By J. B. DROUGHT

IN a recent article I instanced a complaint by the head keeper of a famous East Anglian shoot about the large number of foxes which, breeding in the Forestry Commission woods surrounding the property, come out on nightly game raids against which he and his colleagues are usually powerless. Since then, several letters from different points of the compass confirm what indeed most country dwellers know—the growing menace to game and poultry of a vastly increased fox population.

The increase of foxes is one of the legacies of the war, and now that hunting is again in operation, one tends to find ground in proffering any suggestions as to how these surplus foxes can be dealt with. Poison and trapping are equally out of the question; to shoot foxes in a hunting country is a deadly sin. And, personally, with a vivid recollection of a fox shoot got up by local farmers in the Midlands during the war years whose creation was suspended, I hope we shall never resort to methods other than the orthodox. It was a dismal failure, the bag being altogether disproportionate to the veritable army of guns and beaters. It had a still more dismal sequel, for, of the few foxes that were rounded up, quite half, I am afraid, got away much more sensibly wounded by shots taken at outrageous distances.

This kind of thing, in my view, does more harm than good. It effects no appreciable reduction, chiefly because foxes prefer the hours of darkness to daylight for their excursions and understand better than most creatures how to avoid trouble. The fact remains, however, that a glut of foxes is as unwelcome to hunting men as it is to game preservers. What can be done about it may be left to wiser heads than mine, though possibly one effective and humanitarian method of reducing the birth rate may lie in the painless elimination of surplus cubs in infancy.

Though foxes and game birds both have a preference for similar types of residence, the existence of the former in reasonable numbers has never been incompatible with large-scale preservation of the latter. The fox likes sunny grass and woods, and the game bird the cover of the orgy of the night before. So does the pheasant, though for different reasons. So, paradoxically enough, in making our coverts as attractive as possible to our birds, we contrive at the same time to encourage their natural enemies. Thus we used to run considerable risk in coverts to which large numbers of hand-reared pheasant poult were carted, since products of the rearing field are imbued with the herd instinct and come but slowly to comprehend the advisability of roosting high. But the purely wild bird, which has had the advantage of a natural mother's upbringing, is pretty well qualified to think for himself, and, although the fox is a very shrewd fellow, I am not at all sure that the mature cock pheasant cannot outpoint him at his own game in low cunning. While, therefore, a percentage of the inevitable casualties which occur between July and November must be debited to Reynard's account, I think that, should the game preserver, for some years, managed a shoot which, lying on the boundary of two hunts and embracing a good deal of boggy ground, was not in great favour with either pack. Hounds, in fact, were seen much less often than a family of foxes with which I had more than nodding acquaintance. It is true that, should the game preserver at the end of the season, than once caused grave inconvenience and disarrangement of a visit or two, and seldom did one find evidence of more than petty larceny. The fox is, by nature, an untidy feeder; there is, for instance, little doubt around a poultry run on the morning after the identity of the raider, of the name. Yet it is a fact that such "leavings" as I found

week in, week out, in covert, pointed to the conclusion that many more banquets consisted of far than feather. Rabbits were not the only victims; the relics of numerous young rats and mice suggested that as an animated vermin trap the fox is not to be despised.

No doubt we lose more heavily on partridge ground. For one thing, the partridge, like the pheasant, roosts out of danger, and the sitting bird is helpless when a hungry fox is on the prowl. It is said that her power of withholding secret protects her, but I do not believe this to be effective where foxes are concerned. One can, to some extent, protect sitting birds with wire surrounds of mesh large enough to allow their exit, while denying entrance to a fox, but they must be very strongly pegged and unless they are most carefully concealed, they give away the nesting sites to miscreants even less tolerable than foxes.

Tainting fluids obnoxious to the fox are sometimes effective, but the smell soon wears off, and constant renewing takes up a lot of time. I am not sure that double strands of strong wire surrounding nests at about three foot distance and one foot above ground, interwoven with the surrounding vegetation and impregnated with fox repellant, are not as good as anything. If a fox unsuspectingly runs against this kind of nauseous tainted barrier, it cannot injure him, but it can and does give him an unpleasant shock, and the chances are that he will avoid the neighbourhood for some time.

Since what applies to coverts applies equally to partridge ground, the best method, when

all is said, of keeping foxes away from game is to provide some counter-attraction. It has been proved time and again on well-known shoots that the more rabbits there are about the fewer birds are taken. As a rule, it is when a vixen has a family to feed that she gives most trouble, and that is also the period when game birds are nesting and so are more vulnerable than usual. If young and adult rabbits are laid out near the earth and young rooks and rats are also conveniently placed, parental inquisition will often go no further, for the family must be fed, and if there is a larger ready made the fox unquestionably subscribes to the wisdom of the adage that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But the fare must be fresh; it is no use leaving about stuff that has been killed a week since.

To sum up, I believe that where hunts keep foxes down to reasonable numbers, the shooting man suffers little, if at all, on balance, because, as has been said, foxes play their part in rat destruction, and rats are deadlier enemies to game than almost any vermin. Moreover, I can never follow the argument that the presence of hounds in covert is in the least detrimental to shooting. People say that pheasants should never be disturbed before the big shoots. Personally I like to see their "mass" formations broken up and I think they make better fliers if they are stirred up from time to time. Whether this is done by hounds or foxes, it tends to spread birds through the coverts and makes for better shooting in the long run.

## THE ACE-HUNTERS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THERE is always a permanent fascination about the doing of a hole in one. Even on a putting course it gives a childish exuberance of joy. On the very particular putting course of which I was writing ecstatically the other day ones naturally occurred now and then, and never ceased to produce a wild war whoop from one side and a roar of despair from the other. There was one special hole, only a few yards in length, at which the flag was always hopefully removed and one gave a sigh of relief when the adversary had failed to hole his tee shot. And yet there were but few ones done there, since there was a very slight but headish burrow which constantly switched the ball away in the last painful inch.

Even now, when I am old enough to know better, I confess to a momentary thrill when I read a paragraph, tucked away in an obscure corner of my newspaper, to the effect that the So-and-so, of which I have never heard, holed the seventh in one on such-and-such a course on which I have never played. The thrill would be greater if the paragraph were a little longer, since there is one thing I want to know and am never told. Did Mr. So-and-so see his ball go in, or was it a blind one, so that he was the first of all thought his ball lost and then looked despairingly at the bottom of the tin to find it nestling there? This is perhaps the more exquisite bliss of the two, if there is no lurking suspicion that the caddy, with a view to his traditional reward, has privily put it there. A scene comes back to me from a previous time in Wales, when a player's ball was found in the hole, where, by all the laws of God and man, it could not possibly be, since he had sliced it far to the right. I can still see a very small boy, with a ring of golfers round him, being cross-examined by the president of the club. "Now, my boy, you tell the truth, and don't be afraid. Your ball was found in the hole, and it was a storm of tears and confusion his crime.

I saw that scene very vividly in my mind's eye the other day when I read, as doubtless did many others, of a persevering gentleman in America. In the hopes of an "ace" and stimulated by a wager, he had played 333 shots at one short hole and had spent twelve hours over it and had got within an inch or two, but the

ace had eluded him. Not being skilled in figures, I did not calculate how many shots he played in each minute, but it did occur to my un-mathematical mind that he cannot have spent much time over his preliminary waggle. Doubtless he had rows of balls teed up for him so as to waste the minimum of time, and in the end he was rewarded by a hole in one. Many balls can be despatched in a brief space. I once had the pleasure of seeing Lord Knutsford, who was famous as Sydney Holland, indulging in his favourite Sunday afternoon exercise of having rows of balls teed up and then hitting them to small boys who were stationed in the outfield and subsequently rewarded with cake and sixpences. The pace at which he went was amazing and utterly put me to shame when, after a dozen shots or so, I retired breathless and bewildered. I cannot help thinking that the American gentleman might have had a better chance if he had gone a little further and had been a better ball player. How sore his hands must have been at the end of his ordeal and how he must have hated the sight of his masher!

His feat encouraged me to look in the *Official American Golf Guide* (from which I lately quoted) and I found that the record for hole in one was held by a man named Walter Hoge, who was therein of similarly misdirected energy. I was richly rewarded and really must plagiarise again from that all-embracing work. It appears, from an article by Mr. Laurence Robinson, that there is an annual hole-in-one tournament promoted by the New York *World Telegram*, for whom the entries last year were over 900 and will probably this year exceed the thousand. In order to qualify, a player must already have one attested ace to his credit and be duly enrolled as an ace-holder. Each competitor is allowed five shots—not a very hopeful outlook, it must be admitted—and put goes on from there when the hole. The tournament was first played in 1832 and has taken place every year since, except in 1944 and 1945, when there was no playing out to the war. For the first four years of its existence play was at a single hole on a single course, that of the Salisbury club on Long Island. Then it grew too large, and in 1936 it was moved to three separate courses near New York where play has gone on simultaneously ever since.

Would the reader, before he goes any

further, like to guess or even to bet how many holes in 18 have been done by all those competitors in thirteen years? Well, now that he has made up his mind to tell him the answer. It is just four; one in 1832, when there were 287 players; two in 1832, with 680 players, and one in 1842, with 844 players. In all the other years no one has succeeded, but there have been consolation stakes. A circle with a 10-foot radius is drawn round the hole; all balls ending in that circle have their distances from the hole measured. The winner generally gets within less than a foot of the hole, though I observe that one man was lucky enough to win with 2 feet 1½ inches—comparatively speaking miles away. In one year a lady was the conqueror in a field of 672 all told. She missed immortality by 11 inches.

In the year in which two separate aces were accomplished the excitement must have been tremendous indeed; yet I think the most dramatic year of all must have been the second—1833—at Salisbury. It was a cold, depressing

morning; hardly anybody had as yet turned up. There were only the Salisbury club professional Jack Hagen (no relation, I gather, to the great Walter) and two others. However, the officials decided to make a start; Hagen was the first to play and with his third shot he holed out. It must, I should have thought, have been damping to the spirits of later competitors when they arrived to find that an ace had already been achieved, but the article tells me that the result was the exact opposite; everybody said that Hagen could do it, why should he not do it too. That early ace, far from being discouraging, had been magnificent advance publicity for the show. Incidentally, this same Jack Hagen succeeded in winning again in another year, and that not on his own course. He did not actually hole out this time, but he got within 5 inches. The great Walter tried one year, it appears, and we may feel sure that his showmanship was magnificent, but he got no ace.

I feel a great respect for one player, a certain Mr. Ed Searle. In 1933 he took part in

the tournament and played the hole with his No. 8, but found that this club was not quite strong enough and snafit him short. So in 1884 he bought a 7½ and came nearest to the hole, 1 foot 5 inches, and won the prize. What is more, with the same club in the following year he improved his record to 8¼ inches and won again. There is something of true greatness about this. Who would have thought a vulgar fraction could have made so much difference, and what must be the case nearest to the hole.

By the way, someone has worked out the odds against a hole in one from the statistics provided by this entertaining tournament. He declares that at the moment they stand at 10,381 to 1. If anybody cares to lay me those odds in mere shillings, unconvertible shillings, I shall be tempted to drag myself to the nearest course and have a try. There is a hole there that I once missed by the barest possible margin, for part of the ball pitched in the hole. Unfortunately it was the smaller part; the larger stayed outside.

## NEW BOOKS

# GOTHIC ENGLAND

WHEN Thomas Rickman coined the term 'Perpendicular' to describe the architecture of the mature Gothic in England, he made the task of the learner easy, but at the same time he put the style itself into a coffin. Studied, analysed, dissected and neatly labelled, the "specimens" of mediæval architecture, which enthralled our grandfathers disillusioned with their industrial age, are now too often regarded as museum pieces, and our generation, with its own particular nostalgia for a world left behind, prefers to see in the refined taste of the mature Gothic the evidence of a golden age. Mr. John Harvey, in his *Gothic England* (Batsford, 21s.), has set himself the task of re-creating the vision of the mature Middle Ages by writing its history round the personalities who made it—the kings, bishops, nobles and their craftsmen. Apart from Lethaby's studies of Westminster Abbey, no such attempt has been made before, and that it should now be possible is due very largely to Mr. Harvey's own researches into the careers of the great mediæval designers—the master masons and the master carpenters of the king's works and of the cathedrals and greater monasteries. From this point of view Gothic architecture sheds the grammatical terms which the antiquarians fastened on it and becomes a living, developing expression of the human character, the mistress art embracing all the others, painting, sculpture, metalwork, embroidery and the rest.

It is Mr. Harvey's contention that it was only after the Black Death that our architecture became truly national, reaching its zenith under Richard II's lavish patronage of the arts; for him the Renaissance with almost all that followed has been a regrettable lapse from what he regards as our true national style. Few people today will be prepared to go with him so far, or to equal an enthusiasm that would exalt the brief reign of one English King to the highest peaks attained in the history of art. But this is a stimulating, provocative book, containing a wealth of material, much of it unpublished before, and carrying it lightly. It is not confined to architecture, but ranges also over the music, literature and painting of the age. A large proportion of the excellently chosen photographs bear in their captions the name of the designer. The author has not shirked attributions where reasonable circumstantial evidence exists. Some of the pundits, however, may rub their eyes in finding the name of the Wilton Diptych given as "possibly Thomas Litchington".

In emphasising the vitality of mediæval art Mr. Harvey says little

about one aspect of the later Middle Ages, men's consciousness of the shortness of life and their elaborate equipment for insuring themselves against the pains of purgatory in another world. The architectural expression of this pre-occupation with death was the chantry chapel. Hard on the heels of *Gothic England* a special study of this subject has appeared in a well-illustrated volume by Mr. G. H. Cook—*Medieval Chantry and Chantry Chapels* (Phoenix House, Ltd., 21s.). It may well be read in conjunction with Mr. Harvey's book, for the chantry chapel was evolved only after the Black Death, and the delicate, sculpturesque forms which it assumed include some of the loveliest manifestations of Perpendicular Gothic.

A. S. O.

## NEW GUINEA ADVENTURE

TWO books of adventure, both written by Americans and converging in the same area of the South Seas, have recently been published in this country. Though they have this much in common, the main interests of the authors are very different. One is a naturalist; the other an artist with a taste for anthropology. Mr. Dillon Ripley, the author of *Trait of the Moberg Bird* (Longmans, 15s.), was commissioned by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia to collect specimens of exotic birds and spent a year and a half on the travels he describes, bringing a small schooner through the Panama Canal

and in South Seas to New Guinea, and then returning by steamer via Singapore and Suez with a vast cargo of live birds. The journey across the Pacific occupies only a few chapters of the author's story, and his hunt in New Guinea for the 87 birds in 42 cages with which he arrived on the quay at Sourabaya most of the remainder.

The expedition left Philadelphia at the end of 1936 and arrived at Rabaul, after crossing the Pacific by way of Galapagos, just in time for the famous eruption of Ior its aftermath. The birds he sought were to be found in the western end of Dutch New Guinea and the islands, such as Misol and Biak, which lie off the Dutch coast. The problems to be investigated were numerous. In some of the islands the birds, which differed radically from their nearest relatives on the mainland, had been known to science since the late 1860s, but few collectors had been there and their work had been hurried and scanty. In other areas, for all the author knew, the birds might all be well known to the work of earlier ornithologists.

What remained to be collected and many species would be of interest at home were two of the mysteries to be solved. But the author's account of his work will not be of interest only to ornithologists. He tells it as a story of adventure should be told and it is well illustrated from more than a biological point of view.

*New Guinea Head-hunt*, by Caroline Mytinger (Macmillan, 20s.), is largely concerned with other matters and with other parts of the island. Miss Mytinger went to New Guinea with a friend in order to paint portraits of the Papuans, but her story is also

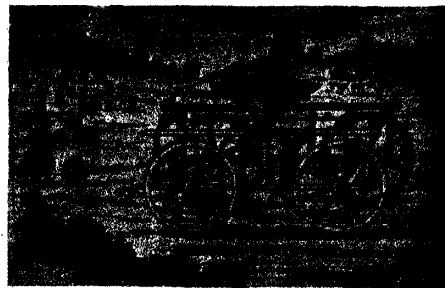
one of adventure in the inter-war years, and she describes it as "just an artist's impressions of a place that may never be quite as funny again." In her time at any rate its unique features were that the island, situated a few miles from Christian churches and law courts, electric shavers, and symphony music coming in over the air from the most sophisticated cities in the world, people are still eating one another and begging human heads as war trophies, just as our ancestors of the palæolithic era doubtless did. Miss Mytinger appears to have enjoyed both types of civilisation. Painting primitive people has a special interest for her, because, she says, you have a permanent record of a kind of human being who is fast disappearing from the earth.

Certainly the author's work, if it may be judged by the many black-and-white illustrations of the book, was well worth doing. It should not be supposed that Miss Mytinger is entirely concerned with anthropology. There is much about the New Guinea planters and their tennis as well as about native magic, and the book is peppered with cheerful *joie-de-vivre* that carries the reader's interest through a long succession of adventures. R. J.

## FINAL VICTORY

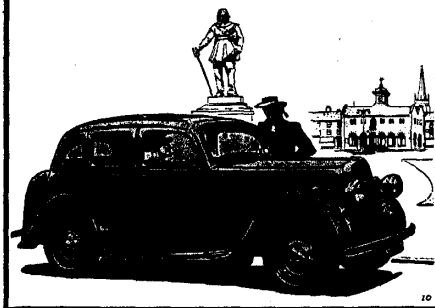
ALL those who during the past eight years have turned to the contemporary accounts of "Strategic" for a concise and intelligible commentary on the successive phases of the war will have no doubt as to what they may expect in that author's record of the final stages with the victors. The *Final Victory Campaign* (Faber, 12s. 6d.) continues the account of events begun in the previous (and seventh) volume, *Footfalls in Europe*. It opens with a survey of the final campaign of 1944 and ends with the last air and sea battles against Japan. The general account of events between is kept in astonishingly clear perspective, and the vast heroic battlefields of the final European campaign is most intelligently displayed. Many readers will be doubtful, however, as to the illumination from the ancient story of the simultaneous—but less closely followed—developments in the Far East: the Fourteenth Army's recolt at Imphal, the American approach to Japan by way of the Marianas, the Philippines, Iwojima and Okinawa, the march of the Fourteenth Army on Rangoon and the culminating use of the atomic bomb.

Two final chapters deal with underlying principles. In one "Strategic" returns a verdict of *fole-de-victoire* on the Führer-prinzip. In the other he sadly concludes that it is because Russia seems blind to the right of the individual to free development that the world is in a state of nerves, and peace, so dearly bought, seems precarious and impermanent. W. E. B.



JOHN WORLIDGE'S DESIGN FOR A SEED DRILL, FROM HIS *ARTS, AGRICULTURE* (1698). Illustrated in *The Old English Farming Books from Fitzherbert to Tull*, by G. Fussell (Owen Lockwood, 12s. 6d.). A survey of publications about farming between 1823 and 1790. When Richard Bradley tried to make the drill, it would not work.

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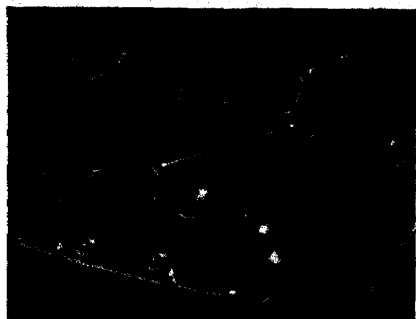
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## NEW BOOKS

# "WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE"

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

**M**R. BERGEN EVANS'S book *Natural History of Nonsense* (Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.) is an amusing and annoying piece of work. What the author is out to do is "debunk" erroneous opinion, to show that most of us complacently hold such opinions, and to do for men in general what Lytton Strachey did for a few eminent Victorians. "What fools these mortals be" might well have been the book's motto; and, as usual, we don't feel much affection for the sceptic who enlightens us.

It is not only the common or garden man that Mr. Evans wishes to convict of error. Even so august

their group; but it is a hierarchy of sheer force, maintained by ceaseless violence." How we are expected to leap to heel when a name like that is cracked at us! Schjeldrup-Ebbe! Of course, if he says so...

Another thing is, we are not to fear the strength or envy the swiftness of the brute. "Modern men have killed large beasts of prey with their bare hands." Possibly. But I advise Mr. Evans to test himself on an infuriated domestic cat before taking on a Bengal tiger. One notes with interest that "man is one of the swiftest of the animals." In December, 1938, Jesse Owens beat a racehorse

**NATURAL HISTORY OF NONSENSE.** By Bergen Evans

(Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.)

**THE JUDGE'S STORY.** By Charles Morgan

(Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER.** By Rackham Holt

(Phoenix House, 15s.)

an institution as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is accused of telling fairy tales about jennings, and Mr. Evans remarks with satisfaction that its information thereupon "is merely a condensation of that appearing in the eleventh edition"—that is, in far-off times before the light of pure reason burned as clearly as it does now.

The common or garden shark proliferates. The shark should no longer be considered synonymous with an enterprising human being, for "of the several hundred varieties of sharks only half a dozen have the denture necessary for man-eating, and of these not all have the disposition. Of those that have, few get the opportunity, and of those, few make the most of it."

We may henceforth consider the octopus with unconcern, for a "zoologist who has worked with these cephalopods" tells us that "a farmer in a cornfield is in more danger of being attacked by a pumpkin than a swimmer is of being attacked by an octopus."

### ANTS ARE INEFFICIENT

We have over-estimated the virtues of bees, and as for ants, models heretofore of industrious organisation, we must now note their "busy and bossy inefficiency." Concerning wolves, it will be surprising if these pleasant animals do not appear henceforth as pets for Red Riding Hood in all well-conducted pantomimes. There is not and never has been such a thing as a "wolf pack," and all accounts of wolves killing human beings—all that is, that have been investigated by the Biological Survey in Washington—have proved to be "purely imaginary."

Where, then, shall we turn? The whale does not blow water; the bull is not infuriated by a red rag; the ostrich does not bury his head in the sand; and even the yellow chicks that excite so much sentiment are not the innocents one supposes. "There is indeed a form of social order among birds, first described by Schjeldrup-Ebbe under the name of 'peck-order', from the manner in which chickens establish precedence within

over a hundred-yard course, and in the following September, Forrest Towns, Olympic hurdler, beat a prize cavalry horse, trained as a running jumper." True, no doubt, but I should not like to deduce from it that "man is one of the swiftest of the animals." Jesse Owens is not "man." He is an exceptional person, trained to do one thing; and gymnastic speaking, I may say, it that Derby runners would beat the jockeys who ride them.

### KINDS OF NONSENSE

What is the point, one wonders, in digging out all the nonsense men believe, and, as in these last instances, adding a little nonsense to the load? We don't all believe the same nonsense. Some men may have no illusions about bees and a lot of illusions about tearing up lions with their bare hands and out-running racehorses, while others have the thing the other way round. It doesn't much matter. I am not likely to be a worse father because I think wolves hunt in packs and that an octopus would get a clove hitch round my leg, given half a chance. The problem of nonsense is like the problem of pain. It would be foolish to think of all the pain that there is in the world at a given moment, for if one were truly able to grasp it, one would go mad. The fact that all the pain there can be is what any one person can experience. And so here. We are not a world of fools because all our folly, swept together into one bag, looks a lot. We don't all have to carry the bagful. And so of us, too, frankly, don't let us carry a certain amount. If, for example, I like to think of a mother bird sitting on her eggs as a beautiful sight, what do I care if "Professor Johann Looser" asserts that she is simply rubbing the eggs because her breast is affected by "arcs of low-gravitational intensity." No—a philosophical thread is to be discerned running through the work of Mr. Charles Morgan. His mind has what Wordsworth called a "master-bias," and he himself has called this "single-mindedness."

The Bible tells of a certain rich

man who enquired for the way of salvation and was answered in two words: "sell" and "give." I must be pardoned if I seem to oversimplify, but Mr. Morgan's new novel *The Judge's Story* (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.) is, roughly, the story of a man who found salvation in that way.

The judge was Sir William Gaskony. When we first meet him he has been retired from the bench for some years, and throughout that time he has been promising himself that he will begin to write his book about Greece in the age of Pericles. Ever since he was a boy, the writing of this book has shone ahead of him. It was the thing to be done "some day," and the doing of it, he felt, would be his life's justification. "But in practice," Mr. Morgan makes the judge say late in the book, "no one does his life's work unless he first becomes the man who is fit to do it."

#### THE MISSING FUNDS

We are given to understand how Gaskony became fit to write his book. At first there had been the struggle of making his career. Then there had been the work of the bench; and, after retirement, there had been the pleasant experience of leisure, fiddling about with his notes, talking in his club, this and that—visiting his adopted daughter, for example. Vivien was the child of the woman he had loved but not married. Now she herself is married, and her husband Henry is in a mess. He has helped himself to funds entrusted to him as a solicitor, and if something like £25,000 cannot be found quickly by will be arrested.

We need not go into the mechanics by which the judge, who has not so much money, manages to get it. They are cleverly worked out, and they arise out of his opposition to the man Severidge, who stands in the book as the embodiment of all that the judge is not. The spiritual conflict is for the soul of Vivien, and the contestants are the forces represented by the judge and Severidge.

Financially the affair leaves the judge ruined. He has sold all and given to the poor. Spiritually, he has found salvation, for he has found that material things do not matter. Unshackled from them, living in one mean room in a boarding-house, he finds himself facing his task, the man "who is fit to do it." We leave him fully engaged at last in the enterprise. That, then, is the judge's story. It is a spare, beautiful book that makes no concession to popular taste but has a high degree of spiritual tension and discernment.

#### A GREAT NEGRO SCIENTIST

Mr. Rackham Holt's *George Washington Carver* (Phoenix House, 16s.), tells the story of a Negro boy who was born in 1860 and died in 1943. He was brought up on a Missouri farm, where from his earliest years he showed an extraordinary love for plants and an understanding of them. He had also a remarkable eye. "He would watch people making do, for example, and without instruction could then take up needles and do what they were doing."

When little more than a child, he set out to find education. From the meanest schools, he made his way up to college, doing the work of a domestic servant to keep himself. He was also a good laundryman, and with a tub, a scrubbing board, some soap and a flat iron was never without a livelihood.

It was a grueling life, and he added to it a passion for art. He became a painter whose works were

shown in public exhibitions. But primarily he became known as an agricultural scientist. Working at the Tusage Institute, with the backing of Booker T. Washington, he became famous for his work on plant diseases and his development of food products from plants. He received many awards for his work, but rejected financial returns. He was to the end a childlike and beautiful person, and it is not surprising to read that the State of Missouri has put up markers on the highway, directing travellers to the "Birthplace of George Washington Carver, Famous Negro Scientist."

#### JOHN BUCHAN

AT the beginning of *John Buchan By His Wife and Friends* (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.), Lady Tweedsmuir quotes a saying of Harold Nicolson about how hard it is for a wife to write with balance and detachment about her husband. Certainly the chapters she has contributed to the book give an impression that everybody and everything was perfect, which many people's experience of life may make it difficult for them to accept. But that does not make what she has to tell without interest. Far from it, her own judgments are an indispensable counterpart to the impressions of the men and women (A. L. Rowse, Catherine Carswell, Leonard Brockington and others) who looked at John Buchan with greater detachment. Together they show him as romantic yet simple-hearted, of a catholic sympathy and with a strong sense of duty, and possessed of an immense capacity for work. More than all else, however, he appears as gifted with a remarkable faculty for making friends, a faculty that he displayed no less as Governor-General of Canada than when entertaining Oxford undergraduates at his home at Elfield or talking with shepherds in his native Fife country. His qualities as a statesman and a writer are subject-matter for a fuller and more profound study; the value of this book is that it shows the man as he appeared to those who know him best—generous, liberal, humane and selfless to a fault.

C. D.

#### THE STATE OF RURAL ENGLAND

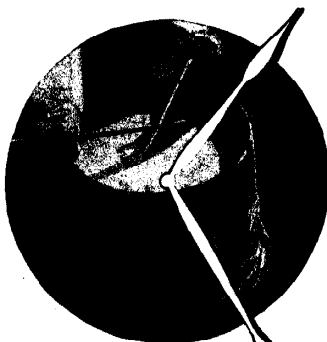
IN 1925, when Mr. J. W. Robertson's *Scott's England's Green and Pleasant Land* was first published, anonymously, there was indeed much amiss in rural England. The minimum wage for farm-workers was thirty shillings a week, very many cottages were unfit for habitation and had, indeed, been condemned as such, and ignorance was widespread. To-day the scene is happily different. Though there is still a shortage of good cottages, the minimum wage for labourers has risen to £4 10s. a week and newspapers, wireless and better transport have brought knowledge of a wider world and, with it, a measure of enlightenment. All this improvement the author freely admits in a new edition of the book published by Penguin Books at 1s. But though much has been done, much remains to be done, and a re-reading of his trenchant criticism of the conditions twenty-odd years ago should serve as a bar to complacency. In the original edition of the book he seemed to lay the chief blame for the parlous condition of village England as he then found it on the indifference of the Church, and his latest words on this subject show that he still doubts whether the Church is aware of or able to perform the part it should play in village life. How far his strictures are merited to-day may be a matter of opinion, but there is no question that in the countryside as in the towns, the progressive decline in the influence of the Church is a matter for serious concern.

J. K. A.



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### THE COUNTRYMAN HAS A WORD FOR IT:



### A HERD OF SWANS

Swans form one of the rare exceptions to the rule that the word 'herd' usually means a company of animals. In pharmacy, too, certain words have unfamiliar meanings. A 'scruple', for example is 1-24th of an Apothecaries' Ounce. Among the general public the best-known name in pharmacy is, of course, that of Boots, recognised everywhere as an assurance of the highest standards in medical supplies.



a household word throughout the country

### FARMING NOTES

## DO WE NEED ANOTHER 100,000 WORKERS?

REGULAR workers on farms in England and Wales have increased by over 10,000 in the past year, excluding prisoners-of-war. The total of 550,000 is 80,000 more than in 1939. Taking into account the greater mechanisation at the present day, it is open to question whether agriculture does need so many, or could use advantageously, the further 100,000 regular workers mentioned by the Prime Minister. Talking to a group of German prisoners due for repatriation I found that two of them would willingly come back to this country to work on farms after seeing their families in Germany. One of them was a smallholder in what is now the Russian zone of Germany, and he assured me that he would much rather try to make his way here if he got the chance. There are, I know, farmers who willingly re-employ Germans as civilian workers and a few Germans have been retained of their own free will for a temporary period after their repatriation date. But once a German goes back to his own country he cannot be brought back here however willing he may be to come. There has been some relaxation of this rule for the Italians, and if a farmer makes an individual application for an Italian to come back he may be successful. So far as I know the returning Italian is not allowed to bring his wife or family with him. If we can make up our minds how much additional labour we shall need on British farms during the next four years (and this would have to be agreed between the N.F.U. and the agricultural workers' unions) the Government would not need any longer to fear upsetting any section of organised labour by allowing European farm-workers to come to the jobs that are left vacant by British workers.

### Farm Wages

THE new standard rate of 90s. for a 48-hour week for farm-workers is now the law of the land. Everyone knows this, but it does not seem to be so widely understood that the Agricultural Wages Board has at the same time raised the standard value for a cottage to 6s. a week. The old rate was 3s. a week, which was the maximum that a farmer could charge for a service cottage unless he got a special dispensation from the county agricultural wages committee. The new standard of wages and cottage rents means in fact that the farm-worker who is a householder should be paid an extra 7s. a week. There are farms where the men still have their houses rent free, I think this is a mistaken policy. Surely it is better for the farm-worker to be paid a weekly wage that compares with town wages and also to pay a rent for his house that is reasonably comparable. In these days 6s. a week is not a high rent and there are some cottages that are worth considerably more. There are some that are worth less, but it is right from every point of view that a rent should be adopted, and the easy course is to charge the 6s. now allowed by the Wages Board.

### Re-building Our Flocks

IT is an alarming fact that the number of sheep in this country has dropped from 26,000,000 before the war to 16,241,000 now. A special appeal comes from the Ministry of Agriculture asking farmers to take every possible step to revive the numbers of sheep. It will take some years to make good last winter's losses on the hill farms, but if every sheep capable of breeding is kept we can make a start on lowland farms as well as the hills this autumn. Farmers who ordinarily sell as fat their new lambs and older ewes are urged to keep them on where possible and put them to the

ram, even if this means selling for slaughter this autumn rather than the winter. If all female sheep that have to be marked are offered in the store auction and are not sent to a Ministry of Food collecting centre, this will help to meet the needs of farmers who want ewes or lambs to replace losses. Store sheep are making good prices now and those who have more sheep than they can carry through should not let the surplus females go for slaughter.

### Co-operative Grass-Drying

THE Milk Marketing Board is so pleased in its venture of communal grass-drying at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board together with three other members are taking a trip to Switzerland this month in order to see how grass-drying is organised on a communal basis there. This group will also make a tour of grass-drying plants in this country, so as to bring together all the information that may be useful in planning the extension of grass-drying to other parts of the country. It is undoubtedly attaching considerable importance as a means of increasing the home production of protein-rich feeding-stuffs.

### Rye For Green Feed

BY early spring we may well find ourselves looking round desperately for more feeding-stuffs to carry the winter through until the spring comes. We have been cheated by the drought of the chance to make some additional silage this autumn and while the quality of the hay is not so good, it is exceptionally good there will be no hay to spare. Rye is a stop-gap crop that can be sown this month to provide some early spring grazing. I have never found that the rye sown particularly well on rye. They do not respond to this green feed in anything like the same measure as to the herbage on a forward ley April, but rye starts growing early and planted on a dry piece of ground where the cows can go in March this first green bite does help to satisfy them in a lean time. Sow the rye straight and use it simply for spring grazing so that the land can be ploughed in April to take kale cabbage or potatoes.

### Fowl Pest

THROUGHOUT the spring and summer, thousands of fowls, both on farms and without any check, from the Continent, and at the same time, fowl pest began to appear among our own flocks. The Ministry of Agriculture has been well enough that the infection was introduced through the innards of these foreign birds, but the Ministry of Food, which was importing them, would not bear of any restriction of the trade. Now, after the damage is done, the traffic has been checked and in a desperate effort to prevent the spread of fowl pest in Britain the country has been divided into two parts between which poultry traffic is prohibited. The northern counties of England and Scotland are forbidden to send any stock from the rest of the country. We allow ourselves to be put to this inconvenience and lose many thousands of birds by death and loss of eggs. Willoughby de Eresby and others in the Commons to stop these disease-ridden imports, but he always "passed the buck". The trouble with Mr. Willoughby is that he does not understand enough about technical farming matters to know when to break departmental inertia.

CINCINNATI.

## ESTATE MARKET

TENNYSON'S HOME  
FOR SALE

THE Maharaja Gekswar of Baroda, the present owner of Aldworth, near Haslemere, has entrusted it to Messrs. Knight Frank and Rutley for sale. The house, on the south slope of Blackdown, was designed by Sir James Knowles for his friend, Alfred, Lord Tennyson. It has been often said that Tennyson built Aldworth as a retreat affording a degree of privacy that Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, had ceased to possess. He did not, however, go to the expense and trouble of acquiring land on the border of Surrey and Sussex solely to escape the gaze of visitors to the Isle of Wight. He was actuated more by the knowledge that his wife, an invalid, had benefited by staying at Hindhead. Tennyson described Aldworth as "in the domestic Gothic style of the Tudor period." It is of white stone, and in the pavement of the hall and the mosaic of the threshold Tennyson displayed a Welsh saying: "The Truth against the World," though what the specific applicability of the expression to Aldworth might be has never been explained. The 140 acres of the estate include a farmhouse of Restoration date. In 1839 Messrs. Knight Frank and Rutley offered for sale the Laureate's Isle of Wight home, Farringford, and 235 acres in the Freshwater Bay district. Tennyson was holder of Farringford, from 1853 to 1892 and, from 1869, holder also of Aldworth (site bought in 1867, building begun 1868).

"A LUXURIOUS NOVELTY"  
At Aldworth Tennyson amused himself laying out part of the gardens and selecting sites for summer-houses that commanded views of the Downs to Leith Hill. In these days of four or more bath rooms in any large well-equipped house, often with a bathroom to nearly every principal bedroom, it is worth noting that Aldworth had what was described at that time as "a luxurious novelty," namely, "a bath in which hot water was obtainable merely by turning a tap." Of course at that time such a bath was rare, and Tennyson took as many as four or five baths daily, conceiving, as he wrote: "no higher pleasure in life than to sit in a hot bath and read about little yards." In the early days of running water in fitted baths Tennyson was not alone in odd ideas about bath rooms. A very few years ago it was not unusual to find a bathroom decorated with framed pictures, and in one early-Victorian London mansion the pictures included examples of the work of J. M. W. Turner, whose pictures were irretrievably damaged by long exposure to steam and dampness.

FORTY YEARS' PURCHASE  
FOR FARMS

MR. ASHETON PENN CURZON HOWE, HERRICK, of Clifton Castle, Ripon, Yorkshire, represented by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., has sold a great deal of the Bardon estate, near Coalville, in the Woodcock Forest, for eight years from Aubrey de la Zouch, Loughborough and Leicester. The property had been divided into 44 lots for auction at Loughborough, and only two lots, Bardon Hall and 84 acres, and a farm of 180 acres, failed to reach the reserves. In all 1,103 acres came under the hammer, and 42 lots found purchasers for a total of £35,000, equivalent to 40 years' purchase of the gross rental of the farms. In respect of many of the lots a separate valuation of six growing timber was specified, and this ranged from £5 up to £2,682, the latter being on the first of the lots, namely, Bardon Hall and 84 acres.

SALE OF ALDENHAM HALL,  
SHROPSHIRE

LORD ACTON has sold Aldenham Hall and 930 acres, at Morville, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire. Lord Rayleigh made an acceptable offer for the estate in the eve of the auction, which was to have been held at Bridgnorth by Messrs. Chamberlaine-Brothers and Harrison. On Lord Rayleigh's behalf the firm invited bids for approximately 960 acres of agricultural land on the property, and this quickly realised roundly £20,000. The mansion is of the William and Mary period. Leland alluded to Morville, which he passed through from Wenlock to Bridgnorth: "A little priory at Morville on the right hand as I entered the village." The place is mentioned in Domesday, and the date of the church came to be particularly remembered because in the year 1118, when the Bishop of Hereford consecrated what the monks of Shrewsbury had built, some of the congregation were struck by lightning and killed on their way home after the service.

SALES: COMING OR  
CONCLUDED

SIR ALEXANDER GREIG has requested Messrs. Hampton and Sons to offer, in conjunction with a local firm, Frith Grange, a comfortable house in nearly two acres, at Northwood, Middlesex.

Spratton Hall, Northamptonshire, and home farm, in all 138 acres, have been sold for £10,000, by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff.

Sikens Court, on the outskirts of Chelmsford, Essex, a property of over an acre, at present held by the local authority under a requisition, has been sold for £4,500, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Alfred Darby and Co.

Mr. Norman Lewis and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have sold Steep Farm, an old-fashioned house and 140 acres at Petersfield, Hampshire. The latter firm has also disposed of Surrey residential freeholds of up to a couple of acres, in Frickley, Frickham and Kingswood, acting jointly with local agents.

CASTLE COMBE: DATE OF  
AUCTION

THE Wiltshire village of Castle Combe will come under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Chippenham on September 30. The first lot will be the manor-house, which contains oak panelling dated 1664. With it will go 25 acres, including the grounds and terraces down to the river. There are long stretches of trout fishing, and a buyer may have the option of taking the shooting on the 2,000 acres of the estate. The auction is really a comprehensive offer, as a whole, or in separate lots, of the village sites and premises, and many of the houses are from 300 to 400 years old. The vendor, Mrs. R. G. Maurice, inherited Castle Combe from her grandfather, Sir John Gort.

The four corners of the estate, on the fringe of the village, shows that Walter de Dunstanville, non-in-law of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, erected, early in the 13th century, a building that was intended to last much longer than it actually did, for it was demolished after existing not much more than a century. The position was of military importance as late ago as the Roman occupation of Britain.

Hampshire property, about 110 acres along the London-Chichester road, has been sold by Messrs. Fox and Sons, by order of Sir George Meyrick, Bart. The chief buyers were the Borough Council of Chichester.

ARBITER.

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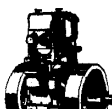
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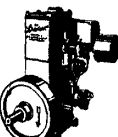
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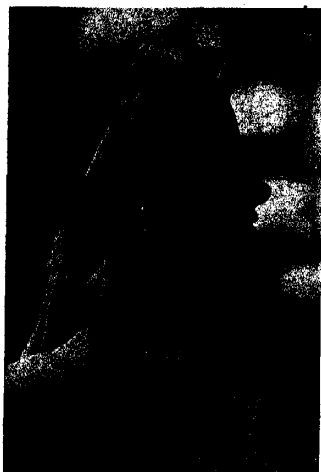
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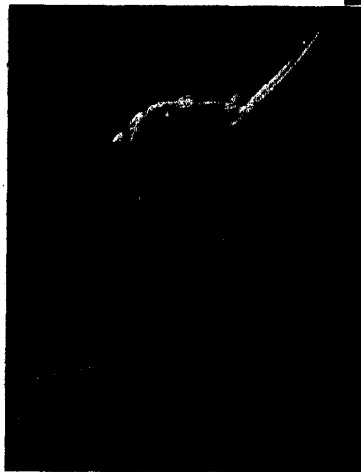


# YOUR NEW WINTER HAT

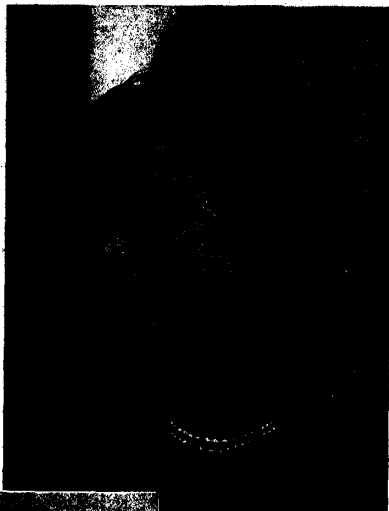


Black velours bowler with a rolled brim, swathed with vermillion crepe that dangles down the back. Simone Mirman

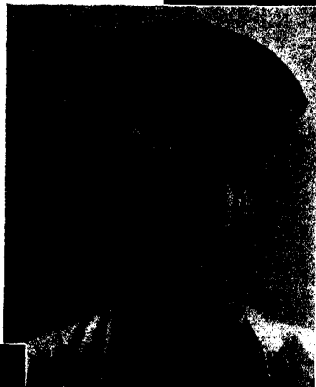
(Below) A romantic picture hat from Pissot and Pavy in mushroom pink felt, with feathers shading from pink to brown and a tulle veil



(Right) Snug cloche in olive-green felt with darker velvet ribbons. Simone Mirman



(Below) An Aage Thaarup felt beret that sits on top of the head and has an under-layer of pheasant's feathers



HATS are to be extremely becoming this winter. There seems no rule as to size, as they vary from tiny pill-boxes, close-fitting cloches, toques and bowlers to comparatively wide-brimmed cavalier hats and large, flat berets. On all of them the width above the forehead makes them flattering to almost every shape of face and they are worn well on the back of the head, or, in the case of the pill-boxes and the flat, round berets, on top, when they look very dashing. The romantic wide-brimmed hats are turned back from the face with glycerined feathers drifting on to one shoulder or wreathed round the crowns.

Aage Thaarup is using pheasant feathers like a material to cover the head bands or under-layers of his berets that sit high on top of the head and are large and round and flat. The general effect

is very like the pictures of the first motoring hats. He is making them in felt, in silky velours and in the long-haired rabbit felts—a charming fashion of the 1910s that is being revived for the winter. Mr. Thaarup has designed a new decoration for this winter—sprays of chestnut flowers, fruit and leaves, the pink blossoms used at the tip of the posy with the chestnuts and leaves in green and brown. He is reviving *passimenterie* on his cocktail hats, which are snug-looking little affairs in velvet, grosgrain, moiré or faille, some shaped like Dutch bonnets with a trellis of *passimenterie* at the back covering the hair, others twisted with toques with the silk embroidered all over or on a headband. Veils are woven with a glint of metal in the fine mesh.

There are two ways of dressing your hair to look well with these hats. The berets require smooth wings of hair swept up from the forehead and a large coil at the back on the nape of the neck, or the hair piled up on top and swept right into the beret, leaving a neat hairline. The caps look best with hair worn down and dressed fairly flat on the forehead, in curls or waved across. Aage Thaarup has a new series of hats called Teenage and Twenty that will be in shops all over the country from mid-September, gay berets, bonnets and sports hats for young people at prices from £3 10s. to £4.

Simone Mirman showed attractive snug-fitting felts and velvets of the cloche persuasion with the Hardy Amies collection of waisted suits and coats, all of which had the fifteen-inches-from-the-ground skirt. These small hats looked well with the waisted, long lines of the clothes and were all worn bonnet-wise on the back of the head, some shaped like bowlers with rolled brims, others with flower-pot crowns. Real sailors with flat brims and straight, low crowns were mostly worn cocked to one side and made in bright colours in panne velvet for after-noon functions.

Pissot and Pavy have designed ravishing bonnets in velvets and feathers, flat

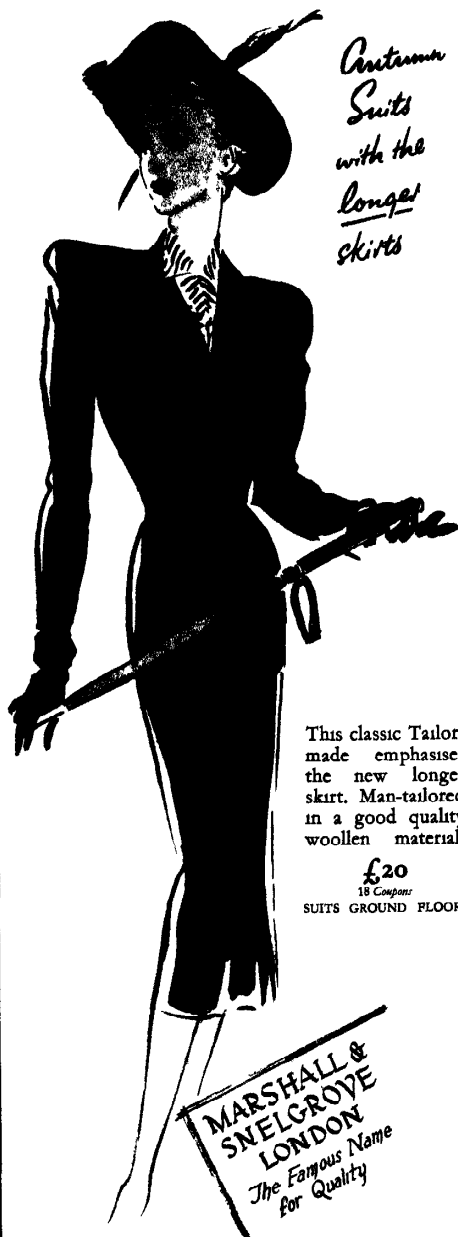
(Continued on page 548)

# DORVILLE

*Dorville bottle green  
melanese jersey dress*



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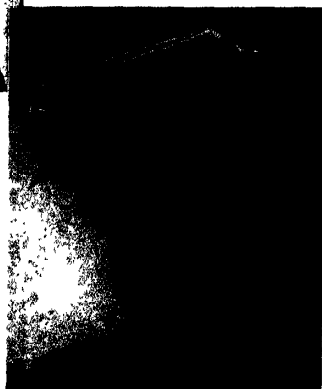


Heather coloured felt hatted with a cord and pompadour and (right) a headdress in "tickle" pink felt with pink and blue veils. Both from Ange Tharap's Town and Country Collection

at the sides but projecting out in the front over the forehead and made to be worn on top. They also show large tricornes in muted pastel felt. The hats with their brims rolling gently upwards and shallow folded crowns are worn well on the back of the head with the brim framing the face and a feather decoration—a plume standing up one side or tiny wing feathers laid flat along the front of the brim. They are picture hats, intensely feminine. Smaller tricornes in pillar-box red felt or panne have the brims rolled back either side of the forehead and

the edges bound with black grosgrain. A tiny tricorn in moss green "beaver" is charming with its ostrich feather dangling down to one side and curling round the chin. Tulle veils match the pastel hats or pick up the trimming colour in the bright models. Mossy greens, olive green, tender mushroom and tea-rose pinks, beaver brown and golden beige are shades featured at this house.

Many of these feathered afternoon hats in pastel colours are being bought with a view to the Royal wedding in November. Several houses are showing small collections of dresses



designed especially for the wedding. On September 15, Angèle Delange will show about a dozen dresses, mostly with jackets. She has chosen rich velvets and brocades and the dresses are like dinner dresses, either one piece or blouses and skirts, so that they can be worn afterwards; she shows them with knee-length coats, cut away and waisted or straight and lined with a contrasting colour. She is also making interchangeable outfits of skirts and blouses so that the brocade blouse of a velvet costume can also be allied to a big brocade skirt at a ball. A great deal of blue—Princess Elizabeth's favourite colour—is being used for these dresses, which are slim in the skirt, made to be worn with magnificent fur and family jewellery.

The slim skirts in damask silk and velvet are cut with seams spiralling round the skirt and draped up on the hip line to a bustle at the back or across to one side. In crêpe or one of the heavy georgettes, they are smarter with one of the low necklines with cowl drapery and the décolletage filled in with a "Modesty Vest" of brocade or lace embroidered with strass or by a big flower tucked in. Deep embroidered waistbands in petit point or tightly swathed waist belts in brocade above the elegant draped skirts look very reminiscent of the fashions of the twenties.

The whole atmosphere of the afternoon clothes, indeed, takes us back to the early part of the century—the ankle-length skirts caught up at one point and worn with high-heeled buckled slippers, the toques with their feathers and veils, the long wrinkled gloves that are worn with the three-quarter sleeves, the cut away, waisted jackets with their high fastening and jewelled cutouts. These jackets fit closely over the tight bodies with their deep waist belts and soft tops and look chic with fur stoles and big muffs and all the other appurtenances of a Royal function.

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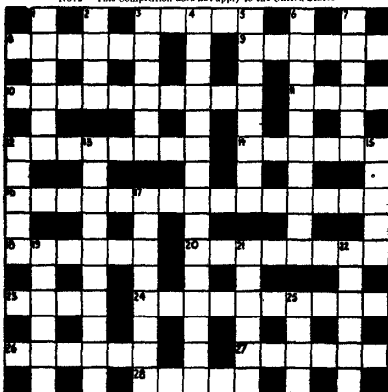
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## CROSSWORD No. 918

Two guesses will be awarded for the first correct solution opened Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 918, COUNTRY LIFE, 3, 10, Tavistock Square, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, September 18, 1947.

Note.—This Competition does not apply to the United States



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**SOLUTION TO No. 917.** The winner of the Crossword, the class of which appeared in the issue of September 5, will be announced next month. ACROSS—1 and 4, Concert parties; 9, Meadowcroft; 11 and 12, Draw rein; 13, Deploys; 15, Usurer; 16, Shapes; 18, Palace; 20, Outcry; 23, Antler; 26, Helmet; 27, Smiler; 28 and 30, Bare knee; 31, Emplacement; 32 and 33, Station masters. DOWN—1, Candour; 2, Claw; 3, Raddler; 5, Alway; 6, Tier; 7, Slaying; 8, Sewal; 9, Manufacture; 10, Temperament; 13, Decades; 14, Shutter; 17 and 18, Season; 21, Lambic; 22, Streams; 24, Rialto; 25, Spout; 26, Hernia; 29, Emmit; 30, Knot.

- ACROSS**
3. His is a temporary place (5)
  8. Prohibition in an article; at least grown ups are denied it (6)
  9. Former Spanish kingdom (6)
  10. The postman's job is also the sidesman's (10)
  - 11 "There is a ——— in the affairs of men" (Which, taken at the foot, leads on to for tune)—Shakespeare (4)
  12. Dead tongue (8)
  14. An odour in the process of rising (6)
  16. As an eminent Victorian said it, with charm and flowers (6, 3, 6)
  18. Means of 14 across (6)
  20. The pair smell (8)
  23. Mr. Churchill's antithesis to a spring-board (4)
  24. A South American takes Father to the capital, but it is not a recommendation entirely (10)
  26. If one may, is membership implied or delay? (6 or 2, 4)
  27. The lily maid of Astolat (6)
  28. Heliophon's was Pegasus (8)

- DOWN**
1. Italian sculptor (4)
  2. It rings down the curtain on summer (4)
  5. He may turn rascal (6)
  8. Eaten in a newcomer's honour (11, 4)
  9. Not a graduate in his billowing gown, though the wind fills it (8)
  10. London's November special (10)
  17. River that never finds the sea (6)
  18. Can be made into rope or sails (5)
  19. Flower that has a game with a monster (10)
  21. "Put—in hours of twilight wild—" "Can be through hours of gloom fulfilled." —Matthew Arnold (5)
  27. The wages of sin mixed with anger (6)
  29. Worshipped easily, or dead (6)
  31. Wet through (6)
  32. There, if not obvious (8)
  35. 37 1/2 gallons of fresh herrings (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 916 is

Mrs. G. M. Robinson,  
3, Dale Gardens,  
Woodford Green,  
Essex.

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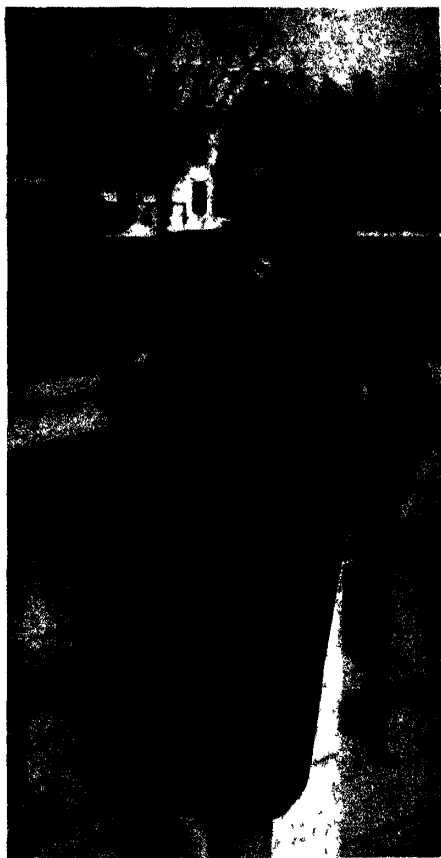


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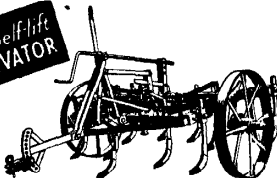
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# COUNTRY LIFE



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2644

SEPTEMBER 19, 1947

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, excellent offices including servants' sitting room. Garage. Main electricity and water. Gardens, and paddock of about

2 ACRES

Auction Monday, October 6, at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Gloucester, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty). Solicitors: Messrs. BRADGER SON & BRIDGES, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 35167), and at Northampton, Leeds, Chesham, Cirencester, Yeovil, Chichester, Newmarket and Dublin.

By direction of Mrs. D. B. Drake.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

### "MONASTERY BELLS," CRANHAM

In the beautiful well-wooded triangle Cirencester-Gloucester-Cheltenham, on a bus route.

MODERNISED

19th-CENTURY

RESIDENCE

Three bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Small garden and a 1/2-acre paddock.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) on **Wednesday, October 8, 1947**, at 3 p.m., at The Royal George Hotel, Bideford, Devon.

Solicitors: Messrs. SCOTT & FLOWER, 15, College Green, Gloucester (Tel. 2222). Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5).

### WEST SUSSEX—FURNISHED HOUSE

Owner returning abroad wishes to let **NEWLY RENOVATED WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE** in small park. Seven master bed and dressing, 4 bath, hall and 3 reception rooms. Fitted basins and every modern comfort. (Central heating by oil-fired boilers.) Moderate rent for winter, one or even two years. Sit available.

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 40, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

At moderate price for early sale.

### FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY

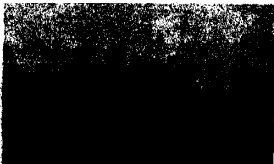
Near a lovely village, south of Guildford. Station 15 miles.

A MODERNISED

RESIDENCE

Nine bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath, hall and 3 reception rooms. New cooker. Main electricity.

Fitted basins in most bedrooms. Garage. Partly walled garden, orchard, etc.



In all about 5 ACRES PRICE £15,000

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 40, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## ESSEX—LONDON 52 MILES

Liverpool Street 70 minutes. Main line stations 3 miles.

### TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE



Built of millow red brick, facing south and west, approached by two drives, one with lodge.

Oak paneled hall, 6 reception, 20 bed, 4 bedrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Garage for 12. Chauffeur's flat. Gardens, artificial lake. Two kitchen gardens.

ABOUT 11 ACRES. FOR SALE FRESHOLD

Additional land might be purchased.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (7,546)

By direction of Great A. Sellers

## BETWEEN BERKHAMSTED & CHESHAM

30 miles from London. Easy access by road or rail

### THE OLD FARM, ASHLEY GREEN

500 feet up in unspoiled rural surroundings.

Delightful Tudor Farm-house with much oak timbering, restored and enlarged but retaining its original charm.

Three reception, music room with open tiled roof, 4 principal bed and 3 bedrooms, staff wing with sitting room, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Main water and electricity. Stabling. Garages and man's room.

Old-world gardens of 11 acres, with lawn, lake, pond, kitchen garden and orchard at an early date (unless previously sold).

Sellers: OSCAR T. HILL, Esq., 40, Cavendish Square, W.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 30, Hanover Square, W.1. and Messrs. TURNER, LORD & RANSON, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

Reading 4441  
Regent 0282/2377

## NICHOLAS

(Established 1888)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By order of Brigadier Shearer, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.



## OLD GROVE FARM

Burley Row, Emmer Green, near Reading.

Uniquely situated on the edge of the Chilterns with extensive views from the grounds over the South Oxon Golf Course which is adjacent, yet exceptionally accessible for London being within 24 miles of Reading Stations for Paddington and Waterloo.

### FRESHOLD BEAUTIFUL OLD BRICK AND FLINT

HENRY VIII FARMHOUSE

entirely modernized and with 8 ft. high rooms.

Lounge hall, 8 good reception rooms, cloakroom, compact domestic offices, 5 principal bedrooms all with baths, 3 bathrooms, 2 maid's bedrooms. Main water and electric light and power. Complete central heating. Capital outbuildings including a fine old livery barn. Excellent cottage. Old-world garden, orchard and meadow-land, in all 25 ACRES.

To be sold by Auction (or privately meanwhile) on September 30, 1947, with Vacant Possession of the whole on completion. Orders to view and illustrated particulars. Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

Grovers 2861

## TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

**BUCKS.** Between High Wycombe and Amersham 600 ft. up. ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernized and in excellent order. Three reception, 3 bath, 6 bedrooms. Main electric light and water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage. Delightful well-stocked gardens. Kitchen garden and orchard. **2 ACRES. FRESHOLD.**—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (31,095)

**OXFORD 2 MILES.** Delightful rural position. PICTURED PERIOD COTTAGE RESIDENCE with oak beams and other features and stone-tiled roof. 3-5 reception, bathroom, 3-5 bedrooms. Main electricity. Telephone. Barn. Model courtyard. Garden and grounds. **10 ACRES. 25 ACRES FRESHOLD.** Would sell without land.—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32,521)

**NORTH BUCKS.** 2½ miles main line junction (four London). Charming Home built 1904. Hall, 3 reception, bath, 6 bedrooms. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Stabling, garage. Billiard room. Well-stocked garden, paddocks, etc. **4 ACRES. FRESHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32,054)

**BETWEEN LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM** **HERTS-BEDS BORDER.** 4 miles main line (four London). LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. Four reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms. All main services. Telephone. Gas cooker. Garage for 3. Stables. Cottages (Optional). Grounds and grassland (all) about **10 ACRES. 25 ACRES FRESHOLD.**—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (32,097)

**CHESHAM AND SEVEN HILLS.** 2500 ft. Four miles both stations. Picturesque small village. WELL-BUILT STONE RESIDENCE, 400 ft. up, in excellent order. Hall, 3 reception, 3 bath, 6 bed, and dressing rooms. All main services. Telephone. Gas cooker. Garage stable. Productive gardens of over **AN ACRE.** Further land could be inspected and recommended.—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,000)

## WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE 25 TO 100 ACRES

**BENKE.** 11 miles Reading, 1½ miles station. Charming old Country House, lounge hall, billiards and 4 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, stable. Central heating, main electricity. Aga. Garage, stabling, cow house, 2 lodges, 2 cottages. Grounds with lake. Hard tennis court, orchard, pasture and woodland **25 ACRES**; or with **100 ACRES** including FARMHOUSE, 2 MORE COTTAGES and FINE BUILDINGS. For sale freehold or residence would be let unfurnished with the garden.—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23,194)

**WATERLOO IN MIDDLESEX.** WEST WIMBORNE. Quiet position within five minutes' walk. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, 3 reception, bathroom, 2 bed and 2 large 2 good rooms and 2 small rooms. All mains. Double garage. Gardens about ½ acre. Tennis lawn. **2500 FRESHOLD. POSSESSION.** Recommended.—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,199)

## CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER. 6 ACRES

**SURREY HILLS.** 700 ft. up. Mile station. Particularly attractive and well-built MODERN RESIDENCE. Oak paneled lounge hall, billiards room, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Oak floors. Main services. Central heating. Gas cooker. Telephone. Garage, stabling, man's room, excellent cottage. Delightful parklike grounds, hard court, walled kitchen garden, glasshouse, orchard and pretty woodland. **FRESHOLD.** Strongly recommended.—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,521)

**WORKS.** In lovely Broadway. Beautiful old stone and tiled RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN AND TUDOR PERIODS. Three reception, bathroom, 6 bedrooms, 10 small service rooms. All main services. Delightful walled garden. **25 ACRES.**—TREASIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,234)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1

(Ruston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.

(Regent 0285)

### TREE TOPS, MARLEY HEIGHTS, NEAR HASLEMERE

On the Sussex and Surrey borders, situated, with lovely views.

A REALLY CHOICE HOUSE on two floors in the midst of garden, woods and meadowland of about 75 ACRES

Large hall, drawing room 29 ft. x 17 ft., small lounge, dining room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 6 the bedrooms, maids' sitting room.

Central heating, electric light, oak strip flooring, oak doors.

All in perfect order.

Excellent garage for 2 or 3 cars, with spacious flat over.

Small stable, etc.

LOVELY GARDENS.

With lawns, fine bowling green, clipped yew hedges, rhododendron banks, kitchen garden, glasshouse, enclosure of pasture and really beautiful woodland.

REMARKABLY CHOICE PROPERTY. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. HARRIS & CO., Ltd., 4, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1, and Messrs. FIDGORY & CO., 7, Station Way, Chesham, Bucks.



Regent  
4504

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

260, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

## ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS

Delightfully situated, high up, commanding magnificent views  
and within easy driving reach of London.AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE  
in first-class decorative condition, well planned and  
quite up to date.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

All main services. Central heating.

TWO BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID  
FLAT OVERExtensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden, 2 grass  
tennis courts, hard court (sandy surfacing), the whole  
extending to

ABOUT 3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950

Quick sale desired as owner going abroad.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's  
Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,920)

## ON A RIDGE OF THE SURREY DOWNS

Standing on high ground, facing south and west, enjoying  
wonderful views, and near to the station where London is  
reached in about 35 minutes.A WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN CHARACTER  
HOUSEContaining 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.  
Company's Electricity, Gas and Water

Double garage with room over.

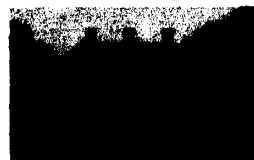
Beautiful pleasure grounds arranged in a sequence of  
terraces and including lawns, orchards, etc., in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,938)

## HERTS (WITHIN 40 MINS. OF TOWN)

In lovely rural country but within convenient reach of station  
and golf course.A MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER  
scientifically planned and designed with a view to  
providing every modern convenience for comfort  
and labour saving.SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL CHERRY  
ORCHARDS

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN SERVICES—CENTRAL HEATING

Lightweight well-ventilated garden with lawns, flower beds  
and borders and productive fruit orchards, in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT  
POSSESSIONInspected and strongly recommended by OSBORN  
AND MERCER, as above. (17,940)

## NORTHANTS

Delightfully situated in the centre of the Pkitchery country,  
AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE DATED 1789

ADJOINING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

Three reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Drainage. Stabling.

Five cottages (two with possession).

CHARMING LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

Well timbered natural garden, kitchen garden, grassland,  
etc., in all

ABOUT 26 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,937)

WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF WATERLOO

Splendidly situated, near to the station, within easy daily access  
to London yet enjoying all the benefits of beautiful country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

In excellent order and ready for immediate occupation

Dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

Charming well-landed gardens, orchard, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,939)

## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY W.1

Regent 4561

## A HOME OF TRULY EXQUISITE CHARACTER

In lovely setting. Close to extensive Surrey commons. Between Woking and Basingstoke.

Within 2½ miles of Sunningdale golf course and about 30  
minutes to and from Waterloo via Southern Electric.FASCINATING RESIDENCE OF UNIQUE OLD-  
WORLD CHARACTER AND CHARMIn excellent order with genuine Jacobean panelling and  
oak beams in wonderful preservation.

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Power plugs in every room. Main services.

As above.

Garage for 4 cars. Superior cottage or secondary residence

with garage and one garden.

Lawns with fine old yew hedges and small lake. Paddock.

One of the most attractive properties in the market

at the present time.

6 ACRES. £14,500, OPEN TO OFFER

Enthusiastically recommended by F. L. MERCER &amp; CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: Regent 2461.

WANTED. USUAL COMMISSION REQUIRED  
FOR ACTIVE PURCHASERSHANTS, BERKS OR WILTS. GENUINE PERIOD  
HOUSE WITH OAK BEAMS AND MODERN  
CONVENIENCES. Must be secluded position. Five-  
eight bedrooms sufficient. Well laid out grounds maintained  
by one gardener; paddock; preferably 10 ACRES upwards.  
Will pay good price.—References "Winchester." c/o  
F. L. MERCER & CO.BUCKS, HERTS OR BERKS. ATTRACTIVE  
MODERN OR OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE  
with about 6-8 bedrooms; cottage for gardener. Secluded  
gardens of 1 or 2 ACRES. PRICE UP TO £10,000.  
—Reference "Luton." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.SURREY, BERKS, HANTS, BERKS, WILTS. 150  
G MILES SOUTH OR SOUTH-WEST OF LON-  
DON. PERIOD HOUSE (preferable 5-8 bedrooms,  
cottage and building). Good price paid.  
100-200 ACRES. PRICE UP TO £10,000.  
—Reference "Agriculture." c/o F. L. MERCER & CO.SURREY OR BERKS. REALLY GOOD MODERN  
RESIDENCE in first-class condition. Five bedrooms  
minimum. Enough land for seclusion. WILL PAY UP  
TO £10,000.—Reference, "Victoria." c/o F. L. MERCER  
AND CO.

## OLD KENTISH MILL HOUSE WITH TROUT FISHING

In a beautiful situation adjoining the parklands of a large estate. Three miles from Asford, 11 from Hythe and Dymchurch,  
and just over an hour by rail from London.

## OF IMMENSE SCALE.

Added to, restored and modernised.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Two garages. Cottage.

Delightful gardens intersected by mill stream recently  
stocked with trout. Orchard and productive vegetable  
garden.

4½ ACRES. £2,500

WILL APPEAL TO THOSE WITH ARTISTIC TASTES  
Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.Established  
1850A. P. R. NICOLLE, F.A.I.  
62, FLEET STREET, TORQUAYTelephone:  
4554

## TORQUAY. MODERN TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

Excellent sea views across Torbay. Just redecorated throughout.  
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN  
RESIDENCEIn one of the best residential districts in Torquay, commanding lovely views over the  
sea and harbour, and within easy reach of town. Really run and with every convenience.The accommodation com-  
prises: Lounge hall with  
base stove, lounge with  
inglenook and rustic brick  
fireplace, dining room with  
serving hatch, breakfast  
room, kitchenette, 5 bed-  
rooms (4 h. and c.), bath-  
room. Garage.

All main services.

Well planned garden with  
sub-tropical palms, lawns,  
rhododendrons, bushes, rose  
beds, kitchen garden.

In all about 1½ ACRES

PRICE UNDER £10,000

Sole Agent: A. P. R. NICOLLE, F.A.I., as above.

## WELLESLEY-SMITH &amp; CO.

17, BLAUGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 &amp; 4112.

## CHOICE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN WILTS

Close to a beautiful village  
facing south with extensive  
views.Lounge hall, cloak, 7 bed-  
rooms, bath, 60% electri-  
city and water.Excellent cottage, garage,  
etc. Fine old-world garden  
and orchard.

Nearly 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD £2,500

ON THE HILLS ABOVE HENLEY. EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE com-  
manding exquisite views and in lovely condition. Three large sitting, 6 bedrooms,  
2 bathrooms, service room, Central heating, 10% electricity and water. Garage,  
stabling. Well timbered garden over an ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500.PERFECT LITTLE HOUSE in sylvan setting, 6 miles Reading. Cloaks, 2 sitting,  
4 bed (beds), 2 bath. Main. Garage. 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500.SURREY-VICTORIA. Strathmore location. Three sitting, 6 bed, bath. Main. Garage.  
1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500.



# GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Walling St.,  
and 25, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

Grosvenor 1883  
(4 lines)

25 MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SO., W.1

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE**  
Very convenient for City or West End, 22 miles south. Rural position 400 ft. up with magnificent views.



THE WHOLE PROPERTY  
IS IN EXCELLENT  
ORDER.

Panelled lounge hall, 3  
reception rooms, 9-11 bed-  
rooms, 2 bathrooms. Central  
heating. Main services.

GARAGE. Workshop.

Cottage.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 10 ACRES**  
REASONABLE PRICE. VACANT POSSESSION  
Photographs, etc., from the Owner's Agents, as above.

(A.2707)

**SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS**  
In beautiful surroundings near Chiddingfold.  
IDEAL FAMILY HOME FOR LONDON WITH TEN MAN



**A DISTINCTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE**  
In good order and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms,  
2 bathrooms, a reception room, etc.  
Central heating. Main electric light and water. Garage.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 3 ACRES**  
at a very reasonable price. (A.1091)

**CHARMING PERIOD VILLAGE HOUSE**

Between Colchester and Ipswich.  
Recently reconstructed and modernized throughout.



Lounge 26ft. x 10ft. with  
beautiful moulded beams,  
panelled dining room, 4-5  
bedrooms, bathroom,  
kitchen with sea cooker,  
etc. Telephone. Main  
electricity.

REBUILT GARDENER'S

COTTAGE

STABLING FOR 6.

Excellent garden with some fine old trees. Tennis court and kitchen garden, in all about 2 ACRES  
Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (5791)

**BUCKS**

Half mile station, one hour London.



**THIS WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE**  
designed by eminent architect; erected 1922 with following  
accommodation: Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2  
bathrooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 bedrooms, 2  
bathrooms. All main services. Garage. Garden of about  
1 ACRE. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD**  
WITH EARLY VACANT POSSESSION  
Further details of GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS. (C.6749)

**WEST SUSSEX**

Outskirts of village. Charming views of the South  
Downs.



**CHARACTER HOUSE, PART EARLY GEORGIAN**  
Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large  
kitchen.  
Main electricity. Modern cottage. Garage. Well-kept  
lawns, tennis court, kitchen garden, in all about 3 ACRES  
**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**  
with Possession on completion. (D.2105)

44 ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

**DORSET**

In that beautiful part of the county between Dorchester and Bournemouth and a few  
miles from Blandford.



**THE RESIDENCE IS  
GEORGIAN** and in splendid  
order, situated on the  
outskirts of a village, and in  
a good sporting district.  
R.C. church 4 miles.

Accommodation: Oak-  
panelled lounge hall and 3  
sitting rooms, 9 or 12 bed-  
rooms (as required), 3 bath-  
rooms, excellent offices in-  
cluding servants' sitting  
room. Main water and  
electricity. Constant hot  
water. Telephone. Specially  
good garage for 5 cars,  
stabling for 2 horses (5  
boxes and 4 stalls). Lovely  
stream with bridge. Kitchen  
independently hot water. Garage. Lovely gardens and  
grounds of about 4 ACRES

**PRICE FREEHOLD 25,000 OR NEAR OFFER**  
Inspected and thoroughly recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's  
Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 21918)

By direction of the personal representative of the late Sir Mayson M. Boston, K.B.E.

## HIGH LANDS, ST. GEORGE'S HILL NEAR WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY

Attractive modern  
Country Residence

High situation, lovely views  
14 miles station, 30 minutes  
by electric train to  
Walton. Ascent to St.  
George's Hill and Durrill  
Golf Course.  
Accommodation: Hall, bil-  
liards room and 3 sitting  
rooms, library, 9 bedrooms,  
4 bathrooms. Main ser-  
vices. Central heating.  
Lodge and cottage. Garage  
and stabling.

Lovely grounds, etc., of  
about 8½ ACRES.

**FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION**

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) in London on Tuesday, October 7,  
at 2.30 p.m.  
Solicitors: Messrs. BAXTER & CO., of 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Auctioneers: JAMES  
STYLES & WHITLOCK, as above. Illustrated particulars and plan on application.

**LONDON 44 MILES.**

Suitable site as a private house, hotel, country club or school.

**A LOVELY AND FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION OF  
A 17th-CENTURY HOUSE**

Created of old materials including fine beams and panelling.  
Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms.  
Central heating. Electric light. Garage. Stabling. Two  
baths. Lodge. Squash court. Bath theatre. Indoor  
swimming pool. 20 ACRES. Lake.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD or might be Let Unfurnished.**

SOLE AGENTS: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's  
Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 21271).

**ISLE OF WIGHT**

Near sea, station and shops.

**THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE**  
In first-class order, **FOR SALE WITH VACANT  
POSSESSION AT ONCE**

Accommodation: Three sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, dressing  
rooms, 2 bathrooms, also the usual domestic offices  
which are modern and most convenient, including self-  
contained kitchen. Main water. (No electricity.)  
Independent hot water. Garage. Lovely gardens and  
grounds of about 4 ACRES

A most moderate price will be accepted for immediate  
sale.

Full details from Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES &  
WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.  
(L.R. 21918)

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

Five minutes walk from station with through trains to City;  
close to Hatfield.

**MODERN (TUDOR STYLE) RESIDENCE**

Well fitted and first-class order; very easy to manage.  
Lounge (10ft. dia. x 12ft.) and dining room (10ft. dia. x  
11ft.), gentlemen's lavatory, splendid office, 4 best bed-  
rooms, 2 other bedrooms, bathroom, all modern con-  
veniences. Garage. Charming garden in good order.

**ABOUT AN ACRE**

**PRICE FREEHOLD 25,750, or near offer.**

Early Vacant Possession.

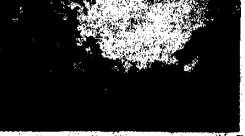
Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St.  
James's Place, S.W.1 (Regent 0011). (L.R. 21941).

28, HIGH STREET,  
COLCHESTER

## C. M. STANFORD & SON

**LOWER PARK, DEDHAM, NEAR COLCHESTER, ESSEX**

In beautifully restored condition.



**Georgian Residence**

Four reception, excellent  
domestic offices, 9 bed-  
rooms, 5 bathrooms. Main  
electricity. Central heating.  
Garage, stable, etc., and  
cottage. About 21 acres.

**Freehold with Vacant  
Possession. For sale by  
Auction on September  
18, 1947 (unless sold pre-  
viously by private treaty)**

**Georgian Residence**

With every modern amenity.  
Three reception, con-  
venient, domestic offices  
(approx. 10 bedrooms (including  
nursery suite), 4 bath-  
rooms. Main electricity.  
Central heating.  
Three garages. Excellent out-  
buildings. Paddock and  
beautifully landscaped ter-  
race garden. About 10  
acres. For Sale Freehold  
with vacant possession.

**COMSTABLE'S COUNTRY**

6 miles Colchester.



Further particulars from C. M. STANFORD & SON, 28, High Street, Colchester.

Tel:  
8105

5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 2121 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

**SURREY. UNIQUE POSITION ON HIGH GROUND. EASY REACH OF LONDON**



*Retired protected by woodlands and open space.  
Ideal home for busy City man.  
Approaching well-known golf course.*

Perfectly equipped. In first-class order.

## CHARMING SMALL TUDOR REPLICA

Six bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, large lounge, hall, dining room.  
Labour-saving domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage.

Attractive gardens and woodland.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH SIX ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Gros. 2121).



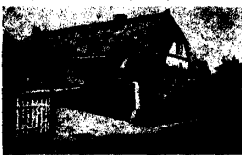
5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

# RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1012-33

## LITTLE-KNOWN HERTFORDSHIRE

Royston 1 mile. Bishop's Stortford 12 miles.



### FASCINATING 18th-CENTURY COTTAGE

Snug and homely "beach the thatch". 500 ft. up. Panoramic views. Authentic period interior. Lounge (a feature), 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garage. Old barn. Gardens. Large pond (would make swimming pool), etc., in all

About 1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD (with possession) £7,250, to include all the contents (valuable antiques).  
Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## SUSSEX. NEAR BATTLE

In picturesque village. On bus route.



### QUAINT 18th-CENTURY BLACK AND WHITE COTTAGE

Wealth of old oak, inglenook fireplace. In first-class condition. Four bedrooms (3 with basins, 1 and c.b. bathroom, 2 reception. Main electricity. Good water supply. Garage. Matured and luxuriant garden. About ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £4,750, or including Antique Furniture and Effects £2,800.

Immediate Possession.  
RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

## Midst beautiful rolling country in the triangle contained by BASINGSTOKE, READING & NEWBURY



### SMALL BUT REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE OLD ENGLISH RESIDENCE

Modernised regardless of cost. Full of old oak; 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception rooms (one oak panelled), maid's sitting room. Electric light. Unfailing water supply. Garage, with rooms over. Suitable for 5. Two cottages. Gardens of exceptional merit. Two paddocks. In all

About 11 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.  
Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

# FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Control  
5044/4/47

Established 1780

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS,  
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegram:  
"Farebrother, London"

By order of Trustees.

## BIDEFORD, NORTH DEVON



### ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

FIVE BEDROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

DOMESTIC OFFICES.

PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS.

VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE: £6,000 (Subject to Contract)

For further particulars apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

5, ARLEY PLACE,  
LONDON S.W.1 (Victoria 2881)  
SALISBURY (2457-2458)

## DORSET—WILTS BORDERS

Between Salisbury and Shaftesbury

### ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE WITH FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

In a small park.

Seven principal and 8 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, elegant suite of 4 reception rooms, beautiful hall, billiard room. Stabling for 11. Cottages for 14. Four cottages and 2 flats. Garage for 5 cars.

Delightful and well timbered grounds, pasture land, woodland, trout stream, etc.

In all about 120 ACRES

Main water and electricity. Central heating.

For Sale Freehold as a whole or with less area. Strongly recommended on personal inspection by Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury.

# RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.S.I.

SHERBORNE, DORSET (90)  
BOWNHAMS MOUNT, NURSING  
ROUENHAM PARK (Bournemouth 530)

## NORTH WILTS

1 mile from station. 7 miles from Chippenham.

### DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

For Sale Freehold with 5, 34 or up to 200 ACRES

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms. Aga cooker. Main electricity. Water and gas.

Central heating.

Two cottages. Flat. Stabling for 8. Garage for 4.

Walled garden; pasture, etc.

Apply: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

## HANTS—WILTS BORDERS

Andover 7 miles. Salisbury 11 miles.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

### ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY WITH RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER IN A PRETTY VILLAGE

Seven bedrooms, bathroom, spacious hall, 3 reception rooms. Walled garden. Garage. Stabling. Four cottages.

Farm buildings, etc.

In all about 200 ACRES

Main electricity. Ample water.

Immediate possession of house. Farm let.

Apply: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR RD., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### HILLIERS, BUCKLEBURY, BERKS

In a beautiful part of Berkshire between Reading and Newbury. High up, facing south, with lovely views, amidst superb rural surroundings.

#### SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE IN FAULTLESS ORDER

Nine bed. and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, Aga cooker.

Main services. Central heating.

Two cottages. Garage and room over. Stabling.

Fine timbered old gardens of exceptional charm and grandeur, etc., about 80 ACRES

Certain items of furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., can be purchased.

For Sale privately or by Auction on September 26, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. FERNFIELD, 1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2.  
Sole Agents and Auctioneers: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### LITTLE COURT, CROCKHAM HILL

500 feet up between Sennels and Osted.

#### LOVELY MODERN HOUSE

In splendid order. Many oak-panelled rooms.

MAIN SERVICES, etc.

Lounge, 4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

GARAGES. SQUASH COURT. 2 COTTAGES.

Fine timbered grounds.

FOR SALE WITH 15 OR 80 ACRES

Agents: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1

SALISBURY  
(Tel. 2491)

## WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD  
& ROMSEY

### BETWEEN SALISBURY AND ROMSEY

#### DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY

Two reception rooms, good domestic offices, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage.

3½ ACRES

Estate water supply.  
Private electric plant.

Possession by arrangement. £25,000.

### WYLYE VALLEY

18 miles Salisbury, 6 from Wincaster.

#### GENTLEMAN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERATE SIZED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In one of the most delightful situations in the Valley.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, office, 4 bedrooms (3 with e. and c.), bath, 3 w.c.s.

Garage

Unusually lovely gardens. beautifully kept.

Main electricity.

Possession early October.

Further particulars of the above properties from WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart Salisbury (Tel. 2491—3 lines) and at Romsey (Tel. 129) and Ringwood (Tel. 191)

164, BRIMPTON ROAD  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY

Kensington  
1152-3

### QUITE UNUSUAL

Being offered at a very little above pre-war value, yet in absolute perfect order. The reason—IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE

#### SURREY—ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. DAILY REACH LONDON

Every convenience, beautiful drawing room, 3 other rev. r. 6 bed (3 fitted basins), 2 baths. Excellent offices, Aga Main services. Central heating. Inexpensive gardens and 7 ACRES

Immediate inspection necessary to secure

Best offer over £2,500 to sell at once. Vacant possession.

#### CHANCE FOR A REAL BARGAIN

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY, 164, Brompton Road, London S.W.3 (Ken. 0152/3)

### VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH

GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE 710 ACRES

#### CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Most attractively situated. Four rec., 8 bed, 2 baths. Well-equipped domestic offices. Triple grate. Ideal boiler, etc. Main electricity throughout.

Lovely gardens. Tennis court. Sunken Dutch garden, etc.

Secondary residence. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Garage 4 cars. Nine cottages. Very good shooting.

#### VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY, 164, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken 0152/3)

REVENOAKS 3247-8  
Tel. OXLEY 240  
REICATE 288 and 3793

## IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

### BETWEEN REVENOAKS AND TONBRIDGE

In perfect rural surroundings, yet only 1 mile from Tilbury, a beautiful Georgian house in London can be reached in under 10 minutes. This very choice medium-sized country residence, containing 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, etc., double garage and other outbuildings. Three cottages. All main services. Gardens with paddock (about 100 ACRES). Auction (unless previously sold) on October 10 at Tunbridge Wells 4.30. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 47, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 46)

### REICATE, A LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Especially suitable for Professional purposes. Mead Lodge, Bell Street. Occupying important central position yet opposite National Trust park land, 5-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, usual offices, garage, central heating. Main services. 1½ ACRES with 360 ft. return frontage.

Freehold for Sale by Auction as a whole or in two lots. Wednesday, September 24, 1947, at the Market Hall, Reigate, at 3 p.m. Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 47, High Street, Reigate (TW. 2384 and 2793).

REVENOAKS, KENT  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT  
OXLEY, SURREY  
REICATE, SURREY

Phone:  
Chatterham  
5308 (3 lines)

## CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON

42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY  
1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM

Phone:  
Shrewsbury  
207 (3 lines)

### N. SHROPSHIRE

17 ACRES. 67,780. 4 miles good Market Town. DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY. Fine residence, 4 reception, 9 bed, 2 bath. Electric light. Ample buildings. Cottage. Well timbered grounds and parkland. CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

POLPERRO, CORNWALL. CHARMING COTTAGE DATING FROM 18th CENTURY, thoroughly modernised, wonderful views of the Cornish coast in this lovely spot. Lounge hall, dining room, kitchenette, 4 bed and dressing room, bathroom. All main services. 1 acre cliff garden. 84000 FREDERICKS. LOW RATE. CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

### DORSET. NEAR AN EXCELLENT TOWN

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE in superb old walled gardens. Lounge hall, a reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Easy cooker. Lovely south view. 67,800. In charming village.—CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham.

### DELIGHTFUL SMALL COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

LOVELY SITUATION, RURAL, between Cheltenham and Stroud. Two good reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. "Easy" cooker. Electric light. Central heating. Ample buildings. Charming simple garden and paddock. 4 ACRES. 67,800. In charming village.—CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

### N. DEVON. 27½ ACRES. 67,850

NEAR EXCELLENT MARKET TOWN and sea. Capital modern house in old parklike grounds and good land. 7 bedrooms, all e. c. Bathroom. 8½ Reception. Excellent buildings and Farmery. Possession. CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

### CHELTENHAM OUTRIGTS. 25,850

CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER WITH 1 ACRE of beautiful grounds and paddock. Ideal spot, quiet but very accessible. 5½ bed, 3 bath, 3 reception. All main services.—CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

Telegrams  
"Wood, Agents, Woods,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

Between Leicester and Uppingham.

## THE KEYTHORPE ESTATE, NEAR TUGBY, LEICESTERSHIRE

AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 1325 ACRES

### IMPORTANT RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 principal, 6 secondary, and 6 staff bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, modernised offices.

### CENTRAL HEATING.

COMPANY'S ELECTRICITY.  
TWIN LODGES, HUNTING STABLING.  
SQUASH COURT. 31 ACRES

Two farms, 323 and 260 acres, with modern buildings.



### SMALL HOLDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES.

### MODERN RESIDENCE.

### ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Four farms from 73 to 176 acres. Six cottages. Accommodation land.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in lots unless sold privately at Leicester on October 15, 1947.

Auctioneers: SHARPE, McTURE & GRAHAM, 17, Wellington Street, Leicester.

KNIGHT & CO., 14, Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.7. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

By direction of Trustees of P. T. Reid (deceased).

## MID-SUSSEX, 2 MILES FROM HAYWARDS HEATH

MILL HALL, CUCKFIELD  
Well built modernised Residence



Four reception rooms, billiards room, 5 principal, 3 secondary and 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern offices with Kenco cooker.

Main electricity. Company's water, gas and drainage. Central heating. Ample outbuildings. Small farm. Three cottages together with 53 ACRES Rich pasture and arable land.

For Sale by Auction unless sold privately, on October 7 at the Haywards Heath Hotel, Haywards Heath, Sussex.  
Joint Auctioneers: T. BARNISTER & Co., Market Place, Haywards Heath (Tel. 607); JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 6341).

By direction of Mrs. McNamee Scott.

## ON THE HILLS BETWEEN OXTED AND SEVENOAKS

a mile Waterbury Station, 10 miles from London.



### A GENTLEMAN'S SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

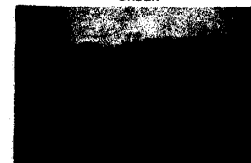
Well-planned Residence in secluded position. Four reception, 9 bed., 4 bath, complete offices. All main services. Central heating throughout. Garden with ball tennis court.

Two cottages. Lodges. Large Farmhouse with 17 milk production. Together with ABOUT 35 ACRES of which 30 acres are pasture and arable land and 25 acres woodland.

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.  
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (31,291)

## NORTH DEVON

Barnstaple 10 miles. Bideford 10 miles.  
HANDSOME GEORGIAN HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER



Four reception, 8 principal bed, 4 bath, 8 servants' bed. Central heating. Two cars. Small farm. Lovely pleasure gardens. Productive kitchen garden, woodland and stream.

In all 35 ACRES  
Early Possession by agreement.  
Price Freehold £75,000.  
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (72,811)

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in Lots at Aberdeen on September 26, 1947.

## TILLYFOUR ESTATE, ABERDEENSHIRE

Situated near Alford, between the Rivers Don and Don. The estate formed by proprietor. Whole of valuable stock, extensive machinery and implements can be acquired as a going concern.

VACANT POSSESSION to the following:  
LOT 1. House Farm with modernized residence, s.d.; well-equipped steading, 4 cottages, 1,213 ACRES and valuable woodland plantation, LOT 2. Cairn Hill and Sunnyvale Farms, with 2 houses and workers' cottages, 225 ACRES arable. LOT 3. Cowfold and Hemmell Farms, with 2 dwelling houses and cottages, 208 ACRES. LOT 4. Lower House, 3 ACRES, containing 2 reception, 8 bed., bath, and maid's room; walled garden.

SUBJECT TO YEARLY TENANCIES:  
LOT 4. Craighead and Smithy crofts, with 3 houses and suitable buildings in all 60 ACRES. LOT 5. Gintoush Cottage, nicely situated with 1/2 ACRES.

Auctioneers: RUTH & ANDERSON, LTD., 214, Union Street, Aberdeen; JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above.

### EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

## THAMES VALLEY, NEAR RUYMYNDE

On bus route to Staines.

### GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

on 2 floors, 3 reception, 6-7 bedrooms, 1-2 bathrooms. Adjoining cottage with 4 bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen rooms. Excellent decorative order. Walled garden. Garage, garden, woodland and orchard, about 4 ACRES

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (40,068)

## CHARMING VILLAGE NEAR MAIDSTONE

Daily reach of London by Southern Electric.



LOVELY RED BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE  
Three reception, 7/8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Pine doors and Central heating. All main services. Old-world gardens, about 2 ACRES

Long lease at moderate rent. Premium required £25,000. Early Possession.  
Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (32,813)

## CORNWALL

OLYNN HOUSE AND THE AGRICULTURAL PORTIONS OF THE OLYNN ESTATE, BODMIN, CORNWALL

30-roomed Georgian Mansion and 90 acres, suitable for School, Hotel, etc.

Three farms. Smallholdings. Water mill. Cottages and lodges. Fishing in the River Povey. Extensive moorland areas.



For Sale by Auction in Lots at Bodmin, on October 22, 1947.

Particulars from HUTTON, MERRITT & MUTTON, Wadebridge, Cornwall, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

## FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION. SOUTH DOWNS NEAR WINCHESTER

On the edge of a village 5 miles from Winchester. In a pleasant situation with distant views.



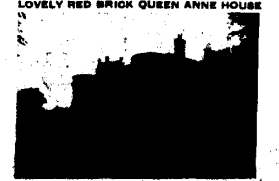
### CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

entirely upon two floors and in excellent condition. Three reception rooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent offices, "Eaco" cooker, Central heating. Main electric light and power. Excellent water supply. Garages. Stabling. Small factory. Two pastures. Excellent boundary view. Two charming cottages completely modernized with main services.

For Sale as a whole, freehold with 1 or 2 cottages.

Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (26,207)

## FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. VILLAGE OF THE ITCHEN NEAR WINCHESTER



with about 200 yards of FISHING in THE ITCHEN. Lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bed, and 3 dressing, 6 bath, suite of 2 rooms and bathroom.

Central heating. Main services. 2 cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Walled garden and kitchen garden. Pasture land. ABOUT 15 ACRES  
For Sale privately or by Auction in November. Inspected and highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (60,211)

BOURNEMOUTH  
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
H. STODART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
H. ISLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

# FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS  
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

## BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

SOUTHAMPTON  
ARTHUR S. FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
T. HARRIS FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.  
H. STODART FOX  
J. W. STEEN, A. KITCHEN

Delightfully situated in a secluded and magnificent position. 16 miles from Bournemouth, 17 miles from Southampton and about 90 miles from London.

### THE CHARMING SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE "WOOTTON WOOD"

**WOOTTON, NEAR NEW MILTON**  
With perfectly appointed house of charm and architectural merit and fitted with every modern convenience.  
Five bedrooms (4 with basins h. and c.), 2 fitted bathrooms, attractive lounge 10 ft. by 15 ft. 6 ins., dining room, study, maid's bedroom, complete domestic offices.

Garage for 3 cars. Chauffeur's room, splendid cottage, stabling.

Companies' electricity and power. Main water. Central heating throughout. Boreas drainage installation. Telephone.

Solicitors: Messrs. PARSONS & SKIDMAN, Hinton House, Hinton Road, Bournemouth.  
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

### SHOREHAM, SUSSEX

Occupying a delightful secluded position and having a frontage of about 175 ft. to the main Trarling Shoreham Road.



### MOST ATTRACTIVE DETACHED BUNGALOW RESIDENCE "WHITECROFT," BUCKINGHAM AVENUE, SHOREHAM

Three bedrooms, bathroom, spacious southern lounge, dining room with sun loggia (5 ft. glass), tiled breakfast room with "Triplex" grate, tiled kitchen. Every modern convenience. All main services.  
Detached brick garage, greenhouse, potting sheds. The secluded garden, which is surrounded by macaroon and privet hedges, is well laid out with lawns, herbaceous borders, orchard, crazy paving. Extending in all to about 1 ACRE.

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, September 25, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. HARRIS & CO., Regent House, Princes Pier, North Street, Brighton, and 25, High Street, Shoreham.  
Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

### CHARMOUTH, DORSET

Practically adjoining the sea front. Occupying a superb position with magnificent uninterrupted sea and coastal views. Ideally situated for use as Private Residence, Hotel or high-class School.

### THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

#### "HAMMONDS MEAD"

Twelve bedrooms (7 with basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, beautiful drawing room, dining room, billiards room, loggia, complete domestic offices.

Garage 3 cars. Workshop, potting shed, other useful outbuildings.

Companies' electricity and power. Main water. Central heating. Telephone. Separate tank drainage.

Charming well-timbered grounds with beautiful lawns, flower gardens, full bearing orchard, kitchen garden, valuable paddock, etc. The whole comprising an area of just over 3 ACRES.

Vacant possession of the residence, outbuildings and about 3 acres on completion of the purchase.

To be sold privately or by Auction on October 15, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. WRANGE & CO., 4, Bennis Hill, Hurlingham 2.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and branch offices, and Messrs. VAN E. ALLEN & CO., LTD., BRICK ROAD, LYMINGTON, and branch offices.

### FAIRLIGHT, HASTINGS

Situate in renowned beauty spot occupying a superb elevated position commanding panoramic views of the English Channel and 40 miles of coastline overland.



### A CHARMING DETACHED SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE APPROACHED BY CARRIAGE DRIVE "HIGH VIEW," RATTERTY HILL FAIRLIGHT, HASTINGS

Accommodation: Five bedrooms (3 h. and c.), bathroom, separate w.c., lounge, sun terrace, dining room, breakfast room, well-fitted kitchen, all modern conveniences. Large well-stocked garden with rockeries, lawns, macrocarpa hedging, etc. Extending to over 1/2 ACRE. Summer house. Tool shed. Garage.

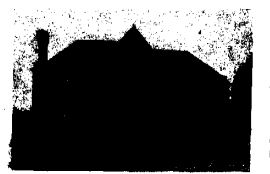
VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) on Thursday, September 25, 1947, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton.

Solicitor: PENEY WALKER, Esq., Robertson Chambers, The Memorial, Hastings.  
Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

### SUSSEX DOWNS

Near Brighton. Close direct bus route Brighton Station, see about 2 miles.



### Charming modern Tudor-style Residence

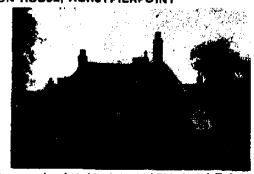
Four bedrooms (tiled basins), luxury bathroom, 2 fine reception rooms, entrance hall with cloakroom, model kitchen, garage. Central heating, oak flooring, all modern fittings. (Grounds about 1 ACRE, including small swimming pool, Orchard.

PRICE 28,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

### MID-SUSSEX

Within 1 mile of Haslemere main (London-Brighton) line Station.  
MANSION HOUSE, HURSTPIERPOINT



### A most attractive Queen Anne Residence

Enjoying extensive views of the South Downs. Five bedrooms, dressing room, staff bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall and inner hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia. Three garages, two-stall stable. Heated glass house. Main electricity. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.  
Charming walled garden comprising lawns, flower beds and fruit trees. Kitchen garden. Extending in all to about 2 ACRES.

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold) at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, September 25, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. TROSBY & SONS, 4, Old Steine, Brighton.  
Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

## THE "COURT," OTTERBOURNE, NEAR WINCHESTER

To be Sold by Auction in 10 Lots (unless previously sold privately) at The Royal Hotel, Winchester, on Tuesday, September 23, 1947, at 3 p.m., comprising:



### THE ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Containing 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 secondary and servants' bedrooms, lounge hall, 6 reception rooms and excellent domestic offices and useful outbuildings.

A pair of delightful cottages each with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room, kitchen and scullery.

A commodious bungalow.

Acres of useful orchard and amenity land.

Chauffeur's charming cottage and garage block with clock tower.

A very fine matured partly walled-in kitchen garden with an excellent range of glasshouses, the whole extending to an area of about 21 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION of every Lot will be given on completion.

For particulars and appointments to view apply: FOX & SONS, 2-3, Old St. Road, Abingdon, Southampton (Tel. 5641/8).

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.  
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams: "Homeside," Bournemouth

## ESTATE

Kensington 1400  
Telegrams:  
"Estate, Harrods, London"

# HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

Survey Offices:  
West Byfleet  
and Haslemere

## HERTFORDSHIRE

45 minutes from Town. 15 minutes station. Refrined situation

## BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order throughout. Entrance hall 3 good reception rooms with parquet flooring 8 bedrooms with basins hot and cold and fitted cupboards 2 bathrooms good office.  
All Companies Mains Efficient central heating Garage for 2 cars useful outbuildings.  
Beautiful grounds with swimming pool terraces and rose gardens view lodges.

## IN ALL 2½ ACRES

Only £9,750 or would be sold with one acre only for £8,500

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD. 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel. Kensington 1400) Eatin 800

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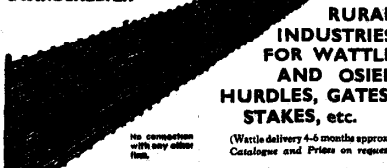
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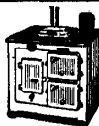
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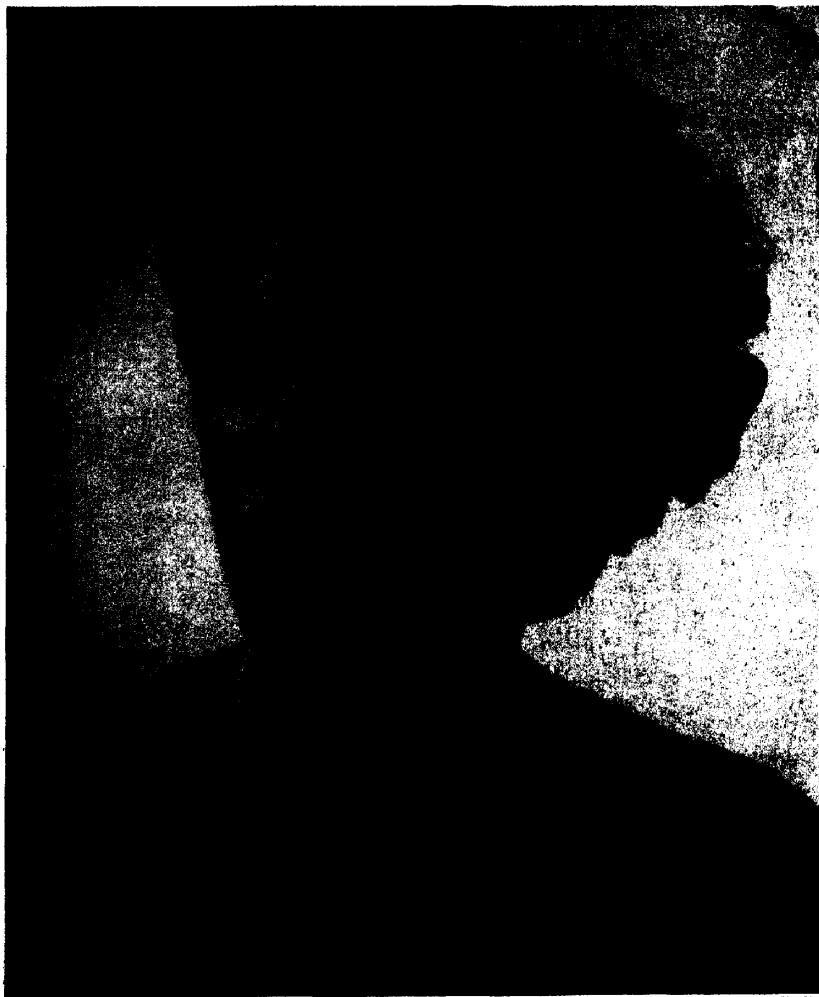
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# COUNTRY LIFE

CHECKED *12/27*

Vol. CII No. 2644

SEPTEMBER 19, 1947



*Harlip*

## MISS EILEEN SYBIL PHIPPS

The engagement was recently announced between Miss Eileen Sybil Phipps, second daughter of Mr. Charles and Lady Sybil Phipps, of Chalcot, Westbury, Wiltshire, and Lieut.-Col. Philip Kingsmill Parbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Parbury, of New South Wales, Australia. Miss Phipps is a niece of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester

## COUNTRY LIFE

## EDITORIAL OFFICES:

2-10 TAVISTOCK STREET  
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W.C.2.

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Telephone, Temple Bar 7351

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The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamp. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

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## FOOD AND THE EMPIRE

**M**R. CHURCHILL'S recent appeal to our younger people to think of this country's pressing needs before they decide to emigrate calls attention not only to the Empire migration which is, within the limits of facilities available, already in progress, but to the need of very clear and careful thought, and of a clear lead from those who are in possession of the facts. There seems to be no doubt that the Dominions are willing, and have indeed made plans, to receive more immigrants from the homeland than would in any case be forthcoming. We are officially told, for instance, that at the moment the Australian Commonwealth Employment Service alone has over 70,000 jobs waiting to be filled—including many thousands in high-paid trades, and over 6,000 in professional groups—and that practically every Australian is waiting at the same time for large-scale migration to build up the country's population. Other Dominions have similar needs and all are apparently unable to discover what is the attitude of this country's Government in the matter. Mr. Churchill put into words a very general feeling when he spoke of desiring the country in her hour of need, but that feeling entirely justified, or is it still within the bounds of possibility that Great Britain may be willing, and indeed find it profitable, as one means of restoring her economy, to part with those would-be emigrants whom the Dominions, with their feeling about the uneven distribution of Empire population, would so greatly welcome?

For the moment it would seem that the home country's needs must be paramount, and that so far as manpower goes they are greater than those of the Dominions. But this should be clearly stated and the question of emigration could then be safely left to the consciences of individuals. There is no room at the moment for clearer and closer examination, it is quite obvious, of the demand put forward in Mr. Bevin's recent speech to the Trades Union Congress for Empire union in developing the resources of all lands under the British flag. The possibilities and difficulties of some scheme of customs union need not detain us here, but the need for a continuance of the development of the Dominions and Colonies as agricultural producers—however much they may develop their industries at the same time—needs little emphasis when we come to consider the future needs of this country in the way of food. The expansion of agricultural production needs no answer, as to why we have every reason not to forget. We must not forget either that the food production of these islands is strictly limited by their size, and that there must always be a gap between consumption and production.

At this time of dollar shortage there can be no doubt as to where as far as possible we should

seek to fill the gap, and it is most important that its filling should be effectively arranged and to mutual advantage. Fortunately there is no doubt as to the eagerness of Dominion producers and governments to co-operate, though skill in planning (which depends on the purchasing department here as well as the producers) is necessary as well as goodwill. It is possible, no doubt, that if the Marshall Plan succeeds, the resurgence of the Western European economy may make some agricultural surplus available for the British market, especially if, under the plan, it is possible for this country to export to European countries some of the equipment required for agriculture or industry. This is a

## THE FORGE

*FROM over the way comes the cheeriest noise,  
A merry tap-tapping and tuneful tattoo  
Of resonant strokes which the blacksmith employs  
In making and shaping and forging a shoe.*

*And, like an accompaniment soothingly played,  
The bellows keeps time with a rhythmic sigh:  
While ev'ry so often a flourish is made  
With showers of sparks scattered nearly sky-high.*

*And gay and distinct on the road we may hear  
The clip-clip of hoofs, any time of the day;  
A sound growing louder as horses draw near,  
Or fainter and fainter when trotting away.*

*And listening thus, Amidst all the bustle of modern affairs,  
That here there is forged an unbreakable link  
With times which our forbears made spaciousity theirs.*

EDRIC ROBERTS.

highly speculative question, however, for rising nutritional standards may, in a few years' time, encourage a much higher domestic consumption in the countries concerned. Rising standards of living, it should also be noted, are being created in Asiatic circles such as India an increased demand for the agricultural surplus of Australia and New Zealand, and their increasing industrialisation and favourable sterling balance give these countries a bargaining advantage over Great Britain.

## FRUIT DISTRIBUTION

**T**HE one reassuring feature in the deplorable confusion and waste caused by a bountiful fruit and vegetable harvest, an out-of-date system of distribution and obvious lack of foresight among the planners at the Ministry of Food is a demand on the part of the retail trade for an impartial enquiry. As on many previous occasions the producers, who share with the consumers the worst of any glut, have had an opportunity in Croydon and other places of dealing direct with their ultimate customers, and demonstrating in a really practical way the wisdom of the plan of the present system. But such sporadic efforts at bridging the gap depend for their success on too many accidental factors to bring about a satisfactory change of organisation. For this year's confusion and complete unreality of prices, growers, wholesalers and retailers blame one another or blame the whims of the whims of the present system. But such sporadic efforts at bridging the gap depend for their success on too many accidental factors to bring about a satisfactory change of organisation. For this year's confusion and complete unreality of prices, growers, wholesalers and retailers blame one another or blame the whims of the whims of the present system. But such sporadic efforts at bridging the gap depend for their success on too many accidental factors to bring about a satisfactory change of organisation. For this year's confusion and complete unreality of prices, growers, wholesalers and retailers blame one another or blame the whims of the whims of the present system.

## LEECHES—AND OTHERS

**N**EARLY 150 years have passed since Wordsworth met his leech-gatherer. The price of leeches rose high during the wars of that time; and again between 1914 and 1919; and again more recently. Before the last war leeches were

already travelling by air from the South of France to London, but the events of June, 1940, stopped that traffic, and Cockney gumbolls received other applications. Now, however, the grievous hardships of peace are eased in one respect: aerial commerce has been resumed, leeches are flying again, and anyone who so desires can buy a leech in a London shop for eighteenpence. In one establishment where leeches lurk there is on a shelf a brown paper parcel marked "Malaya". Malaya leeches are almost certainly obtainable, and perhaps even spiders' webs. (Soldiers at Agincourt carried small pouches of webs with which to staunch wounds, and there have been enquiries into the styptic properties of spiders' silk within the present decade). These homely remedies afford a pleasant contrast to such "wonder drugs" of the penny newspapers as M. and B., penicillin (which seems now to be prescribed as a panacea) and the mysterious streptomycin. Further, at this present season many doctors must be enjoying prolonged, unpaid holidays because of the heavy apple crop—but perhaps a few of us who would have been glad to have the helpful example of Mr. Bernard Shaw's creation in *The Doctor's Dilemma*, the humble doctor who rose to fame and fortune by prescribing a pound of ripe green grapes.

## IN THE BLACKBERRY MARKET

**T**HERE are some law-breakers who show such ingenuity and perseverance in a bad cause and do such comparatively little harm that the law-abiding feel considerable sympathy with them. Such are the German prisoners-of-war in Suffolk who built themselves a still, which produced a blackberry drink alleged to be three times as strong as our present whisky. One of them had been brought up in a wine district, and knew the tricks of the trade. Biscuit tins for a boiler, old copper pipes for tubes, more tins for a condenser and bottles for the ensuing and existing liquor, were all smuggled into the prisoners' hostel; the blackberries grew ready in the grounds, and the prisoners were, because comparatively happy one. All might apparently have been well if these adventurers in the blackberry market had kept their secret to themselves. Unfortunately, whether actuated by pure good nature or by the "profit motive," they did not; soon there were rumours in the neighbourhood of a wonderful "blend" to be obtained from the prisoners, and the end could be easily foretold. Such doings cannot be allowed, and yet their weakness was a not unnamable one, and in a prison camp there is, as Mark Tapley would say, some credit in being jolly.

## NORMAN VON NIDA'S RECORD

**T**HE *News of the World* match play tournament brings the professional golf season to an end, but as far as the long chain of score play events is concerned it is already over. The outstanding golfer in those events has been the American Norman Von Nida, and it is to the right and proper winner of the Harry Vardon trophy, which goes to the professional with the lowest average score in the big events of the year. He has played in every single one, and so has the lowest average for the greatest number of rounds, 71.25. Rees comes next to him with 71.75. The winning average is considerably lower than Bobby Locke's last year's winning average of 73. That has been beaten by several others besides Von Nida and Rees, and points to a cheering all-round improvement. No doubt another year in which to shake off the effects of war-time has made a difference. At the same time the extraordinary spell of dry weather must make for lower scores, since the longest holes have become for the best players no more than "a drive and a pitch." Von Nida's succession of victories is suggestive of Byron Nelson's astonishing record in America a few years back, and incidentally it is interesting to read that Nelson is coming out of his retirement to play in the Ryder Cup match. That will not make our side's task any easier. In praising Von Nida let us also pay a tribute to that fine cricketer Denis Compton for his achievement in surpassing Hayward's record of making 3,518 runs in a season.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

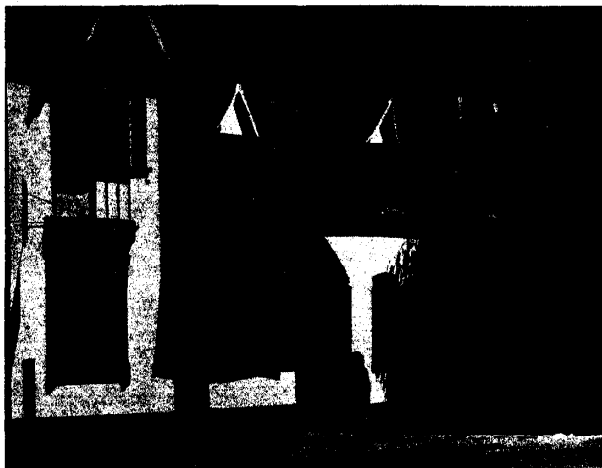
Major C. S. JARVIS

**A** SUSTAINED drought such as the British Isles have experienced recently (and at the time of writing this part of England has had seven weeks of blazing sunshine with a midday temperature averaging above 80 degs. and only two insignificant falls of rain) causes a complete change in the appearance of the countryside if one lives, as I do, in an area of which at least half is meadowland. Gone is that fascinating chess-board pattern of pale yellows, vivid greens and rich sienna browns that is a usual feature of late summer, since, except for the hedgerows, which look shabby and part-worn, the whole area viewed from the high ground is of much the same colour. The meadows on which the dairy herds are supposed to graze, and the baked-up earth of the fields in which the roots and kale are supposed to be growing, are as yellow as the adjoining stubbles from which the corn has been carried.

**T**HE dairy herd wanders about disconsolately looking for a small green patch that is enlivened by some surface sprouting that dried out weeks ago; the farmer scratches his head and wonders if it will be better to raise the potato crop now or take a chance with that hollow centre in the tubers which is the result of moisture after protracted drought; and the only form of life which finds conditions entirely favourable are the holiday-makers, bent on burning the skin off their faces, necks and most of their bodies, and the cabbage and lettuce butterfly. I can safely say that I have never seen this pernicious insect so plentiful and so general everywhere—the whole countryside has been a constant flicker of white. Never, also, have I seen such an artistic filigree pattern on the leaves of the cabbages, broccolis and Brussels sprouts.

I notice that our newspapers have been likening conditions this year to the summer of 1889. I am not very clear about 1889, but surely the greatest drought of recent times was that experienced in 1911 when, to the best of my belief, no rain fell in the south-west of England from the middle of May until the middle of September, with the solitary exception of one day of light drizzle in June.

Here, on the borders of the New Forest, the air-railer, now used for more peaceful occasions, sounds at least twice on every week-day and six times on Sunday to denote that the heather and gorse is ablaze somewhere on the moorlands, and out goes the outfit complete with hose, pumps and clanging bell only to find that



AT DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE

they cannot do very much about it since the water mains are not laid on in that particular corner of the Forest, and any convenient pond dried out weeks ago. For generations we have been drilling into the heads of the Sunday picnicker that in dry weather he should not light a fire to boil his kettle in the vicinity of a furze bush, or drop a lighted match in the heather, or throw away a burning cigarette end into a patch of dry grass. We headline these exhortations in the Press, we announce them on the wireless and we send out well-meaning people to plead with picnic parties on the spot, but with no avail. Every night I fall asleep in an Irish atmosphere with the whiff in my nostrils of dry turf smouldering underground through mole- and mouse-holes.

**M**ANY years ago, while engaged in ferreting for rats among the outbuildings of an old moated house in Sussex, my brother took a shot at a rat which, to escape the terriers, had begun to swim across the moat. It was never known if he hit the rat or not, for as the shots struck the water there was a mighty submarine upheaval, similar to that caused in the 14th century when a knight in full armour fell off the drawbridge after a Crécy Old Comrades dinner, and a giant tench of about 7 lb. began to lash the surface in its death throes.

I am reminded of this incident by a report I have received of three very heavy brown trout which have died as the result of the drought and the unexpected lowering of the level of the West Country reservoir in which they lived.

Presumably they were in a shallow and particularly weed-grown corner of the lake and, when the level began to drop rapidly on account of the dry weather, they were cut off and unable to work their way back through the thick growth to the open water beyond; and when one considers their extraordinary proportions this is quite understandable. They were found by the water-keeper lying close together and stranded on a particularly dense weed patch, and the trio were remarkable, not so much for their respective weights, which were considerable, but for the extraordinary stockiness of their build. The smallest of the fish was 8 lb., the next 13 lb. and the largest 18 lb., and in the photo-

**F**OR five and a half years **COUNTRY LIFE** has been selling at 1s. 6d., compared with 1s. before the war. But costs of production have risen steeply since 1938, and recently there have been further increases. To give only one illustration: paper is one of our biggest items of expenditure, and paper of the high quality used by **COUNTRY LIFE** now costs more than three times its pre-war figure.

In common with other periodicals, therefore, we are again faced with the difficult choice of raising the price per issue or reducing the size. We believe we are interpreting the opinion of readers, as well as expressing our own, when we say that **COUNTRY LIFE** cannot be made smaller without destroying the balance of its contents: any further sacrifice of space would make it impossible to cover the wide range of subjects that make up its special character.

We have accordingly decided to increase the price, as from October 3, to 2s., and we hope and believe that readers will regard the change as being as fair as it is unavoidable.

On November 28 we shall publish a greatly enlarged Royal Wedding Number to commemorate the forthcoming

marriage of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, R.N.

In addition to a specially designed decorative cover it will contain full-page colour-photographs of the bride and bridesmaids and other members of the Royal family, taken recently at Buckingham Palace, also of some of the State apartments at the Palace, a full account of the ceremony and scenes in Westminster Abbey, illustrated with photographs taken on the day, and many other appropriate contributions. All the usual **COUNTRY LIFE** features will be included.

The price of this souvenir number will be 3s. (by post 3s. 3d.). We shall be glad to forward copies to addresses outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland on receipt of an order giving the full names and addresses to which copies are to be posted and remittance at the rate of 3s. 3d. per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Publisher, Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2.

We greatly regret that owing to paper restrictions orders can be accepted only for export: additional copies cannot be printed for distribution in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Orders should be placed as soon as possible as the number of extra copies will be limited. Posting will begin during week ending November 29.

graph which was sent to me with the account of the incident all three trout look to be approximately the same length. The 18-lb. trout was actually only 29½ inches long and, since I have not got a copy of Mona's scale handy, I cannot say what the normal weight of a fish of this length should be, but imagine that it is not much more than 10 lb. It is probable, therefore, that for weight, girth and depth as compared with length, this trout establishes a record for the British Isles. Everything would seem to point to the fact that the reservoir must provide very exceptional feeding properties, but for obvious reasons I have been asked not to disclose its identity.

\*\*\*

A COPY of the *Sheffield Mercury* dated December 22, 1810, which has been sent to me has two interesting features in it. One of these, which is at the top of the advertising

column on the front page and has an arresting headline, reads:—

#### TO POACHERS.

Found in the Manor of North Anston on December 12th, 1810, a yellow and white GREYHOUND DOG, with black brinded Head; supposed to belong to three Men, who were seen Coursing (in the Snow) in the said Manor on that Day.

Whoever is the Owner of the said Dog, may have him back again on paying the Expenses of Advertising, Keep &c. by applying to A. Young, Kiveton House.

The cost of advertising and keep, which the poachers would have to pay, was probably not a great sum, but there was also that sinister " &c." which might cover many things. I have an idea that in those days flagrant cases of poaching were punishable by transportation.

THE other item is headed *Combination of Colliers suppressed*, and is an account of how 80 colliers from Cheshire pits, on their demand for higher pay and better conditions being refused, struck for nine weeks "to the great damage to the Collieries and extreme inconvenience of the Public." For this "unlawful and dangerous conspiracy" they were summoned to appear at the next assizes at Chester, whereupon they returned to work immediately, and their plea for forgiveness was granted on condition that the following advertisement at their expense was published in the Chester, Manchester and Derby newspapers:—

"We, the undersigned, do therefore most humbly acknowledge the Impropriety of our Proceedings and do return our Thanks for the Lenity we have experienced in the very serious Prosecution that pended over us being withdrawn. Witness our hands this First of December, 1810."

## UNFAMILIAR KINTYRE

Written and Illustrated by ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR

ONE of the first things taught me as a boy attending a parish school in the north of Scotland was that a peninsula was a narrow piece of land jutting out into the sea, "or"—and then the mistress in charge of the infant class would pause for a moment while she consulted that greatly revered compendium, *Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary*, by way of giving us a slightly different definition—"or land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island." She would then ask whether any of her scholars could find a peninsula on the map hanging over the schoolroom fireplace. In answer to this question, almost every hand went up instantly, and a commotion ensued among those eager to be asked to show the mistress a peninsula with the aid of her pointer. Every girl and every boy knew the Kintyre part of Argyllshire to be not merely a peninsula, but the largest and most conspicuous example of one in Britain.

Then followed the question: "What is an isthmus?" Everyone knew the answer to that too; and the scholar who, from among so many knowing contestants, had been privileged to locate the peninsula on the map, now indicated that narrow strip of land between East and West Lochs Tarbert, connecting Kintyre with Knapdale, the province to the north of it.

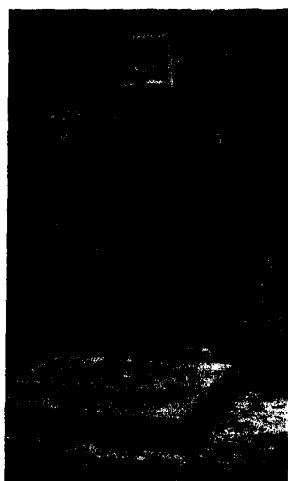
Forty years or so ago, every child attending our Highland Board Schools knew, at the age of five, about peninsulas, isthmuses, deltas and the like. They were part of the geography lesson which, in those days, included a great deal of general knowledge apparently denied to children educated according to modern methods and standards. By the age of about six all such

knowledge was firmly fixed in our minds: it was part of the infant curriculum.

My interest in Kintyre dates from the day the teacher responded to my own eagerness to point out on the map a peninsula and an isthmus. Many years later, and recollecting that occasion, I explored this countryside with notebook and camera, having by this time been much in correspondence with a man who lived there, and who died a few years ago. I refer to John MacLeod Campbell, Captain of Saddell, a teller of tales in the old traditional manner of the Highlands. It was he who whetted my interest in Kintyre, and especially in that part of it in which he himself lived—Saddell and Carradale.

By the shore of Saddell Bay, just where the river of the same name, tumbling down Saddell Glen from the mountainous backbone of Kintyre, reaches the waters of the Kilbrannan Sound, stands Saddell Castle, now rapidly becoming a ruin, although until fairly recently an apartment or two of it were tenanted by folks who could not find a roof elsewhere in the neighbourhood. "It makes me sad to look at it," said an old woman living in a cottage near by, when I asked her about it. "I've lived here all my days, within sight of the castle; and it makes my heart sore to see the way it's going to bits, and you ivy just rotting the walls. . . . And look at the avenue too—yon lovely trees! No one cares about them now; and it's sad to see the trees neglected, for they've been good friends. They must be missing the voices of olden times."

Over the outer doorway of the castle is the date, 1508, and above the date a carved representation of the Galley of Lorne. An inner door-



OUTER DOORWAY TO SADDLELL CASTLE

way leads to the barrel-vaulted apartment known locally as the hall. Beautifully wrought in stone on the left of this doorway is a right hand, the forefinger of which points upwards to the motto, *Pax Intusdomus Salus Eximibus*, carved on the lintel. A grating between the inner and the outer door covers the entrance to the dungeon. The villagers of Saddell used to dance and make merry in the hall by lamplight and candlelight until about 30 years ago. Since then, the castle has suffered much decay.

In Kintyre are the ruins of two other castles of note. On the hill-side overlooking the village of Tarbert and East Loch Tarbert is Tarbert Castle, said to have been built by Robert the Bruce. If this be so, its walls are more than 600 years old. Then, at Skipness, half a dozen miles to the south, are the large, rectangular ruins of Skipness Castle, which I have reason to remember because of the great flock of white hens that greeted my arrival in their midst some years ago. They flocked round me as though I had been an old friend newly returned from a far country. Whether they mistook my camera for their bran-pail I know not; but they certainly gathered round my feet and tripod in a way that made photography by



TARBERT: A FAVOURITE ANCHORAGE AMONG FIRTH OF CLYDE YACHTSMEN

no means easy. They were so confident that they resisted all my efforts to shoo them away and even insisted on following me down to the village of Skipness, despite my protestations.

Not far from Saddell Castle, and situated among trees by the side of a stream, are the almost featureless ruins of Saddell Abbey, which, according to tradition, was founded in the 12th century by none other than the mighty Somerled, that Thane of Argyll from whom the Lords of the Isles claimed descent. Somerled, for all his prowess, met defeat and death at Renfrew in 1164, and was buried at Saddell Abbey, in the heart of his own foundation. The recumbent effigies to be seen among the ruins are usually spoken of as the tombs of the Lords of the Isles. One of them is believed to be that of Somerled himself.

The Abbey is said to have been completed under the direction of Somerled's son, Reginald. It was conducted upon Cistercian lines, and was in a flourishing state when King Haco, leading his mighty expedition against Alexander III of Scotland, anchored his galleys of war at Gigha, an island lying but a mile or two off the west coast of Kintyre. The Abbot, fearing lest the Northernmen might despoil his settlement in one of their reiving adventures, set out for Gigha and sought an interview with Haco, that he might crave the protection of the Abbey and its brethren. Haco granted him his petition in writing.

In searching this sequestered spot for the interesting things it is known to contain, I came upon the holy well, concealed by mosses and ferns and low-hanging branches in the woody precincts of the Abbey, and lying in a bank but a few yards up the woodland path leading from the road to the ruins. Even in the driest of seasons, the water of this well, cool and pellucid, trickles over the brim of its ancient stone basin, so beautifully fashioned by mediaeval hands, and percolates through a cushion of moss, and over the cross carved upon the front of it. Those who, in drinking of this well, wish a wish, as the saying is, may expect to have that wish fulfilled within a year, which explains why some of the country-folk of

Kintyre like to plight their troth at this quiet and umbrageous spot.

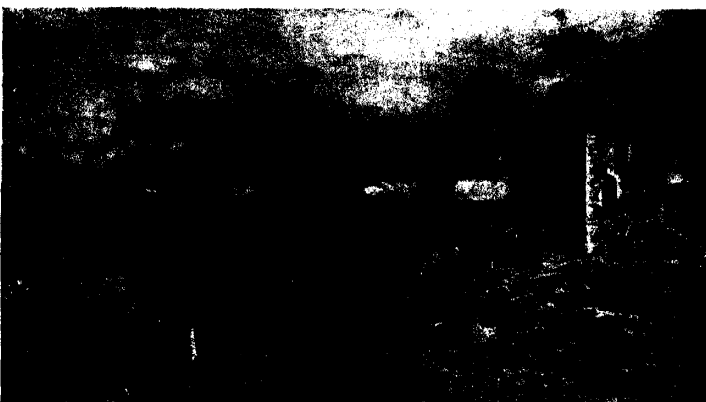
Close to the tombs of the Lords of the Isles, and inside what was once the choir of the Abbey, is a tombstone bearing on one side the inscription, "Erected by Duncan McKinly to the memory of his son George who perished crossing Tortasdale Water, Nov., 1792, aged 20." On the other side are the lines:—

*Though nineteen days  
In water I was lost,  
Yet here I lay to  
Moulder into dust.*

Argyll, it should be remarked, is a land of odd epitaphs. A stone at Skipness bears an inscription to the memory of a woman described thereon as her father's only lawful daughter. An epitaph to be found

at Lochgilphead runs as follows:—

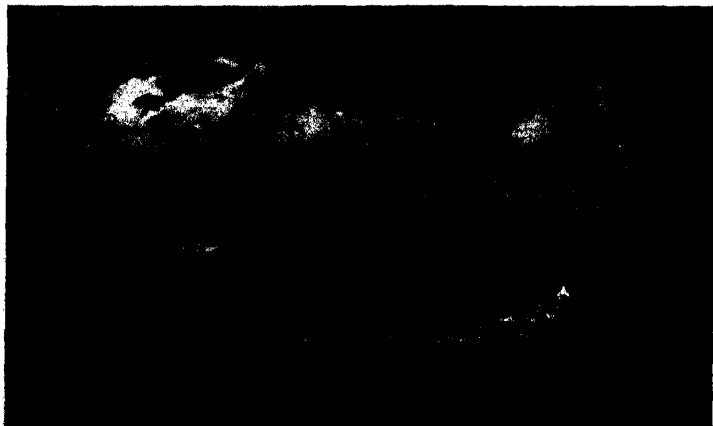
*Here lies the mother of children five,  
Two are dead; three are alive:  
The two that are dead preferring rather  
To die with their mother than live with their father.*



TARBERT CASTLE, WITH LOCH FYNE IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE, AND THE COWAL HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND



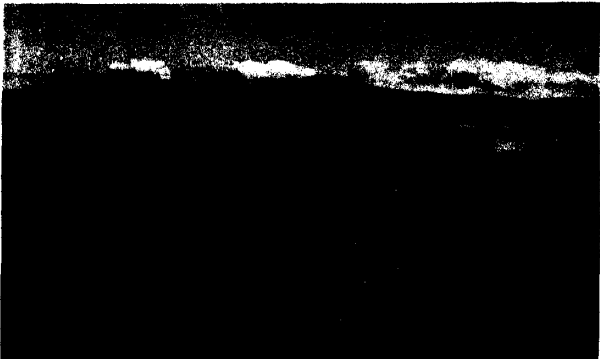
TOMBS OF THE LORDS OF THE ISLES AT SADDLELL CASTLE



WEST LOCH TARBERT, FROM CARTNACRENACH HILL

Though one may reach the cliffs and the lighthouse at the Mull of Kintyre by way of the road running along the east coast of the peninsula (that is to say, by way of Carradale and Saddell), the more frequented route is by the west side. Both routes converge at Campbeltown, which lies nearly 40 miles south of Tarbert, where we began our journey.

For seascapes and sunsets, one would take the latter route. Among the finest views in Kintyre is that of West Loch Tarbert from the point at which this road reaches the top of Gartnacrenach Hill. More fleeting, more elusive, however, is the view a dozen miles farther south, from the shore-road at Tayinloan, when the sun is setting behindIslay and Jura, and Gigha Isle lies



DAVAAR ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO CAMPBELTOWN LOCH WITH THE ARRAH HILLS IN THE DISTANCE

deeply shadowed in the middle distance. Campbeltown, the metropolis of Kintyre, is situated at the head of Campbeltown Loch, a capacious inlet on the east side of the peninsula, at the mouth of which lies Davaar Island. Spreading fan-wise from the town toward the west are the lowlands which, in reaching the Atlantic shore at Machrihanish Bay, provide the famous golf-links of that name, and also the new airport a mile or two from Campbeltown. Though the prosperity of the town itself is essentially founded upon the fishing industry, it is often difficult to obtain fish there in its funny little fishermen's shops. The sole stock-in-trade of one such shop, when I passed by it a few years ago, consisted of a plateful of herrings in the window, a geranium and a caged parrot on the counter, and an accumulation of old newspapers on a marble slab.

When you consider that Campbeltown lies nearly 80 miles south of Inveraray, you begin to realise that it is somewhat out of the way. Now that the narrow-gauge Campbeltown-Machrihanish railway is no more, owing to the competition of road transport and the closing of the Kintyre colliery at Drumbie, there is no railway nearer than Oban or Dalmally, more than 80 miles away. Yet an enormous amount of motor traffic passes through this town, especially at the height of the golfing season. The road between it and Machrihanish is then a veritable menace to the foot-passenger, if not to the motorist himself!

Quite close to Machrihanish is Lossit Park, where live the Macneals of Ugadale, and where may be seen the historic brooch given by Robert the Bruce to one, Gilchrist MacKay, in recognition of the hospitality he had shown the fugitive then claiming the crown of Scotland. Mrs. Macneal once told me that during "The Forty-five," when there was much looting in the Highlands, the brooch was built into the wall of the house for concealment: 75 years later it was brought to light when workmen were demolishing part of the old house, which was then in course of reconstruction.

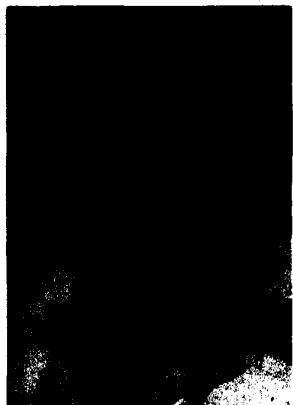
Much else the diligent searcher may find in this neighbourhood. If he travel southward a few miles from Lossit, he will come to a tiny bay called Aenau. There, in the summer of 1917, a Kintyre shepherd found, washed ashore, a body thought to have been that of a sailor lost at sea. The local people buried the body near by, erecting over the grave a wooden cross fashioned from driftwood. Since no one could identify the corpse, they carved on that wooden cross the words, "God Knows," and nothing more.

Davaar, an island roughly a mile and a half in circumference, is connected with the southern shore of Campbeltown Loch by a long spit of sand and gravel known as the Dorlin. Thus only at high water is Davaar truly insular. Round the base of its cliffs are innumerable caves.

About 30 years ago someone discovered, on

the wall of one of the largest of these caves, a mural painting of the Crucifixion which no one could account for. However, in 1934 there arrived in Campbeltown an old, white-haired man named Archibald MacKinnon. Throughout that summer he had been observed trudging along the Dorlin at suitable tides, carrying what looked like an artist's equipment. One day he was followed and it was discovered that he was the artist who, half a century earlier, had painted the Crucifixion in the cave. He had returned at the age of eighty-four—whence no one ever knew—to touch up his picture before he died.

In olden days Kintyre shared with the rest of the country a notoriety for clan feuds. One of the bloodiest of these is commemorated at Dunaverty, not far from Southend, several miles south of Campbeltown. Here, in a walled enclosure standing in a field between the high-road and the protuberance known as Dunaverty Rock is a tablet bearing the following inscription: "This enclosure was erected by the Rev. Douglas MacDonald, XIth Laird of Sanda, in 1846, to



THE MURAL PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION IN ONE OF THE CAVES ON DAVAAR ISLAND

mark the spot where his ancestors, Archibald Mohr & Archibald Big, father & son, were shot and buried after the Battle of Dunaverty, 1647. Other human remains found on the battlefield were also interred here by him."

According to tradition in Kintyre, seven MacDonalds, members of the same family, were killed at Dunaverty, and afterwards buried here, where, they say, naught but nettles will grow.

Nothing but the arduous experience of a journey to the lighthouse at the Mull can convey adequately an idea of the tortuous steepness of the mountain road from Carskey, in the south of Kintyre. The view from the summit is supremely fine. Many of the Inner Hebrides are to be seen; and on first acquaintance with this road one is surprised by the nearness of Rathlin and of the coast and mountains of Co. Down and of Antrim.

Mull of Kintyre! That brings me back to my Highland schoolroom. In the Scotland of boyhood, our geography teachers used to tell us that rounding the Mull was as perilous as undertaking as any upon the Seven Seas. Certainly, in the days of the wind-jammers, and before the lighthouse was built, many a vessel came to grief off this wild, inhospitable headland.



LOOKING WESTWARD UP CAMPBELTOWN LOCH TOWARDS THE TOWN

## CONVERSATION PIECES

By RALPH EDWARDS

CONVERSATION pieces of the 18th century are now in demand after a period of comparative neglect; nor is their popularity hard to explain. In England the illustrative and representational aspects of painting have always been highly valued; and, moreover, these pictures possess a strong evocative appeal, which derives from the subject and may exist quite apart from aesthetic significance. They afford us vivid glimpses of the life of a vanished age, which inevitably tends in retrospect to appear increasingly enviable. The artists responsible seem to contemplate the life around them with naïve enjoyment, not seeking to penetrate beneath the agreeable surface, and uncritical of the system of which they formed a part. Their sitters are represented at ease in a world of unthreatened security; or rather in one small corner of the actual world from which everything painful or sordid has been shut out. At the height of the vogue, such pictures provide a sort of epitome of Georgian society. Painters and poets, soldiers and sailors, statesmen, divines, courtiers and country gentlemen, with those too

*Whose dust lies in sightless sealed-up biers*

*The fairest of former times*

are shown in their familiar surroundings, and with a degree of intimacy and verisimilitude which was not attainable in formal portraiture.

Arthur Devis exhibited only with the Free Society and never enjoyed any great reputation; but he is now widely recognised as one of the most delightful exponents of the Conversation mode. In his pictures (to quote from what I have written of him in another connection) we seem to exchange prose for poetry; or, if such comparisons may be allowed, for music played slowly in a minor key. His sitters are oddly stylised, and with their formal poses are somehow suggestive of delicately fashioned marionettes. They are shown to us seated with an air of hushed expectancy in lofty, sparsely furnished rooms, or ranged in prim groups on far-spreading lawns. The exaggerated intervals between the figures are largely responsible for the sense of repose; nor can it be doubted that this curious mannerism was deliberately adopted to evoke a mood. Then, Devis's colour is often quite lovely, and his landscapes are suffused with a "gentle glow" that contributes notably to the emotional effect.

For the most part Devis painted the prosperous middle classes, but he received two important commissions from an exalted quarter in the early '40s, at the outset of his career, that is within a year or two of his coming to London from Preston in Lancashire, his native town. These orders for Conversations were given to him by the noble family of Bertie—"in whose veins flowed the blood of the De Veres."

Robert Lord Willoughby de Eresby had been created Marquess of Lindsey by Queen Anne and Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven on George I's arrival in England. His chief claim to remembrance is that he employed Vanbrugh

to prepare the "General Design" for the rebuilding of Grimsthorpe just before he died in 1723, and though the enterprise was abandoned by his heir it resulted in the entrance front which is the last and "among the greatest works of its creator."

Peregrine, the third duke, who succeeded in 1742, is shown with his brothers and sisters in Fig. 1. This Conversation was probably painted in that or the following year before the Ladies Jane and Albinia married in 1743 and 1744; Lord Brownlow Bertie, the youngest child, was born in 1729, and here he will scarcely pass for much less than fifteen. The Duke (born 1714) lounges elegantly against the stump of a tree with gun on arm, and Albenmarle, "the blind lord," a notorious gambler, who figures in Hogarth's engraving, *The Cock-Pit*, is seated on the ground; he might well be engaged in pious meditation, so completely has Devis spiritualised

him. Indeed, he has invested all these great folk with his characteristic gentle, poetic sentiment, and, as if keyed up by the importance of the occasion, has produced a picture which may well be counted his most considerable achievement. Here for once he has contrived to associate his sitters satisfactorily: the trees in the background form a satisfying pattern, and the colour is quite enchanting with its primrose yellow, soft blues and pinks all fused into a delicious harmony. In such a picture Devis lays a spell on the beholder, and tempts us to overestimate his powers.

The other Conversation (Fig. 2) is more on the average level of his performance. It represents the family of the first Duke by his second marriage to Albinia, daughter of Major-General Thomas Farrington, who lived near Chislehurst, in a small manor house known as Farrington's. The Duke's four sons by this marriage are seen with their uncle, Thomas Farrington, in the



CONVERSATION PIECES BY ARTHUR DEVIS. (Above) The third Duke of Ancaster (1714-78) and his brothers and sisters. (Below) Sons of the first Duke of Ancaster (died 1723) by his second wife with their uncle, Thomas Farrington.

garden (or so it is said) of his home. With the exception of Vere, the eldest, standing on the left, they are not identifiable, which is the less to be deplored, since, adopting the orthodox career of their order—Parliament and the Services—none of them obtained renown. Robert, the youngest, who became a Lieutenant-General and gave evidence for the defence at the trial of

Admiral Byng, inherited Farrington's from his uncle and remained at Bertie Place, and Thomas, a Naval captain, died at sea in 1749, thus supplying a *terminus ad quem* for the picture.

It may, I think, be dated two or three years after the first group, which shows the nephews and nieces by the half blood of the four Berties represented here. Thomas Farrington, their uncle, was related to the Farringtons of Worden, near Preston—he was thus a cousin of Joseph, the Royal Academician author of the *Diary*. An excellent judge by the normal standard of his painter, the group at Farrington's sinks in the comparison. It lacks the subtlety of colour and the golden atmosphere and radiance of its companion; moreover, the composition is elementary, the figures being strung out across the canvas.

Both Conversations now belong to Lord Wimborne and have impeccable pedigrees. The first was acquired by his great-grandmother, Lady Charlotte Gues (Lady Charlotte Schreiber by her second marriage), in 1846 from her kinsman, Bertie Mathew. He was descended from Lady Jane Bertie, who married General Edward Mathew. As for the other, on Thomas Farrington's death in 1788, Bertie Place passed, as we have seen, to Lord Robert, his youngest nephew, and from him eventually to the second Viscount Sydney, who pulled it down and removed the pictures and paneling to his home, Frogna, nearby. The Hon. Robert Marsham-Townsend succeeded the Countess Sydney in the estates of Frogna and Scadbury Park, and from Scadbury the picture came lately into its present owner's possession. Only once again it seems, did Devis enjoy similar patronage, when the last Duke of Chandos employed him to paint small full-length portraits of himself and his sisters.





# HORNED GAME OF GREAT BRITAIN

Written and Illustrated by  
G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD

BRITAIN is richer in her variety of horned game than most people imagine, and although some of the beasts may not accurately be described as indigenous fauna of this country, the fact remains that a life of "chivy and chase" spread over many generations has long since taught the invaders that the hand that once helped their ancestors across the seas is now no longer interested in their survival, and in many cases would not be sorry to see them banished again for ever.

With the exception of the wild goat, all Britain's horned game belongs to the deer family, and of these no fewer than six different species can be found in various parts of the country in a perfectly wild state. Of these six, only the red deer and the roe deer are accepted as being purely indigenous to this island, but there are many records to show that the wild fallow deer has been present in our woods for over 900 years.

Since earliest times wild deer have been beasts of the chase, and as such have received a certain amount of protection in order to preserve them for this purpose. Well on into the middle of the last century the Forest Laws were strictly enforced and severe penalties awaited anyone found killing the deer in the Royal Chases. Deer were extremely plentiful then, and less than 100 years ago the fallow deer population in Cranbourne Chase alone, according to Lord Eversley in *Commons, Forests and Footpaths*, was reckoned at between 12,000 and 20,000 beasts.

These harsh Forest Laws are now records of history, but with their passing went a large proportion of England's deer population, though in Scotland there has probably been no falling off in the red deer population since those early days.

Scotland has always been the true home of the red deer, though in England it is still quite common around the Brendon and Quantock Hills, where it provides good sport for the Devon and Somerset staghounds. In Cumberland and Westmorland, too, there are still a number in the Marindale Fell area, which remains the only true deer forest in England, where the stalker's rifle and not the hound is

used to bring about its downfall. Before the war, both the New Forest, and Ashdown Forest each held a small herd of red deer, but during the last few years their numbers have been seriously reduced. From time to time an odd red deer will be reported from a completely new locality, but it is generally an animal that has escaped from some near-by park. Lundy also carries a few red deer whose present stock originated from calves obtained from the Scottish Forestry Commission and augmented by a few park deer from Derbyshire.

In Scotland the red deer is still very numerous despite the *battue* by troops training in certain areas and the premium on venison during the war years. What their exact number is has always been a matter of conjecture, but in 1923 Mr. Allan Gordon Cameron estimated it to be in the neighbourhood of 150,000, while 18 years later Mr. Frank Wallace, as Deer Controller for Scotland, put the figure nearer the 200,000 mark. Before the war the average number of deer killed per year in the Highlands was about 13,000, which included both stags and hinds. During the first year of the war this figure rose to over 23,000, but latterly it has dropped below 10,000. The average weight of a Scottish hill stag is about 15 stone, but in England, where living conditions are less austere, 20-stone stags are not unusual.

As a sporting quarry for the stalker the tiny roe is not far behind the red stag and is well worth the early morning rise and effort necessary to bring him into the larder. Unfortunately the roe does not receive the sporting treatment he deserves, for few men seem capable of appreciating his sporting capabilities. The result is that, for the most part, the roe is

## SINCE EARLIEST TIMES WILD DEER HAVE BEEN BEASTS OF THE CHASE

either considered as vermin by the farmer or forester, or by the sportsman as an attractive "extra" to a day's covert shooting. The majority of roe in this country, therefore, are disposed of by shotguns and I think it would be no exaggeration to say that for every roe killed by scatter gun, an equal number get away peppered. In humane interests alone, the sooner it is made illegal to use anything but a small-calibre rifle on deer the better.

The distribution of roe deer is more widespread than many imagine and, although in certain areas—notably in the Lake District—they are not so common as they were perhaps 10 years ago, it is one of the most comforting marvels of Nature that this pretty little animal should have been able to survive at all in those areas where everybody's hand is against it. While Scotland is its principal domain, the roe still survives in the west of the three counties of England as well as in Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Wiltshire and several other parts as well, such as in East Anglia where its appearance is comparatively recent. But the fact that one or several beasts turn up in a new locality does not necessarily mean that the species is becoming more common. It may easily indicate a local migration of hunted beasts which have found that a succession of deer drives has made their own locality too hot to be pleasant.

Whenever I read of these deer drives, at which shotguns nearly always predominate, I always wish some of those present could have seen the roe as Charles St. John once saw him when he wrote: "My rifle was aimed at its heart and my finger was on the trigger, but I made some excuse or other to myself for not killing him and left him undisturbed. His beauty saved him." Just as in the case of the red deer, English roe bucks average rather more in weight than those across the border, where 45 lb. is a good average. In England there seems to be more variation in weight, but 50 lb. to 60 lb. would be a fair average. In the quality of heads between the two countries there is, however, little to choose, and anything over 10 ins. long from either side of the Tweed is good, and 12 ins. exceptional.

Another beast that has had a pretty thin time of it during the last few years has been the wild fallow deer, though recently this beast may well have extended its range to areas where, before the war, it was unknown except within the confines of a park. This is accounted for by the fact that so many deer parks have had military occupation or, alas, have been dissolved altogether. The fallow is a woodland creature and is, therefore, no friend of the forester, whose primary interest must obviously be in the welfare of his trees. And what a war-winning factor our trees have been during the past difficult years. In Germany, before the war, most of the best forests held deer, and while the deer were preserved, it was a practice in some places to daub the tops of

THE DISTRIBUTION OF ROE DEER IS MORE WIDESPREAD THAN MANY PEOPLE IMAGINE

young spruce trees with a mixture of cow-dung and lime to keep them from browsing on the young shoots. How effective this practice was I cannot say, but it is a pity that science cannot devise some means of preventing deer damage.

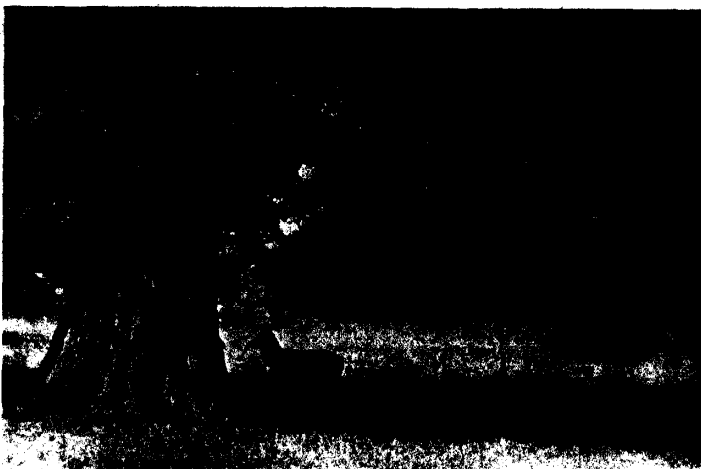
To-day fallow deer can be met with in England in the New Forest, Epping Forest, Challock Chase and Cannock Chase, as well as in several other areas, and although the majority of deer in these parts are pure wild stock, their existence elsewhere must always arouse suspicion of park ancestry.

The fallow deer has never been so plentiful in Scotland as in England, but there are records to show that in the Forth area, anyway, there were fallow in the Royal Park at Stirling as far back as 1283. To-day there are fallow running wild in various parts of Scotland, including such areas as Dunkeld, Corriemulzie and Strath Garve but, in the last locality at least, their numbers have been sadly reduced to little more than half a dozen beasts.

A good buck should weigh eight to nine stone and, if two-foot length of antler is accompanied by a similar inside spread with good palms on each top, then the head is approaching first class. Fallow show much variety in colour, ranging from a deep brownish-black, in which the characteristic white spots are almost invisible, to the pretty light spotted variety that are so much a part of the old English park. Completely white fallow are not uncommon, and several parks such as Crowley maintain nothing but "blondes."

The remaining three species of deer have no indigenous claims, but all can be met with in a wild state in various parts of the country. The most widespread of the three is the Japanese deer, whose range extends from Dorset and Surrey in the south to Ross-shire and the Mull of Kintyre in the north and west. The Kintyre deer were first introduced to the Mull by a Mr. Austin Mackenzie about 60 years ago, when nine hinds and two stags were liberated at Carradale. They must have found the bracken, heather and lichen-covered birch woods to their liking, for I am informed by the shooting tenant that by 1897 their numbers had increased to between 300 and 400 beasts. A good place for the tourist to the Highlands to see Japanese deer is from the main Garve-Achnasheen road, for in the early morning and evening deer are often visible extending along the derelict brushwood of a cut plantation. The larger Manchurian deer are mostly in the southern counties of Hampshire and Dorset. Both species of Sika grow similar types of heads, and it is unusual for the number of points to exceed eight, the absence of the bay point being a typical feature. The best wild Japanese head I, personally, have seen was a nine-pointer that I was fortunate enough to secure 12 years ago near Carradale.

The final species of deer that may be met with in England is the tiny muntjac or Barking deer, which originally must have escaped from either Woburn Park or Whipsnade. The Woburn muntjac are all Reeves, which are smaller than the Indian variety found in Whipsnade. The two species, however, interbreed, for Mr. Pocock, of the British Museum, identified a specimen I sent him as a Reeves Indian hybrid. Weighing about 23 lb. after grass, this small deer has shown a remarkable spread in some of the central counties of England and in two days last spring I saw no fewer than 16 different beasts spread over three counties. In certain



THE FALLOW IS A WOODLAND CREATURE

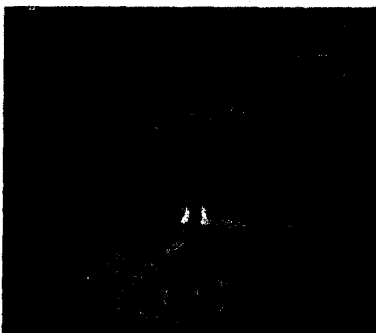
areas their increase during the war years can be attributed to the fact that they were able to find refuge in those places that the military had requisitioned for ammunition dumps and which were consequently made a "no-man's-land" for sportsmen and pest officer, both keen for their blood. In certain woods, however, which have recently been opened up afresh to the public, considerable toll has been taken among the muntjac population, and in one area alone no fewer than 30 beasts have been killed during the last 12 months. Their horns, supported on long skin-covered pedicles, and consisting of tiny brows and beam only, are but two to three inches long and, like other deer, are renewed each spring. Unlike our native deer, however, their upper jaw is armed with long curving canine teeth that project below the upper lip on each side of the lower jaw.

Last on the list of horned game we have the wild goat and "by his smell shall ye know him." In fact, it was this offensive characteristic that first informed me, many years ago, that I had ventured into goat territory. The majority of the goats are to be found along the west coast of Scotland and on some of the adjacent islands, but individual beasts or small parties may be met with in some of the more inaccessible parts of inland forests, such as on

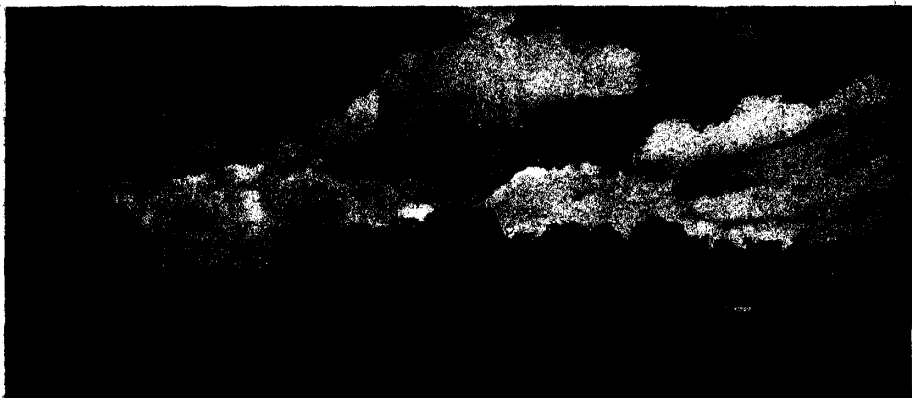
the high ground between the Braes of Balquhider and Loch Katrine or around Loch Shiel. I have come across individual beasts most unexpectedly when out deer-stalking, and I shall long remember an old billy I stumbled into during a thick mist on Beinn Odhar Mhor above Lochailort. For some unknown reason he had lost one of his horns but, his remaining one was such that had it had its partner his head would have been a magnificent trophy. Unlike the deer, goats are unable to make good such deficiencies, for in spring there is no new headgear forthcoming.

In Wales there are still a few small parties of feral goats, but they would appear to be not as plentiful as formerly. Forrest in his 1919 Appendix to his earlier *Vertebrate Fauna of North Wales* refers to wild goats on the slopes of Moelwyn at the beginning of the present century, as well as on the coast around the boundaries of Pembroke and Cardigan. A more recent record comes in the form of two photographs, taken in December, 1937, and now held by the National Museum of Wales, showing goats on the Tryfan Rocks in North Wales. Forrest considers that the Moelwyn goats may well have some admixture from Irish herds that formerly used to be driven through Wales for sale. Lundy also has a herd of about fifty wild goats, and although there are records of goats inhabiting the island as long ago as 1752, the present stock have all been introduced during the present century.

There are two main types of horn formation. One is a type that curves backward for a foot or so and then sweeps out sideways, while in the second type, the horns curve straight backwards over the shoulders. For either type a good head should measure at least 30 ins. long, which should be accompanied by a similar spread if the head is of the former variety. In colour the majority of the big billys are black or greyish brown, with shaggy hair and beards. Some beasts show a few white body markings, while on one of the western islands I saw a few completely white which were supposed to have originated from survivors of a Spanish Armada vessel wrecked near by. In black or white the goatly stench persists, and although modern taxidermy has reached such a state of perfection in animal modelling, I have yet to see a mounted specimen fit for hanging in any place but an outhouse.



THE WILD GOAT. "BY HIS SMELL SHALL YE KNOW HIM"



1.—LOOKING NORTH ACROSS THE CENTRAL LAKE

"Here you have a view, very striking at first entrance, of the House, and the two Rivers on the right meeting in one stream (formerly an octagon)."—From *A Guide to Stowe*, 1769

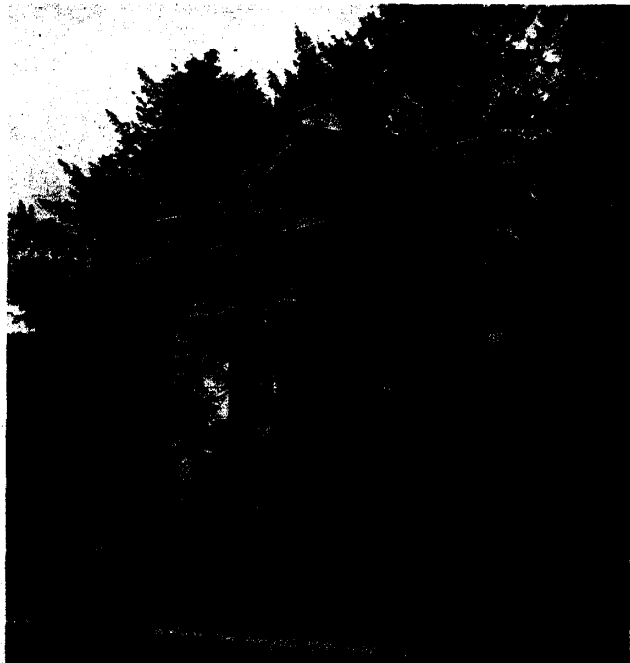
## STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—II

RHETORIC IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

*With William Kent as art-director (c. 1735-40) and William Pitt in close attendance, Lord Cobham transformed Bridgeman's earlier lay-out into scenery presenting analogies to Chatham's quality of statesmanship*

THE chronology of the Stowe landscape's formation and transformation is obscure. But if the main stages in its evolution can be established even tentatively, it will yield suggestive links between Georgian political and aesthetic developments, and enable us to distinguish the contributions of its three technical begetters: Bridgeman, Kent, and Capability Brown. Reasons for seeing a close connection between the evolution of the garden design and of Whig political thought were suggested last week: Stowe's identification with Lord Cobham's "patriot" faction, that faction's flowering in the dynamic ministry of its most brilliant member, the elder Pitt, and the analogy between the later, looser, handling of the landscapes with Chatham's great but elastic conception of a British Empire. This analogy must not, of course, be pushed too far, as is perhaps the case in a recent little book, *The Dynasty of Stowe* (Fortune Press, 10s. 6d.). Yet Mr. Wilson Wright's, its author's, summary of Pitt's greatness as a statesman in the phrase "trust in the British Constitution's balance of liberty and law," and comment "it is precisely this balance, as of a work of art, this synthesis, that has conditioned Great Britain's imperial strength," does state well the nature of the analogy. Stowe's landscapes, in the evolution of which Pitt shared his patron Cobham's enthusiasm, can aptly be cited as a work of art in which imaginative balance gradually took the place of symmetrical definition, the later handling of its vistas differing from the earlier precisely in that imaginative, dynamic, quality which distinguished Pitt's and Cobham's Whiggism from that of Walpole and his reactionary followers. This comparison could be substantiated completely only by a detailed collation of the political and planning documents of



2.—ONE OF KENT'S DORIC LODGES  
Commanding the view in Fig. 1



3.—THE UPPER RIVER, WITH THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE. Looking east across the central lake

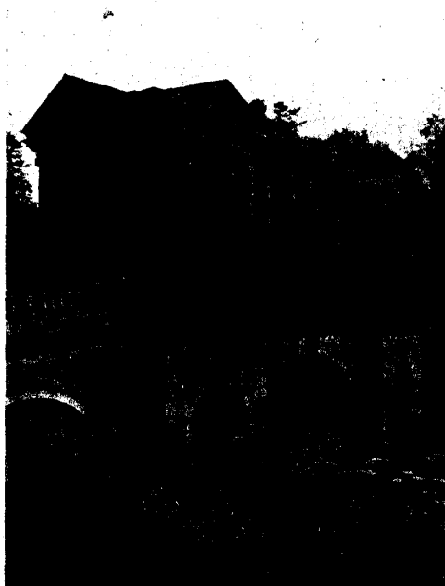
the protagonists, which are sparse in the one case and non-existent in the other. But it would be strengthened if it could be shown, as it can, that Cobham's abandonment of Bridgeman's geometrical garden plan in favour of the present subtler, more varied and dynamic conception coincided with Pitt's close association with him at Stowe.

The difficulty is that the successive transformations of the landscape are only dated, and that very roughly, by the successive plans published in the visitors' guide books, beginning with Sarah Bridgeman's of 1739; and by the largely conjectural dates of the successive designers' periods of influence, which overlap. Bridgeman died in 1738; Vanbrugh, the first incidental architect, in 1728, when his functions were distributed between Leoni and

Gibbs. Kent first comes on the scene in 1734, it is thought, at first probably as architect but increasingly as landscape designer, till his death in 1748. But in 1740 young Lancelot Brown was promoted from the garden at Wotton to be head of Stowe, where he remained till setting up on his own as a professional "improver" in 1750. The extent of his direct responsibility for any of the Stowe landscapes is a question that will be discussed in the concluding article.

But a date for the beginning of the second, less formal, phase of development is suggested by Lord Cobham's final withdrawal from overt political activity in 1733, the year before Kent's supposed arrival. Moreover, it was in 1735 that Pitt first took his seat in the Commons, when he imme-

diately associated himself with the Stowe "patriots." Thus by the latter date the patron was free from preoccupations of State to redouble his architectural and gardening activities. He had at hand an imaginative architect-painter-designer. And the subsequent career of his political disciple—in whom contemporaries esteemed the dominant traits to be *histrionic genius, striking of the moral chords, appeal to the passions, and the elevation of matters to high grounds of principle* rather than their discussion on points of detail—may give us a clue to the spirit that he brought to landscape gardening. There is no doubt that Pitt was an outstanding amateur of the art; Warburton considered him to excel Capability Brown at "pointing his prospects, diversifying his



4 and 5.—THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE, c. 1755



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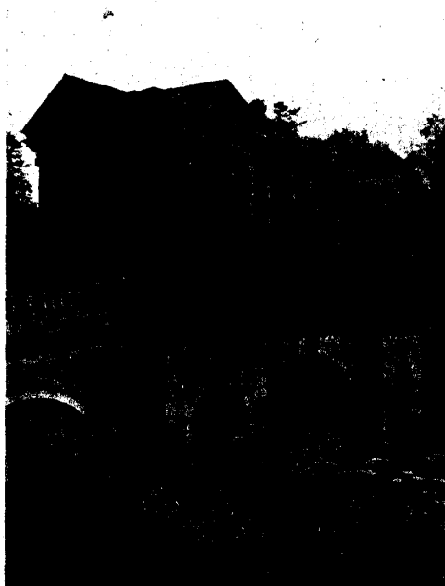
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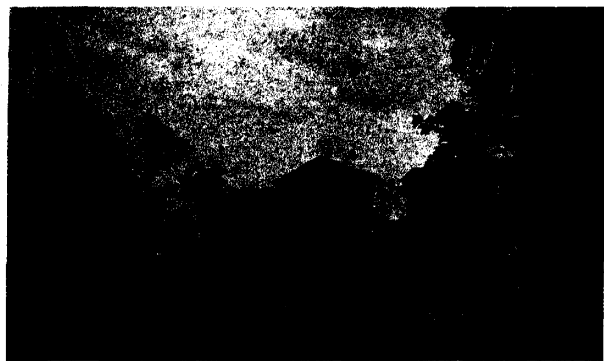
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4 and 5.—THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE, c. 1755

surface, entangling his walks and winding his waters."

Exploration on the ground tends to confirm this dating. We saw last week that by the end of this phase (1735-50) most of Bridgeman's geometry had been eliminated to the west of the main vista, while to the east of it a complex of romantic elements had been elaborated, if not originated, by Kent. These lie along or adjacent to two artificial rivers striking north and east from the originally octagonal lake on the great main vista. The position of the latter, which was "naturalised" earlier than a plan published in 1769, is occupied by the lake in Fig. 1 where the "rivers" stretch away to the right. The "upper river" is seen in Fig. 3, with the Palladian Bridge in the distance; the "lower river" lies between the Temple of Ancient Virtue (Fig. 8) and the Temple of British Worthies (Fig. 9), both by Kent, which face each other across it. Both rivers are shown in Sarah Bridgeman's 1739 plan, which, however, contains none of the Kent buildings just named. Nor does it name (at least the earlier editions do not) the Temple of Friendship on the south-east bastion near the Palladian Bridge. On the south-west bastion it refers to "Kent's bastion and building" (the Temple of Venus, Fig. 6), but not by name. It shows only open parkland north-east of the house where Kent's Temple of Concord and the



6.—KENT'S TEMPLE OF VENUS, c. 1739

Grecian Valley were to be brought into being.

We can therefore deduce that all these buildings are later than 1739, except the Temple of Venus, which may have been under construction but not christened. Though the "rivers" were made and most of the planting

done, the 1769 plan shows naturalistic glades had replaced straight walks, and plantations have slightly irregular instead of regular outlines. The area of rising ground west of the lower river (Fig. 8) has been redesigned to a looser scheme and been named the Elysian Fields.

It is reasonably safe to regard the remodelling of these areas as due to Kent after Bridgeman's death and at the time when Cobham, with Pitt in close attendance, was working to infuse enlightened statesmanship into the Whig rump. A strong note of political invective and moral satire—the Chatham note—sounds throughout the Elysian Fields. The Temple of Ancient Virtue—a massive and graceful adaptation by Kent from the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli—used to have near it, for contrast, a Temple of Modern Virtue consisting in a mouldering ruin: an ironical architectural jest not always grasped by visitors. The British Worthies, whose busts gaze up to the Elysian Fields and Ancient Virtue across the river, are set within pedimented niches in a crescent-shaped screen centred on a pyramid (Fig. 9). Architecturally it is a poor thing. But the choice of Worthies, and the inscriptions, vividly express Cobham's and Pitt's mood. Pope "employed the pointed Brilliance of Wit to Chastise the Vices, and the Eloquence of Poetry to exalt the Virtues, of human Nature." Sir Thomas Gresham followed "the honourable Profession of a Merchant." Sir John Barnard—a forgotten opponent of Walpole—distinguished himself by "firm Opposition to the pernicious and iniquitous Practice of Stock-jobbing," and exerted "his utmost Abilities to increase the Strength of his Country by reducing the Interest on the National Debt." (The inscription, if not the bust, must be due to Lord Temple, Cobham's nephew and successor, since Barnard's crusade is stated to have continued from 1737 to 1750). Then there are King Alfred, "who secured the seas," Edward Prince of Wales "the Terror of Europe, the Delight of England," Queen Elizabeth and King William III (obviously), Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Hampden, who "began a noble Opposition to an arbitrary Court," Bacon, Newton and Locke, the "best of all Philosophers, refuted slavish Systems of usurped Authority." Milton is there, "whose sublime and unbounded Genius . . . carried him beyond the Limits of the World," Shakespeare because he could "move, astonish, and delight Mankind," and, of course, Inigo (here called Ignatius) Jones. The twist given to



7.—PLAN OF 1769. Showing Kent's and other modifications of Bridgeman's plan  
1. Temple of Venus. 2. Doric Lodges. 3. Temple of Friendship. 4. Palladian Bridge. 5. Elysian Fields and Temple of Ancient Virtue. 6. Temple of British Worthies. 7. Simplified Parterre and main vista. 8. Temple of Concord. 9. Fane of Diana



8.—THE ELYSIAN FIELDS AND TEMPLE OF ANCIENT VIRTUE (KENT)

each tribute makes of the Temple a manifesto in masonry of the Patriots' party cry. The whole Elysian Fields conception is an oration translated into landscape architecture, of which the rhetoric, with its sublime aspirations and historical allusions, is quite suggestive of the quality of Chatham's, according to those who heard him.

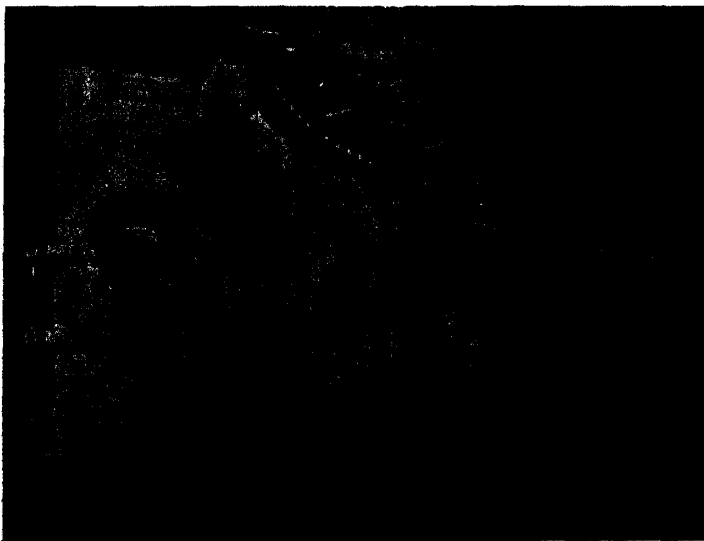
Though Bridgeman had made the river, the present character of its valley is thus shown to be due to Kent, acting on Cobham's, and possibly Pitt's, instructions. Kent also contributed a Shell Bridge across it and a Grotto and Shell Temples at its head, but these are not now photographable; nor, un-

fortunately, is the valley as a whole, owing to the growth of alders and sedge.

The two Doric lodges flanking the main vista beyond the lake (Fig. 2) are attributed to Kent. Originally each contained a room, but the front wall of it was subsequently removed and the design somewhat remodelled by Borra. The Temple of Venus (Fig. 6), one of Kent's earliest and best buildings at Stowe, was designed to occupy Bridgeman's south-west bastion and to terminate vistas across the lake from Vanbrugh's Rotunda and Temple of Bacchus. Its pavilion, and centre alcove, recalling his Tribune at Holkham, are characteristic. Inside, it had paintings

by Sluyster from Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. It is apt to the theme of this article to recall that Pitt, according to his sister, had no accurate knowledge of literature, except the *Faerie Queene*. Spenser's heroics were reproduced elsewhere at Stowe. Kent's Temple of Friendship, on the south-east bastion, was reduced to a state of ruin by recent fire. It was built for the Patriots to meet in, and had a pyramidal roof surmounted by a cupola, with arched loggias on each side. Within, it contained the busts of Cobham's political friends—a variable company, though their memorials were stable, which gave rise to entertaining private reflections among the well informed.

The Palladian Bridge first appears on the plan of 1789. There was, no doubt, a considerable time-lag in some cases between a building's erection and the republication of the guide book. But since it does not appear in the 1753 map, it is safe to assume the bridge was not begun till some years after Kent's and Cobham's deaths. In elevation it reproduces Morris's Palladian Bridge at Wilton, the date of which is now established as 1737, and probably is later than the Prior Park example. It is less effective than the Wilton bridge for being raised less above the water: instead of being approached by steps, its passage-way is almost level so that chaises could cross it. Its ceiling is a rather weak design of cast rosettes in place of Morris's lattice of massively moulded beams. The sculptured masks on the keystones are also an interpolation. Possibly the designer was Borra, who seems to have been resident architect to Lord Temple, whose extensions of Stowe's heroic landscapes will be traced in the concluding article.



9.—THE TEMPLE OF BRITISH WORTHIES; NORTHERN WING (KENT)

# A TOUR OF BRITISH SEA-BIRD COLONIES

By JOHN BUXTON

TO the ornithological conference recently held in Edinburgh more than forty visitors came from abroad. Many of them, no doubt, were already familiar with most of the breeding birds of these islands, but others, certainly, had never seen the sea-birds at their colonies. It was our good fortune to show some of these to two visitors from Switzerland during a fortnight's tour, and, since few British ornithologists would probably make a similar tour except in company with a foreign visitor, some account of it may be worth recording.

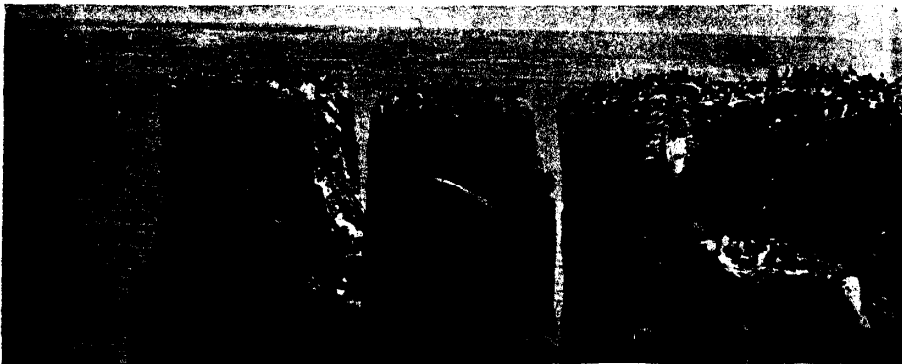
We left Oxford for Edinburgh, and, after spending the night with friends near Sunderland, the next day went out to the Farne Islands. It was a brilliant day, sunny and warm, with a glassy sea, and as we sailed near one of the outer rocks the great grey seals that had been basking there slid off into the water and watched us. Already, before we landed on Staple Island, our friends had their first introduction to several species of gull and tern as they flew near our boat. A few inquisitive fulmars had glided past on their stiff wings, with an unusual amount of flapping, owing to the calm air. We had seen a few shelduck and scoter flying low over the sea, the scoter presumably non-breeding birds. When we landed we ate our lunch within sight of the

a nuisance to St. Cuthbert, for they stole the thatch from his guest-house for their nests until he rebuked them (and we are told) "they flew dismally away." However, after three days one of the pair returned to ask pardon, and when this was granted flew back with a gift of hog's lard.

But it is the eider that is especially associated with St. Cuthbert on this island, and it is certainly flourishing. The watcher told us of 200 pairs, and we saw many of the ducks sitting on their eggs among the buildings or out in the thrift and campion of the island. We watched one bird lead her newly hatched ducklings over a wall on their way to the sea; they followed her through the nettles, up the big stones of the wall, and so over to where she was calling them. One duckling got left behind, and the watcher went to lift it over the wall as, long ago, St. Bartholomew had rescued another duckling from a cliff into which it had fallen on its first perilous journey to the sea. It is good that we can still echo the words of Geoffrey, the monk of Durham, who relates this story, and say that even now the eiders do not shrink from the gaze of men. "They love quiet, and yet no clamour disturbs them. Their nests are built everywhere. Some brood above their eggs beside the altar,

persuaded to remove them. At least it is to be hoped so, for it is most desirable the observation and ringing of birds at the island should go on.

When the conference was over we went down by easy stages to Pembrokeshire, staying a night in the Lake District, another in North Wales, and a third on the mainland of Pembrokeshire before crossing over on the Saturday morning to Skokholm. Here, too, war interrupted the work of the observatory, but no buildings were put up, and now the traps are repaired and in use again and visitors have been coming in succession since April of last year. It was especially interesting to note the changes that had taken place in the vegetation and the birds of the island since 1939. (That year we had been on Skokholm from May till August, but since we had been across only for odd days.) It is not possible here to describe these changes, but the great increase of sorrel, the further encroachment of bracken and hogweed, and the greater area of water on top of the island may be mentioned. Of the birds, here as everywhere the razorbills and guillemots are reduced by about half, and even the puffins, countless as they still are, seem rather less numerous. There can be little doubt that the cause is oil on the sea, which has increased so much during the war. While we were on the island we saw a



1.—CONGESTED LIVING: GUILLEMOTS CROWDING THE PINNACLES, IN THE FARNE ISLANDS

famous Pinnacles (Fig. 1), whose flat tops were so crowded with guillemots that it was hard to believe, here at any rate, that their numbers had declined. Their deep groaning calls, and the astounding congestion on the rocks, were most strange to visitors from a coastless country, and much of the enjoyment we found on this tour derived from seeing the sea and the birds of the sea through their wondering eyes. There were several bridled guillemots close enough to be seen clearly, and later we found one sitting within a foot of a normal bird, across a narrow cleft in the rock. There were many shags breeding here, their glossy green plumage contrasting with the dusky brown of their young. One shag was sitting on the mere symbol of a nest—half a dozen sticks of seaweed arranged on a flat whitewashed slab of rock. How delighted Selous would have been with this bird!

Afterwards we went to the Inner Farne, passing on our way the Brownman with its clamorous kittiwakes and terns. Very properly, we were not permitted to land, for fear of damaging the eggs of the terns, but from the boat we had time to see all five species of terns that breed in Britain.

On the Inner Farne a ringed plover was running along the sand like a clockwork mouse, and the arctic terns repeatedly dived at us, striking our heads or the hands we raised to protect them. A pair of ravens flew past, birds familiar enough here in St. Cuthbert's day, though now less often seen. They were indeed

No man presumes to molest them or touch the eggs without leave."

In Scotland much of our time was taken up with the business of the conference, with the men and women who study binets rather than with the birds themselves. But we visited two more islands famous for their birds, the Isle of May, where one of the two first bird observatories in Britain has recently resumed the work interrupted by the war, and the Bass Rock, whose gannetry was celebrated 500 years ago in the verse of William Dunbar:

*The air was dirkilt with the foulis*

*That cam with yaumeris and yowils.*

*With shrypping, screaming, shyking, scowils,*

*And mihlis noyis and shoules.*

It was our first visit there, too, and it was strange, after long acquaintance with Grassholm, to see the great gannets scattered all up the high cliffs on narrow ledges fitter (one would have thought) for the dainty kittiwake than for them.

It was noticeable, too, how large a proportion of immature birds there were circling about the rock—far more than are ever to be seen at Grassholm.

On the Isle of May, where again we had a perfect day with a flat, calm sea, four out of the five species of tern were breeding. But the traps for catching the migrants have suffered through the erection during the war of huts and buildings which are likely to take many years to decay. Perhaps Authority may in time be

number of oiled birds, and in particular a gannet with its whole plumage a sticky black mess, which tried (as injured birds so often do) to clamber out on to the rocks; but it was swept on and away by the tide. It is natural that razorbills and guillemots should be the worst sufferers, since they are birds that fish inshore all the year, while the puffin, outside the breeding season, spends most of its time out in the cleaner spaces of the ocean, farther from man's pollution.

Of the other birds some have certainly increased, most notably of all the oystercatchers, of which 53 pairs bred this year on the 250 acres of the island. The rock-pipits have also much increased, and two or three pairs of starlings are breeding now where, before the war, there was none.

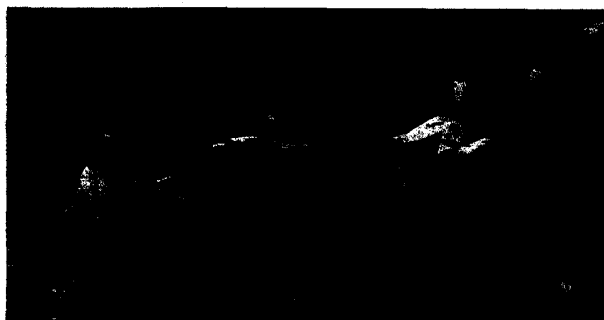
Returning now as a visitor, not as one of the two people chiefly concerned in the practical details of running the observatory, I was more than ever impressed by the possibilities that Skokholm has for field studies. For botanists and ecologists its merits are obvious, in that it is a natural unit, all of the same old sandstone, and bounded by the sea. But for the study of birds it provides endless opportunities, and not only for the study of the life-history of the eighteen or twenty breeding species, or for the study of the passing migrants—though even during our midsummer visit swallow and swift, whimbrel, turnstone, dunlin and snipe came in. (The snipe I caught in a



trap I made for the dunlin, or any other wader that might come to the pond. It was ringed, measured and deloused, and then released. At Skokholm a man might spend a lifetime studying the birds with the satisfaction of knowing that at the end of it he had raised enough questions to employ half a dozen more lives after him.

Skokholm is not unique because of the birds that breed there or because of the migrants that pass through. It is unique (in the whole of Europe now, since our destruction of Heligoland) because of the body of knowledge already amassed for the island by the work of Mr. Lockley and others. To mention only the ringing, more than 30,000 birds of nearly 30 species have been ringed there; and the homing experiments carried out with sea-birds, especially shearwaters, are well known. Somehow or other the funds must be raised to ensure that this knowledge can be used and added to, for the value of such records is, of course, cumulative.

We had still one more island, Grassholm, to visit if we could, and by great good fortune the sea allowed us to go out to it to see that vast white sheet of gannets spread out along the seaward side of the island. There is always a gasp of astonishment from the visitor who looks over the top of it for the first time and sees so many big birds before him at once. It gives a far better impression of numbers than the larger colony scattered about the cliffs of the Bass Rock (Fig. 2); and it was good to find that in spite of the oil and the bombing of the island,



2.—GANNETS NESTING ON THE BASS ROCK

R. M. Lockley

this gannetry continues to increase. It was late in the day when we went out, and as we returned home towards dusk we sailed through the middle of a great raft of shearwaters. The birds, gathering on the water off the island to wait for darkness before coming in to their burrows, rose silently as we came near and flew in their thousands circling all about us. Their

long narrow wings showed white against the cliffs of Skokholm, or were silhouetted behind us against the setting sun. In the distance Grassholm stood out black against the pale sky. And so we ended this tour of the sea-birds, coming from the island of the white gannets of the day to the island that at night belongs to the little dark petrels and the dark strange shearwaters.

## FRESH LIGHT ON THE DATING OF EARLY PROVINCIAL GLASS

By JOHN M. BACON

THE decanter, or serving jug, illustrated in the accompanying photograph is not only of artistic merit but has a particular interest in that its seal is dated and bears the original owner's name. Indeed, it is hardly claiming too much to say that its date is a landmark in the history of English glass, and its value is such that it has recently been acquired by the nation. Its height is 9½ ins. The metal is a palish tone of bottle green, and its quality is extremely good.

In 1717, the date on the seal, the London glassmakers were making the white metal and producing wine glasses and glasses for all purposes as well as decanter jugs of quite a different shape from the illustration. The white metal was, of course, the descendant of Ravenscroft's discovery of 1675, and the chief item was the use of litharge or white lead oxide in the batch—as glassmakers call it—in place of the soda in use in Venice. Venetian glass had been popular and well advertised up to this time. Indeed, the English makers had to adopt some of the decoration of the Venetian productions in order to get buyers to look at the English ware.

This litharge or white lead oxide, therefore, had come into demand by 1700, when, we find, English glass had ousted the Venetian glass from the English market and English patterns, lacking the finicky decoration of Venice, were in great request. As this white lead oxide was not to be had in quantity sufficient to supply the many glass houses throughout England which sprang up when the trade with Venice ceased a certain number of glass houses had to produce the best metal they could without it. London was jealous of letting this new ingredient get out of its hands, and only a few of the provincial glass houses were able to make use of it.

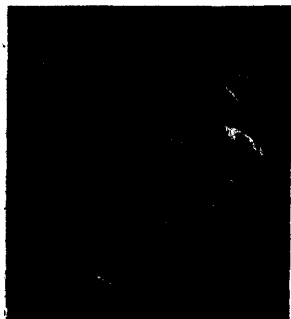
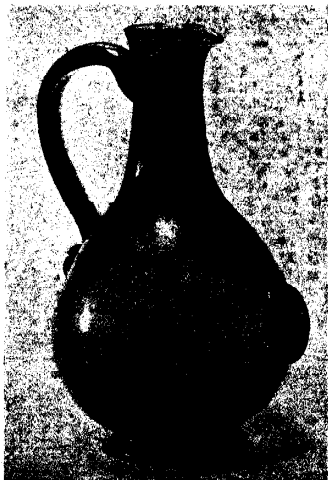
And so a greenish metal of good quality was produced, and this decanter jug enables one to give an approximate date to all the good quality punch glasses of the pattern known as the roemer which have turned up from time to time without anyone being able to say

definitely to what period they belonged. Now, however, with this graceful serving jug to guide us, we can give an approximate date to the green metal glasses referred to above.

Coloured metal was the refuge of the provincial glass house, and green was not always the colour by which they were known. For instance, the green attributed to York is much paler—a watery sea green. Other Yorkshire factories adopted a definite pink. Sunderland gave a watery blue. But the sound green added to the

skilled workmanship of the piece illustrated here would suggest Bristol, where many skilled workers were employed over a long period in the bottle factories, of which at one time there were no fewer than fifteen. This decanter jug is surely the child of bottle-glass.

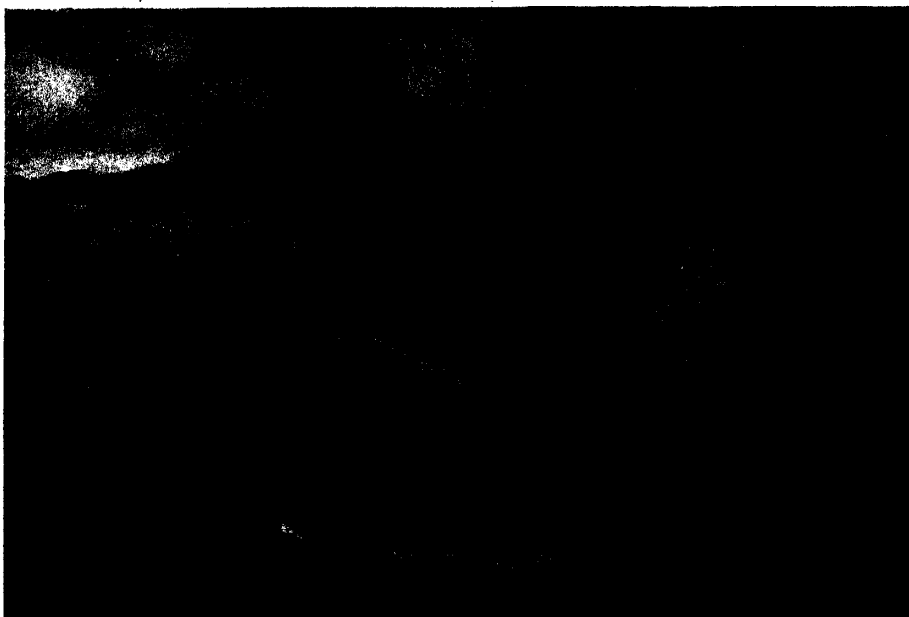
As a postscript to these remarks on the colour of early glass it may not be out of place to mention here that the fully coloured glass, universally called by dealers "Bristol glass," was of later date, and was probably not put before the public before 1745. The reason for this outcrop of colour was the heavy taxation put upon the white glass about this time, and all glass objects were made in clear green, blue, and puce, a kind of purple, and later red glass. Such colourings were produced as follows: green glass by iron oxide, copper oxide, or chromium oxide; blue by cobalt oxide; purple by manganese dioxide; yellow by uranium oxide. Red glass required a modicum of gold leaf to produce the rich colour of early examples.



A DECANTER OR SERVING JUG WITH A SEAL BEARING THE NAME OF THE ORIGINAL OWNER AND THE DATE 1717 (Right) DETAIL SHOWING THE DATED SEAL

# PROBLEMS OF FELL-PAINTING

Written and Illustrated by DELMAR BANNER



1.—THE SCAFFELLS FROM GREY FRIAR. In oils

HOW are pictures of mountain tops painted? I have had many years' experience of the possibilities in painting our northern fells. The physical and pictorial problems are such that very few artists have ever attempted fell-painting at all.

The paintings are not done on the spot, because the great size of fells can, I think, be expressed only in paintings of generous scale, architecturally designed, thoroughly grasped; but even if they were as small as the reproductions, the amount of work that would have to be put into them would demand far more continuous time than can be spent on a mountain. I should have to go day after day to the fell-tops; and how many days in a month will the same weather, the same colour, the same clouds occur? The same conditions never recur; and even typically similar conditions may not recur during a whole season, or for years. Many of the events of mountain Nature most worthy of record are past in a few moments; and this is true not only of clouds, whose forms are caressed by the fells and often caught in their crags; it is true not only of the moving shadows the clouds cast on the earth; in the vast space of the fell-tops the tone of distance, middle-distance and foreground shift in new inter-relations within a few minutes, and so subtle and near to each other are they that the elements of a new picture appear every few moments. On how many days is it calm enough to work where I sit, 2,500 or 3,000 feet up? In how high a wind, and under how much rain, can a man paint? Or even draw? On how many days can one go up? Those who know our fells know the answer.

The basis is therefore thorough drawing; geological plus pictorial diagrams; expressive design; colour-notes; but, above all, knowledge, understanding and formative imagination.

Even a topographical drawing of fells, not intended to express their power to stir the spirit of man, demands from the draughtsman imaginative good taste in order to see not their sensational but their fundamental qualities. Indeed, in even the most prosaic record of anything, the mind's schematic, ordering, activity co-operates with the given facts. Painting at its strongest remains an image of Nature, and is actually more intensely so; but it is not a factual duplication. "To regard every fact with reverence, and not to strive for 'effect'" was Goethe's principle, but the more Nature is revered, the more it rouses the activity of feeling, thought and imagination. Nature is the stimulus: as Falstaff said (of sherris-sack), "it ascends me into the brain. . . makes it full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes." The aim of the best painters is fundamental truth; yet the method is not that of a catalogue. Of nothing is this more true than of mountains.

But the working-out (Croce's "externalisation") is a hard business and needs constant reference to facts. It does not come "by Nature" or by "inspiration." It cannot be made out of nothing. A painter is not a spider spinning a web out of its entrails, but a bee making honey from flowers. I must always have a quick drawing, a "set-out" of the design in its essence (that scaffolding which one kind of modernism substitutes for the building). I must have also a more explicit drawing of the facts, a drawing (done on a warm, clear day) which can be used perhaps many times for many different events of light, weather or mood. This must state (what Reynolds asks for) the "firm, determined, outline" as well as the interior form in the third dimension, in such a way that I can understand and use it. I also usually want a geometrical diagram of the construction of the objects. Some fell-groups can be

schematised in many ways; such is the complex world of the Scafells, Upper Eskdale and Mosedale, seen from Grey Friar (Fig. 1), whose radiations, repetitions, bounding lines, and main blocks compose variously at different times of day; such is the amphitheatre of Bowfell, Crinkle Crags, and Pike of Blisco seen from Wetherlam (illustrated by my painting in COUNTRY LIFE of July 19, 1946). I must have also colour-notes (ignoring drawing to save time) done either in oils or with colour-pencils (which I use also for precise drawing at the end of a water-colour) and as many of these, at different seasons and times of day, as possible. Unfortunately, among high fells it is usually only broad daylight that can be recorded so; to come down in the dark is perilous, and to go up in it beyond normal powers; colour-notes done lower down can sometimes be used, as in the oil-painting in Fig. 2; the fell drawing done in August, the sky, from much lower, in early spring.

I know that I have done pictures that have betrayed insufficient materials; there are limits to the power of logic or of memory to realise what Whitman called "the likelihoods of Nature," though for many of the greater experiences nothing else can be used, no material record being possible of events so swiftly changing. Is the expression of the experience therefore not to be attempted? In fact, many of my best pictures (such as they are) have come from them. What I have often done is to make a colour-note from memory the moment I got home, and take it, for the small corrections that need little time, back to the fell on the next possible occasion. For full sketch books there is no substitute; neither for a full memory is there a substitute. Wordsworth says of his *Guide*, "My book could not have been written without much experience": the fells cannot be painted at all except after

years of intimacy. I would not draw a fell I had not walked till I knew it: my pencil walks its ridge. No one can paint the fells who does not live among them. Such are the physical conditions and constitutive means.

To give a test-case of the pictorial problems that only intimacy can tackle—looking northward from Scafell Pinnacle (Fig. 3), a lowlander would see the mass of Scafell Pike, with a background. But the highlander's sight is led on to Great Gable, Dale Head, Maiden Moor, Skiddaw, and thence to the utmost confines of that "world of the eye" where, in the words of Leonardo, "art seeks to vie with Nature." He is like the town child who said to Canon Barnett: "It's the far-off I want." It is off the point to say, as one Academician did to me, "Paint close-ups!" I want both.

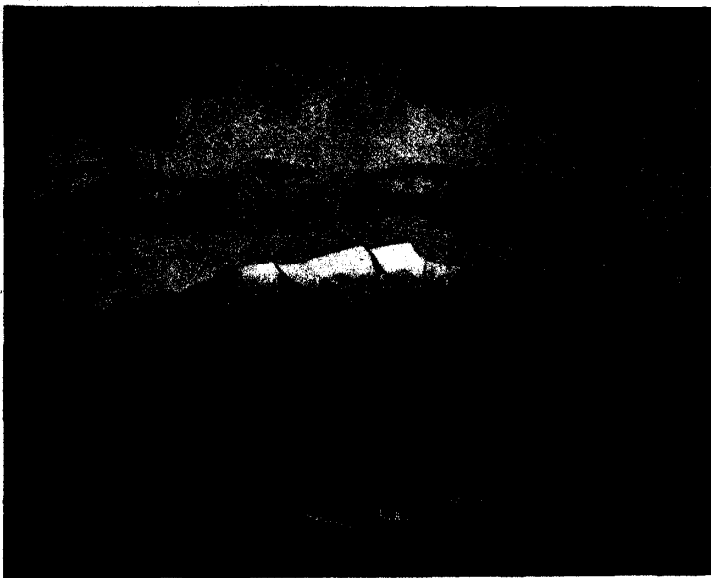
"Gareggiare colla Natura" is Leonardo's phrase. I will not labour my conviction that this is indeed an abiding function of art; nor the assurance that it does not mean illusion, or anything that photography could provide—or imagination dispense with. The workman must be true to his material and tools and language. They are part of the Nature with which art must "gareggiare." As Ruskin said, "A painter's first business is to paint."

Now it is a well-founded principle of design that the eye be led to a defined and telling object. But the painter of mountains dares—indeed is compelled—to lead it to the frontier of the invisible. (I speak naturally, not mystically). Here is a problem for him in the vision and construction of his work.

There are other pictorial problems—the unique complexity of fells, their sharp outline, etc. Southerners are often puzzled that in mountain-painting the range of tone in the far-off fells to which the design leads them is as subtle as in the clouds, forgetting, or having never seen, that the clouds actually rest on, and

move over, those fells, and may even be nearer. They are accustomed to landscapes in which all the objects are generally nearer than any cloud. But the direction of a brush stroke will make a change of tone greater than the difference between the sun and the shadow on Skiddaw seen from Scafell. Yet to look at monumental masses realised in the

subtle tones of air and distance is just what an eye strained by the staring intervals of jazz art may need. We are confronted with the dominant fact that the fells are solid and sculptural, above other things, yet swim in the sea of air; and this is the tension that I regard as fundamental, above all others, in the painting of fells. All true art fuses the tension of seeming opposites (strength with subtlety, Nature with idea, multiety with unity, and the like), and not only technically but imaginatively. It is the supreme character of the fells, as the eye tries to grasp them, that they are objects of solid granite, fire-tempered, ice-hewn, and enduring through long time; and yet also distant, mysterious, swimming in a sea of air and light and colour that shifts and dissolves and obscures; and if the straining to reach out and grasp this rock of reality through the evanescent mist is the dominant struggle and fascinating desire of the fell-painter's art, is it not partly because we meet here a symbol and type of that reaching out to the "solid, substantial and durable" through the confusions and obscurities, the elusions and illusions of existence, which because, and entangle our mental life?



2.—SNOW-CAPPED BLENCATHRA FROM SCAFELL. Oil. The fell drawing was done in August, the sky and colour note, from much lower, in early spring, and the whole painted afterwards indoors



3.—SCAFELL PIKE CRAGS, GREAT GABLE AND SKIDDAW, FROM SCAFELL PINNACLE  
Drawing, pencil and wash

# THE AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS

A Golf Commentary by  
BERNARD DARWIN

I HAVE a mild little grievance against fortune, that, now when I cannot watch as much golf as I used to do, I have to make a choice between two events both of which I should like very much to see. There is so much golf nowadays that there must almost inevitably be clashing, and so it happens that on the same day in next week the *Plus of the World* tournament will be played at St. Anne's and the Amateur Internationals at Hoylake. Duty calls me to St. Anne's, for the *News of the World* must not be missed, and I shall be very happy there in that most hospitable of Dormy Houses with the very best of professional golf to watch; but I confess that at least half my heart will be at Hoylake, because those matches between the four countries appeal to me as some of the pleasantest and most exciting fun that golf has to offer. Perhaps I have a special yearning for them this year, because it was at Hoylake forty-five years ago that I myself played in the first match, though I do recall with satisfaction that England won again after a considerable time, led cheering into action by Cyril Tolley. The more abiding memory is of how extremely difficult it was to keep the mind upon the golf at all. It was the crucial time, before Munich, and every evening at six o'clock, we all crowded into the clubhouse to listen in a tense silence to the wireless news. It was an anxious and depressing time; we could almost hear the tramp of the German legions on the march. The mind went back and back to August of 1914; golf seemed utterly insignificant and almost wrong. The meeting will not take place in the most cheerful clubhouse to listen in time, but at least, please goodness, we shall not be wondering how soon all those young players will be in uniform.

England's flag was hauled up to the top of the flagstaff at Portcawl and on paper at any rate they ought to win again at Hoylake. To begin with they have five out of our this

year's Walker Cup side, which was a good side though it did not win; Crawley, Micklem, Stowe, White and Lucas. Add to these Petersen, now blushing under his Scandinavian honours, who must be said to have emerged finally from his status of infant phenomenon, and the burly Rothwell, who was the only amateur, except Stranahan, to survive till the last day of the Open at Hoylake. There is a very strong nucleus. Still Walker Cup it is, and it is everything; the boat with most blues in it does not always go top of the river nor win at Henley; there are emphatically others.

Scotland has their fine cheerful golfer and admirable match player McInally, with Kyle, and Wilson and Rutherford, and it can always produce some good young players, especially from the West, though we in England may not have heard a great deal about them. Having from old experience a well-grounded fear of the Scots I shall not be in the least easy in my mind until I hear on the telephone at St. Anne's what happens in the match on the final day, for the battle between two old enemies is dramatically kept to the last. And then there is Ireland that ought to have this year a good team and a good chance. Ancient loyalties bind me want England to win and yet there is a bit of me that would like to see an Irish victory, for they have never quite done it; they are gallant fighters and it would make an exciting change. For that matter I should be glad to see Wales win, for is not part of me Welsh and do I not go agreeably mad when I watch the men in the red jerseys in a Rugby match? I hardly think, however, that this is yet possible, but Ireland is another matter.

They have a capital No. 1 in that fine dashing golfer Joe Carr, who beat Bishop, the American champion, at St. Andrews. They have Cecil Ewing and Macready, very powerful and a lovely swinger of the club though he faded out a little in the final Walker Cup trial. There are the veteran Burke and O'Connell, a fine putter, and Brown, who used to be capable of astonishing brilliance in his day. I have not seen the names of their side, as I write, but here is a good start, of great possibilities, and if they only had Brown, about whose name there hangs a certain terror, belonging to no one else, they might well do it; they may as it is. Whether they do or not it will be sad not to see their old leader Dr. MacCormack, sweeping off his hat with a courtly gesture at the end of his match. And to return to Wales for a moment, it is pleasant to read the name of Henry Howell

once more in their ranks. He used once to win the Welsh Championship with utter monotony and was the unchallenged leader of the side. Now I suppose he must be rated a veteran, for the book tells me he was born in the last century, though only just in it. Even so forty-eight is not so very old and I like to think there is something in the maxim once a good golfer always a good golfer. S. D. Manners and Dunlop, Evans and Morley—these will no doubt be the leaders, and the head of the Welsh side has always been dangerous. It has been a certain weakness at the tail that has generally been fatal to their hopes, but they must some day get the reward of their keenness.

I have always enjoyed this meeting, the more perhaps because originally my conservative soul did not wholly approve. I had grown accustomed to the England and Scotland match as a certain-riser to the Amateur Championship and thought that it would never be so good again if it had a new and separate date, and might suffer in interest from the insurance of the two other sides. As soon as I was present under the new conditions I owned myself entirely wrong and have remained an admirer ever since. The fact of the four teams staying together, if not actually in the same hotel, at least as very near neighbours, and all playing against each other, makes a wonderfully friendly gathering of it. I have, I know, before now cited my meeting, on quite another occasion, with a distinguished Irishman wearing the Scottish tie, with its red and rampant lions, and his adversary having swapped ties after the match, as the ladies and gentlemen swapped hats in Corney Grain's song about "the four-horse charabang." That was good evidence of the friendliness, which is, however, far from interfering with the ferocity of the play. Moreover these three days of hard solid golf are valuable for disclosing future possibilities and probabilities for Walker Cups and may save the selectors a certain amount of "donkey work."

The very stern would say, and doubtless rightly, that the matches would be more valuable still if both singles and foursomes were over thirty-six holes, but eighteen are much better than none at all, and besides, the sides here get a second and often a third chance. A promising young player may be just beaten in an early round of a championship and nobody may be much the wiser. But in this tournament he can redeem himself and show what is in him. How I wish I could be in two places at once!

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE ADVENTURES OF JACK RANDY

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, help me with a problem which has just come my way? I have just purchased a set of four paintings by James Pollard, dated 1860, which, according to some very faded old written labels on the back, depict the adventures of Jack Randy, who was, apparently, a hunter-yearling.

In the first picture Jack is depicted as escaping from his home by jumping a five-bar gate; in the second he is doing great damage in a garden, in consequence of which he was caught and thrown into the pound, according to picture number three. Finally, he is sold to a bus proprietor.

On labels behind each picture are verses in manuscript, but these are quite unrecognisable in the case of numbers 1 and 2. Numbers 3 and 4 read as follows:—

To justice see Jack Randy brought,  
He is in no bad of cases now  
And yet, how strange the thing . . .  
round

For all that is done he pays  
Five shillings a pound as it was  
Again, a most wonderful story

Vol . . . he run away? Vy then  
I'll buy him  
And in my heavy Homibus I'll  
try him  
If he bolts off with that I'll bet  
a penny  
He's the most power-ful-est ass of  
any.

It would seem, from one of the

inscriptions, that a gentleman named W. Watt was responsible for these verses.

I am sure the artist must have been depicting some amusing event in literature of his time, and there must surely be some record of this. I should be grateful for any "pointers."—JACK G. ELLIS, Grafton Street, W.1.

### WELL-DRESSED SCARECROWS

SIR.—While walking near Interlaken, Switzerland, recently, I came across the elegant scarecrows illustrated in the accompanying photograph. They are in striking contrast to the ragged and tattered scarecrows seen in this country. The figures are made of wood, the faces are carved and painted, and the hair is real. They stand in a field of maize to keep the birds from uprooting the plants.—F. E. THOMAS (REV.), 84, Sturges Road, Wokingham, Berkshire.

### BUSTS OF CHARLES JAMES FOX

From the Earl of Ilchester.

SIR.—As Mr. Arthur Oswald discusses the busts of Charles James Fox, by Joseph Nollekens, in your issue of August 18 and 20, might I be permitted to add a few further remarks, commencing with the earliest bust, that of 1792, "with a toupée of curls above the ears," as described by J. T. Smith in his *Nollekens and His Times*. Mr. Smith speaks of Fox's hair as being "as he wore it in 1793, just as Reynolds had painted him." It is a replica to the two three-quarter length



SCARECROWS IN A SWISS FIELD  
See letter: Well-dressed Scarecrows

paintings of 1782 one of them at Holkham the other in my possession I cannot confirm the comparison after a close examination of my own picture and bust. The dressing of the hair in the former is far flatter than in the bust and the exuberant curls in the sculptured head are far more striking and prominent. The hair on the temples too has become more receding and I have little doubt in my own mind that the bust was taken from life at the time when it was commissioned by the Empress Catherine.

It is clear that the Czarina in the later years of her life had conceived an immense admiration for the Whig statesman. In 1785 she sent him

possibly his son Henry) wrote to Lord Holland about 1824 that in a very few years Nollekens had produced upwards of 80 marble busts of Fox and Pitt and 400 or 500 casts in plaster.—LICHETER 14 Montagu Square W 1

### CLOUDED YELLOWS IN ENGLAND

SIR—It seems that 1947 will prove to have been a bumper year for insect life both beneficial and harmful and among other visitors from overseas are the welcome and graceful Clouded Yellow butterflies which seem to have come in considerable numbers. I recently saw and photographed a pale form (*helice*) of the Clouded Yellow regaling herself on a clover blossom. At first I thought it was the female of the rare Pale Clouded Yellow (*Colias hyale*) but the species seldom seen in this country although in view of the numbers of immigrants at this time it would not be surprising if *Colias hyale* and the commoner *Colias croceus* were both present. Unfortunately the Clouded Yellows are unable to maintain their numbers with us here, all adapted to withstand the rigours of the British winter. JOHN WARHAM 10 Hatfield Street Hatfield, Northamptonshire

### BUTTERFLY TRAVELS

SIR—One answer to your correspondent's query as to how far north the Clouded Yellow butterfly *Colias croceus* has gone is that "Sinclair" Swains reported twenty at Kew in Caithness on September 1 and other reports of its presence in Scotland show it to have arrived singly in Dumfries as early as August 17.

Information as to the route followed is desired. O D Hunt reported them coming in to land just east of Plymouth during the afternoon of August 11 at perhaps three thousand an hour and in one minute at 2.30 p.m. on August 16 at Lett, Devon in East Sussex a cloud of them came in flying north north west fast over the sea up to a height of 75 feet in a mass about a hundred yards broad and rather deeper. Reginald Cooke estimated that there were several thousand in this massive yellow ball.

During this period there were fresh emergencies from spring immigrants in the south to complicate matters but any report of their being seen in hundreds inland with the date of appearance will be welcome including the proportion of the white var. *helice* or *ab. pallida* among them. D D HARRIS (Capt. R.N.) Hon Sec Insect Immigration Committee Wandsworth Hastings Sussex

### IN YORKSHIRE

SIR—You say you would like to know how far north the clouded yellow butterfly had reached. I caught one near here on June 16.—MARY THERESA POWELL aged 10 *Sharncliffe Hall Ripon Yorkshire*

[Other correspondents write of Clouded Yellows being seen in Somerset (from June) Lancashire (early August) and Lancashire near Clitheroe, where they were taken in the first week of September

in fields between the Ribbles and Hodder. Mr Andrew Fox of Winford near Bristol after referring to Clouded Yellows seen in the Quantocks remarks on the scarcity of Red Admirals and Commas in his neighbourhood.—ED.]

### POTATO GROWING IN EXCELSIS

SIR—When in Switzerland recently I was surprised to find a small potato patch at a height of 6,000 feet. It was on the alpine pastures above Murren in the Bernese Oberland and as the photograph shows the site sloped steeply. I learnt that potatoes do very well at these heights and are particularly free from disease. This is one of the changes which the war has brought to agriculture in the Alps. The mountain peasants hitherto almost exclusively concerned with meat milk and cheese production have had to become more self-sufficient. It is now quite common to find vegetable and even cereal within sight of the eternal snows.—DOUGLAS DICKENS 19 Lamballe Road Hampstead N.W.3

### THE HART COLLECTION

SIR—You say on August 29 Mr Shane Leslie enquires what happened to Hart's Ornithological Museum formerly at Christchurch Hampshire. The Hart collection was bought privately by the late Mr John Hall of Broughton Hall Staffordshire and is (or was) exhibited in one of his houses. When Mr Hall died it was said that he offered the collection to Rugby School.—F RICHMOND PATON Harshoku near by Kilmaronack



A SWISS POTATO PATCH 6,000 FEET UP

See letter: Potato Growing in Excelsis

### FOR COOLING BUTTER

SIR—The strange looking object illustrated in my two photographs did not come from Egypt although its appearance might lead one to think so. It is an American pre-Civil War butter cooler a relic of the wealth of the old South. I first saw it in my local antique shop and learned that the storekeeper had purchased it direct from a descendant of the original owners. This person almost ninety

### THE PALE VARIETY (*HELICE*) OF THE CLOUDED YELLOW ON A CLOVER FLOWER

See letter: Clouded Yellows in England

a case of inlaid and jewelled firearms which have unfortunately disappeared in the fire at Holland House. Again in the summer of 1791 she wrote a note in pencil to her Chamberlain Count Berberotko as follows:

Ecrivez au Cte Woronzow qu'il me fasse avoir en marbre blanc le buste ressemblant de Charles Fox. Je veut le mettre sur ma Colonade entre ceux de Demosthene et Cicero. Il a delivre par Son Eloquence sa Patrie et la Russie d'une guerre a la quelle il n'y avait ni justice ni raisons.

This letter is framed with a small miniature of the Empress said to be by Bontius. On the back is a translation of Berberotko's subsequent letter to Count Woronzow the Russian Ambassador in England dated June 18 1791.

Traduction de la lettre du Cte Berberotko datte de Barsko Sello du 18/29 Juin 1791. Je ne puis mieux exécuter ce qui m'est ordonné qu'en faisant parvenir a V.E le billet original que j'ai reçu hier etant malade. Elle connoit la main de celle qui l'a écrit et je sais d'avance que vous excusera ce dont Elle vous charge a son grand contentement. Ce billet était écrit au crayon et pour qu'il ne s'efface pas je l'ai couvert avec une plume et l'encre.

This explains the date of the bust made by Nollekens for the Empress 1792 the date also of that at Wool being Fox's nephew Henry Richard Lord Holland at that time a man of 19 was travelling on the Continent in that year and his version, dated a year later was doubtless ordered on his return. It has fortunately survived the fire in 1940 with certain blemishes. The terracotta identical but slightly smaller now at the National Portrait Gallery is undated and its provenance is unknown.

The later bust of Fox by Nollekens, with his hair close cut is of less importance and versions of it are very numerous far more so than of the earlier one. Mr Oswald's suggestion that they are founded on the one shown at the Royal Academy in 1802, is probably correct. I know of no one earlier.

Mr Goblet (probably Alexander Goblet, Nollekens' chief assistant or



AN AMERICAN BUTTER COOLER OF PRE-CIVIL WAR DAYS, CLOSED AND (above) OPEN TO RECEIVE THE BUTTER

See letter: For Cooling Butter

remembers the coloured butter on the family plantation carrying it from person to person at the table for self service.

It is one of those queer domestic pieces (to-day it would in America be called a gadget) that well-to-do Americans have from time to time added to their household chattels—particularly for meal service. Time was when a lazy Susan (a low table like arrangement on a revolving base equipped with many small dishes for holders of preserves) was the last word in table accessories. This was placed in the centre of the dining table for self service some were quite large as much as three feet in diameter. In my grandmother's day no elegant Haviland china set imported from France was complete without individual salt dips and crescent shaped bone dishes the latter for use when bones from poultry had to be disposed of at the table. Pressed glass cup plates used to place the cup on in the days when it was polite to drink tea from the saucer were high style at one time as were silver plated spoon holders of various types. The spoons were placed on the table in these—never in the saucer as in England.

But times flies and with it these fads go too. Antique dealers eagerly collect any such articles of which there are plenty to be bought. The butter cooler however is rare. It may have been made in quantity since many portrait articles were made

for domestic use in early American days. Much of this pewter was melted down for ammunition during the Civil War and for this reason American pewter is rare and costly. So, perhaps, other examples of the butter cooler went into Civil War munitions.

Considering the warm climate of the Southern States, it is not surprising that this example came from Maryland. Of exquisite workmanship and design, it is built on the principle of the lazy Susan I have described. It revolves on a brass base which is stamped H. Simpson. Patented 1856, Baltimore, Maryland.

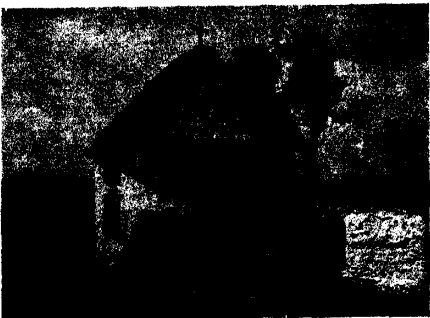
In most butter coolers the receptacle for the butter is above the chipped or cracked ice, but not in this one.

Hinged doors swing open, as shown in my other photograph, so that

this year the birds in the garden showed little interest in the blackberries and left the raspberries and the loganberries severely alone.—ED.]

### CARVED CRESTINGS ON CLOCKS

Six.—Mr. R. W. Symonds, writing in your issue of September 5, sees no reason why crestings with the royal arms should have been placed on clocks. As the royal arms were frequently displayed in carved wood or plaster work over fireplaces and elsewhere in private houses in the past may not some possessors of long-case clocks have had crestings with theroval arms carved in honour of William III, restorer of the people's liberties at "the Glorious Revolution"?—HOKOLOGIST, Cambridge.



ONE OF THE FIVE ROUND HOUSES AT VERYAN, CORNWALL  
*See letter: To Keep Out the Devil*

a small dish to hold the butter may be inserted. The dome over this part holds the ice, which is put in through a circular hole at the top. A small, round, close-fitting cover is topped by a reclining cow which forms the handle for this part of the butter cooler. Ingeniously constructed hollow walls provide air space for better insulation.

Standing about a foot high the butter cooler is a replica of a giant acorn, the base being ornamented with a wreath of oak leaves. Leaves made the door handles also, with a third above the doors for holding the butter knife, which is slipped behind the leaf. The entire lower part, or cup, of the acorn is ornamented with a very pleasing pressed design of miniature acorns. The inventor was a personal friend of the wealthy and influential Southern family to which this butter cooler belonged. The invention of an ice-less water pitcher (a pitcher so constructed that it kept cold water cold, and a common object in hotels of an earlier era) is attributed to the same man. MARGARET CRUISE (Mrs.), 2632 S. Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles 18, California, U.S.A.

### FRUIT-SHY BIRDS

Six.—I have about an acre of vegetables and soft fruits and, like everyone else, am usually plagued with blackbirds and thrushes on the latter. This year I netted in the Royal Sovereign strawberries, and noticed that when they ripened the birds did not attempt to get through the netting. I had two beds of smaller strawberries (for jam) which I left without nets, and to my surprise not a bird touched them, although there were the usual number in and around the garden. All the raspberries and red currants and white currants were also untouched, and I am wondering if any of your readers have had a similar experience.

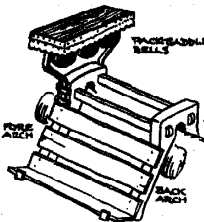
C. CRANLEY, Warcop House, Warcop, Westmorland.

[We also have been surprised that

the saddle-band or saddle-pad, or, occasionally, between the points of the harness.

I think it unlikely that the sets of large bells, mounted on heavy wooden bell-boards with leather fringes, were worn above the collar as Mr. Edwards's sketch suggests. Practical considerations seem to be against it.

As far as my information and recollections take me, these sets of large bells (often of spherical type) fixed to solid bell-boards were worn only by pack horses, the iron straps or supports fitting into leather or metal holders on the fore-arch of the saddle. My diagrammatic sketch will, I think, further explain the point.—JAMES ELLIOTT, 18, Haddonbury Hamlet, Skelthorp, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.



A SET OF PACK-SADDLE BELLS IN POSITION  
*See letter: How Harness Bells Were Worn*

### TO KEEP OUT THE DEVIL

Six.—At Verran in Cornwall there are five curious round houses that guard each end of the village—to keep out the Devil, so it is said. They were made round, the story goes, so that there would be no corners for the evil one to hide in. Each is thatched and surmounted by a cross and they are known locally as Parson Trist's houses.—WEST COUNTRY.

### STANDARDS OF THE TWELVE TRIBES

Six.—At Giggleswick church in the West Riding there is a fine pulpit (dated 1880) displaying the badges, or "standards," of the twelve tribes of Israel.

The "standards" are carved on the wood panels, each bearing the appropriate tribal name. I enclose photographs of two of the most interesting. "Joseph" is represented by a creature that, despite its meek, almost benign expression, must be meant for a bull, since that animal was venerated by this section of the Rachel group.

The other panel, bearing the letters Z A B as an abbreviation for Zebulon, displays a three-masted ship as a token, no doubt, of the fact that at one time the Zebon territory extended to the sea-coast between Acho and the foot of Mount Carmel, and was therefore associated with traffic on "The Great Sea" (the Mediterranean).—ANTIQUARIAN, Leeds, Yorkshire.

### A MANORIAL BAKERY

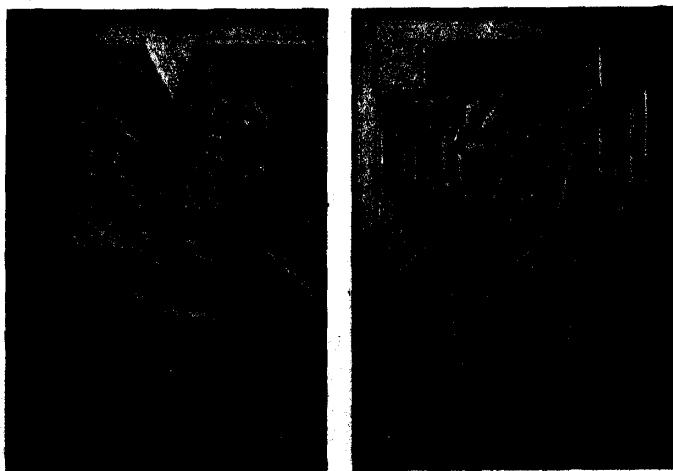
Six.—On the demolition of a cruck cottage in this parish, there was discovered behind a large oven a wooden implement 21 inches long, pointed at one end, and with a round handle about 7 inches long at the other end, of which I enclose a sketch. The blade

SCALE: One-Tenth of actual size

is flat on one side, 3½ inches across, and rounded rather like a cricket bat on the other side, and about 1½ inches thick. The wood looks to me like elm, and is only slightly worm-eaten.

Can you or any of your readers suggest what the implement was used for? Can it have been for flour mixing? A Norman Survey of 1299 suggests that the site of a cottage then stood where the cruck cottage was built, and that it may have been the local manorial bakery in the charge of one Cristina Gnat—a surname still appearing in our Court Rolls as "Gnates" in 1574 onwards.—EDWARD F. GRAY, Ripple Hall, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

We are asked to state that Collyer's School at Horsham, Sussex, is an aided grammar school, and not an elementary school, as was mentioned in our issue of September 5.



BADGES OF THE TRIBES OF JOSEPH AND ZEBULON. TWO OF A SERIES OF CARVED PANELS ON THE PULPIT AT GIGGLESWICK CHURCH, YORKSHIRE  
*See letter: Standards of the Twelve Tribes*

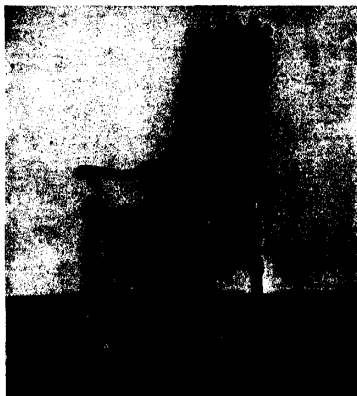
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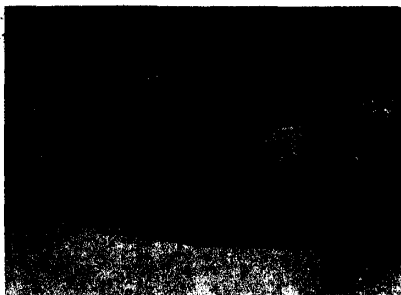
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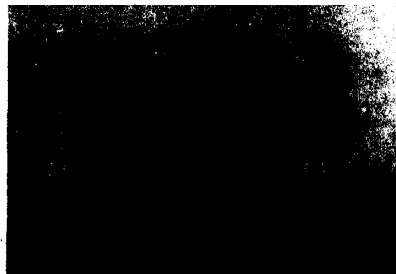
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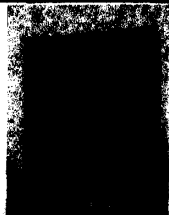
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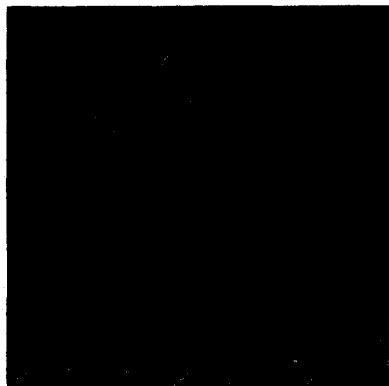
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## NEW CARS DESCRIBED

## THE VAUXHALL 12

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE present Vauxhall 12 is the result of a policy of rationalisation just before the war which reduced the number of Vauxhall models to three: the 10 h.p. the 12 h.p., and the 14 h.p. The 10 and the 12 are basically the same car with different-sized engines. The 12 h.p. is also fitted with higher gear ratios to enable full advantage to be taken of the extra power. The model under review is the cheapest 12 h.p. car at present available and is in any case among the six cheapest cars of any size. The makers have wisely avoided any pretence about the car's capabilities. It is of straightforward design and provides adequate comfort and performance for four passengers: it is not intended to be luxurious or fast.

The car does not employ a normal chassis frame. Instead the chassis and body framework are built integrally—a method of construction that gives greater strength for a given weight. The steel roof and the floor assist in strengthening the complete car. A secondary advantage of this method of construction is that squeaks and rattles are much less likely to develop after hard use than with the normal separate chassis and bodywork frames. The Vauxhall company were one of the first manufacturers to make use of independent suspension and the present model employs this method on the front wheels using torsion bars. The rear springing is by laminated springs damped by hydraulic shock absorbers of the piston type. The brakes are Lockheed hydraulic and owing to the low weight of the car—18½ cwt—give the good figure of 99 square inches of brake lining per ton.

The engine is a four cylinder of 1½ litres and while no effort has been made to obtain high power output the maximum is 35 brake horse power. Owing again to the low weight however the car is endowed with a good power weight ratio: the performance should therefore be adequate. All components are easily reached. The oil filler is mounted on top of the

the front screen measures 40 ins and 13 ins and its height in relation to the seats is such that all passengers will enjoy an unimpeded view. Since the car is higher than the average the transmission tunnel has been reduced to practically unnoticeable dimensions and no inconvenience should be experienced. A sliding roof is fitted and extra ventilation can be obtained through a large scuttle vent which is easily reached from the driver's seat. Hinged panels are fitted to the front doors and are very useful in giving draught free ventilation.

Luggage space is provided in a locker with an unusually large lid. The spare wheel is carried in the lid and does not get in the way when one is loading luggage. By leaving the lid open it is possible greatly to increase the luggage accommodation, although the lid does not fold down into a horizontal position. All controls are well placed with the exception of the hand brake lever which to leave the driver's door clear has been mounted rather far forward under the dash.

The upholstery is carried out in cloth and I for one like this type of seating. I find it warmer in the

full load of passengers than with the car partially loaded. At all speeds the springing is soft and comfortable and although there is a degree of roll apparent on corners at no time does this reach disturbing proportions. The steering was noticeable for its lightness and while there is a slightly dead feeling about it the lightness makes the car untiring for long distances. At higher speeds on straight but not very smooth roads one has to steer the car as distinct from letting it keep its own course. The softness of the springing and the lightness of the steering remain constant throughout the effective speed range of the car. Even when one strikes unexpected severe bumps at maximum speed the comfort factor remains what one has become accustomed to and the accuracy of the steering is unimpaired.

A notable feature of the car is the unusually high mileage obtained on a gallon of petrol. The overall average during my tests was 35 m.p.g. but if the car was driven at a steady speed on good roads, this figure could be raised to as high as 40 m.p.g. For a car carrying four people and of this horse power this is an exceptional figure. Excluding 6 h.p. economy cars this is the lowest petrol consumption figure I have obtained since the war on any car. While I had the car it was parked in the open each night but started easily and instantly each morning. The system of adjusting the bench type front seat was very simple. On the other hand the petrol filler was not so parsimoniously the aperture being very small and rendering filling up a tedious operation.



A FEATURE OF THE BODY IS THE INTEGRAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE FRAMEWORK

valve rocker box and the dip stick is of sensible length. The battery is also mounted under the bonnet. A thermostat is fitted to the cooling system to assist rapid warming up and another is mounted on the induction manifold for the same purpose.

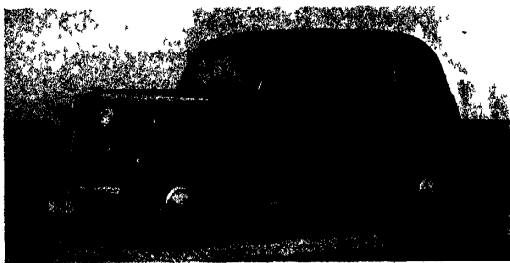
The design staff have concentrated on obtaining a good top gear performance in preference to high performance and to this end fitted a simple three-speed gearbox provided of course with synchromesh on top and second gears. Neither of the lower gears is intended to be used to obtain maximum acceleration since with a car of this type all normal driving will probably be done on top gear. The average owner of this type of car is unlikely to use second gear except in very slow traffic conditions or on steep hills.

Although the complete car is simple in fact almost austerity in appearance the bodywork provides all that one would expect. In view of the low cost of the model, the amount of room and the standard of internal finish are very good. The distance across the rear seat is 50 ins and across the bench-type front seat 42 ins. The measurement from front and rear seats to the roof is 39 ins and 37 ins respectively and from the floor to the roof 49½ ins. In many small cars the size and relative position of the front screen might prove welcome to a sufferer from claustrophobia, but in this car

winter and cooler in the summer. Another advantage in these troubled times is that it does not have the same glazing effect as leather on one's precious clothes.

My first impression on beginning my tests was of the smoothness and quietness of both the engine and the car as a whole. A stranger to the car might be forgiven for imagining that it was doing a six cylinder instead of a small four. The second impression was of the ease in driving assisted largely by the very good action of the synchromesh gearbox. No matter whether changes were attempted very fast or very slow the synchromesh ensured that the operation was perfectly silent. I took the car over in London and discovered very soon that practically all driving at speeds over 10 to 12 m.p.h. could be done on top gear. A pleasant way of driving while one is in more or less continuous traffic is to change directly from first to top gear. I used the car to visit Shelsley Walsh a trip that required the maintenance of high speeds for long periods and even when pushed to its maximum effort it showed no signs of distress. It fulfils the designer's intentions very well providing effortless top gear performance sufficiently high for the average motorist, its cruising speed and one that can be safely indulged, being between 48 and 50 m.p.h. An unusual feature of the car is that its suspension appears to be much better with a

THE VAUXHALL 12-H.P. FOUR-DOOR SALOON



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Vauxhall Motors Ltd. Luton, England

SPECIFICATION		PERFORMANCE	
Price	£425 8s 4d	Brakes	Lockheed hydraulic
(inc P.T. £42 6s 4d)		Suspension	Independent (front)
Gauge cap	1 442 c.c.	Wheelbase	8 ft 11 ins
H.S.	69 5 x 95 mm	Track (front)	4 ft 11 ins
Valves	Overhead	Track (rear)	4 ft 11 ins
B.H.P.	35 at 3600 r.p.m.	Overall length	13 ft 2½ ins
Carb.	Zenith	Overall width	5 ft 1 ins
Ignition	Lucas coil	Overall height	5 ft 5 ins
Oil filter	A.C. by pass	Ground clearance	7½ ins
1st gear	15.88 to 1	Turning circle	35.5 ft
2nd gear	7 to 1	Weight	184 cwt
3rd gear	4.62 to 1	Fuel cap	6½ gallons
4th gear	4.02 to 1	Oil cap	5½ pints
Reverse	15.88 to 1	Water cap	1 gallon
Final drive	Spiral bevel	Tyre size	5.00 x 15 ins
Acceler.	secs	Max. speed	63.5 m.p.h.
10-30	Top 11.2	Top 11.2	2nd 7.1
20-40	Top 11.6	2nd 7.1	2nd 8.6
40-60	All gears	39.8	
30-0	16 ft.	At 40 m.p.h.	
40-0	35 ft.		
60-0	62 ft.		
BRAKES		PERFORMANCE	
80 per cent. efficiency on dry concrete road		Max. speed 63.5 m.p.h.	
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# THE UNSOCIABLE WORDSWORTH

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. MALCOLM ELWIN'S book, *The First Romantics* (Macdonald, 15s.) is about Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey, whom the author appears to dislike intensely; Coleridge, for whom his admiration is great; and Southey who, he appears to think—and few would disagree with him—didn't amount to much one way or the other.

An example of Mr. Elwin's way of dealing with Wordsworth will be found in this sentence: "When he went to France, he was ripe for amoros

it. He went to France, and I have little doubt he was "seeking a mistress," though not the mistress of flesh and blood that Mr. Elwin, with a laxity which I think hardly permissible in a serious work, tells us he was "possibly" looking for. Possibly! Heaven help us if our biographers are to be at liberty to impute to us all that, in their own imaginations, is "possible."

For some reason, Mr. Elwin is down on Wordsworth, wherever there is a chance to get in a blow. Considered dispassionately as a human being, Wordsworth, no doubt, like the

THE FIRST ROMANTICS. By Malcolm Elwin  
(Macdonald, 15s.)

SHERIDAN. By Louis Gibbs  
(Dent, 15s.)

A VIEW OF THE HARBOUR. By Elisabeth Taylor  
(Peter Davies, 9s. 6d.)

experience; with the shadow of holy orders, and its doom to life-long continence looming over him, he possibly went with the settled intention of seeking a mistress."

### SHOPKEEPER RELATIVES

The situation was this. Deprived early in life of both parents, Wordsworth was brought up by shopkeeper relatives with whom he did not "hit it off." He did not, indeed, hit it off with anybody. He was always a rather morose and unsocial person, which is by no means uncommon with men of a philosophic twist. He made his way to Cambridge, where nothing much happened to him; it was, externally, rather a dull experience; but poetry was beginning to stir within him. It was just after he had left Cambridge that his sister Dorothy said in a letter that he had "great attachment to poetry" and this, she thought, "is the most likely thing to produce his advancement in the world."

Now, whatever else Wordsworth may have been, he was one of the greatest of English poets; and at this time, when the young man was becoming fully conscious of his "masterpieces," poetry meant more to him than anything else in the world. But there was also the question which Dorothy mentioned of his "advancement in the world," which meant, in plain English, the need to get a job. Wordsworth's relatives were not the sort of people who would feel much elation at the thought that William had begun to write out verse, and there was a rumour going at Harwich, in the recommendation of a certain Mr. Robinson, who was kindly disposed. It is clear that the last thing Wordsworth wanted was to be a parson. He paid his respects to Mr. Robinson and deliberately lied about his age. He said he was too young for the job.

This was the moment at which he went to France. "The shadow of holy orders" was, indeed, as Mr. Elwin says, "looming over him," though why, to a clergyman of the Church of England, this should involve the "doom of lifelong continence" I do not understand. Anyway, he ran for

rest of us, leaves much to be desired. There is Landor's celebrated crack about his having "one eye on a daffodil and the other on a canal share," and it can hardly be denied that he realised that his work could only be done in serenity and was ruthless in securing it. Dorothy's prostration before him is something the mind does not accept without question. Mr. Elwin goes so far as to call him, in this matter, "a supremely selfish egoist." But the fact remains that it was this supremely selfish egoist who wrote some of the greatest poetry England has known, and out of this arises the further fact that great poetry can be the consequence only of greatness. It is to the inner region where that greatness dwelt that Mr. Elwin has failed to penetrate. He has failed to understand the divine paradox by which we may gather naps from thorns."

### HAPPY WITH COLERIDGE

What a case, if one cared to take the topside view, could be made against Coleridge! Like Wordsworth, he first embraced and then renounced the revolution. Like Wordsworth, he accepted a legacy; unlike Wordsworth, he dispensed his genius in grandiose speculation. So the case could go. But who would bother to make it? Mr. Elwin fortifies his "deeds no temptation to do so. He is happy in his dealing with Coleridge—happy and just. Would that he had been so with Wordsworth. To say, as he does, that "the story of his whole life shows uninterrupted preoccupation with self-interest," is neglect that core of his life which alone gives him significance.

Coleridge wrote a drama called *Osorio* and sent it to Sheridan, who was the manager of Drury Lane. Poor Sheridan! (How inevitably the words fall from the pen!) To every one he was "Poor Sheridan!" "Poor Sherry!" Poor Sheridan was hardly the sort of manager to spend long hours reading other people's plays. He could write his own, and manuscripts piled up on his desk. There was endless delay in looking into the merits of *Osorio*, and finally Coleridge summed Sheridan up as "an unprincipled rascal." It is so easy to "fly off the handle."

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especially when you are harassed for money, as Coleridge was. He was pondering a dilemma: whether to become a journalist or a Unitarian minister, and the odds are that he would have become a Unitarian minister if the Wedgwood brothers hadn't decided to give him £150 a year—more handsome than the sum Wordsworth received from Raisley Calvert.

### SHERIDAN—"A MERRY ROGUE"

Unprincipled Sheridan may have been in the sense of having few of those rules of conduct by which prudent men govern their lives, but one who reads Mr. Lewis Gibbs's *Sheridan* (Dent, 15s.) would call him a rogue—except in the charming sense in which one speaks of "a merry rogue," and his principles at least extended to this: that no one was able to buy him at a time when the prudent men in public life had fairly fixed ideas of their own prices.

He was, as they say, "his own worst enemy," though this again can hardly be more than a form of words, for undoubtedly, with all the debts and duns and sponging-houses, he lived the sort of life he wanted to live. He was one of those people who cannot exist unless they are "the life and soul of the party," and no party which he wished to enjoy was ever known to him the cold shoulder. Even his funeral party, to which he went out of the house where he had died with the ballistics smoking and playing cards, but with a duchess holding his hand—was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, with the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Mulgrave, the Bishop of London, Lord Holland and Lord Spencer acting as pall-bearers. And there were two Royal dukes present, as well as many others of the *déité*.

Not a bad end, Sheridan might have reflected complacently, for a Dublin play-actor's son, who had come to London, a nobody, in his youth, and was the famous author of *The Rivals* before you could say Jack Robinson.

### PARADOXICAL CAREER

It had altogether been a paradoxical career, as Mr. Gibbs points out. What did he really want to do and be? To-day, it is his plays that keep his memory green, yet "of the forty years and upwards over which his career stretched, he gave no more than five to the writing of his plays." He was the manager of a famous theatre, and little is remembered of that except that in his time its finances were exceedingly complicated and that it was built on the ground.

Politics? What does anyone remember of all the years he gave to that, except that he made a celebrated speech about the Begums of Oude, whose excellence we must take on trust.

Altogether a queer case was Poor Sherry. He seems to have been one of those people who find fulfilment in being, rather than in doing, and here in this book you will find him brilliantly in being, with much of the fascination that led Lamb to speak after his death of "our late incomparable Brinsley."

### A STAGNANT BACKWATER

Miss Elizabeth Taylor's novel, *A View of the Harbour* (Peter Davies, 9s. 6d.) is an excellent example of how to build up a concrete and convincing whole out of a series of vignettes. She seeks to show us—and admirably succeeds in showing us—the daily life of a small down-at-heel fishing village, where the "fun fair" is not likely to open again, and the wax-works draw

no more than pitying smiles from the few visitors, and every night at the pub is "rather quiet."

We are shown the people stranded in this stagnant backwater: the doctor and his novelist wife, their children, the glamorous divorced woman next door, the shop-keepers and the curate; and we find that behind the blinds which "progress" has decided to draw down over the whole scene there are persons and passions as lively and differentiated as you will find anywhere else.

Miss Taylor is certainly an author to read. There is nothing either recondite or superficial about anything she writes, but she has an exactness of seeing and writing that makes her work a delight.

### THE AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL

IMMEDIATELY the war ended, many of us began to wonder how long the favourable conditions for agriculture which prevailed during the years when the carriage of food by sea was so difficult was going to last. To-day it is evident that the incentive to favourable treatment is not less than it was; it is greater indeed if we trust Government statements. Financial difficulties even more formidable have replaced those of war-time since the war, and British agriculture is being called upon once more to expand and not only to feed the people but to redress the balance of trade. The financial and economic value to the nation of an agriculture making the most of all existing home resources is no new thesis, but for the first time a Government announces its intention of backing the idea to the limit of possibility. Experienced agriculturists like Mr. T. B. Marson, who has just published another interesting and well-informed volume dealing with current agricultural questions (*Soil and Security*, Oliver and Boyd, 7s. 6d.), believe that the country can be made a success. He is convinced that this country can be made practically self-supporting, but shows that it will require the heightened interest of all our people, a new attitude towards farming as a career, and the necessary conditions to make it attractive. He also considers more technical questions of agricultural policy which, if mishandled, may lead to disaster. The author is particularly well equipped to deal with matters of livestock policy—a vast expansion—in his own scheme of expansion—for in addition to his wide practical knowledge of farming, he is a recognised authority on Shorthorn cattle.

### THE IRISH HORSE

THE fourteenth issue of *The Irish Horse*, the official organ of The Bloodstock Breeders' Association of Ireland and which is published by them (21s.), covers the racing and breeding season of 1946. Though late in arrival it is the most informative volume for the bloodstock breeder that I have ever read.

Very naturally stress has been laid, in the chapters dealing with racing, upon the successes of Eire-bred thoroughbreds in England and other parts of the world, but these observations are relieved—if they need relieving—by excellent articles written by such authorities as Mr. William Mitchell, the Collinstown Stud, and Mr. W. F. Davison, and the book is completed by the most comprehensive set of statistics about the racehorse. These statistics are not just the ordinary tabulations that are published annually in the sporting papers, but are clearly the results of hours of research, giving as they do the details of the winning percentage of every sire and, still more important to every vendor and buyer of bloodstock, the average price made by the yearling stock of every sire sold at public auction.

ROYSTON.

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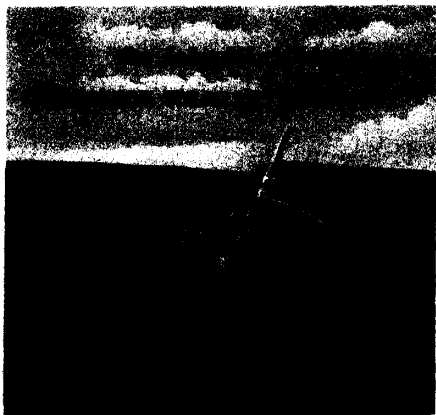
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## FARMING NOTES

# THE NEED FOR BETTER FARM BUILDINGS

LANDOWNERS through their organisation C.L.A. are to have a talk with the Minister of Agriculture about the present lack of facilities for bringing farm buildings up-to-date. The special concern of the landowners in the present plans for increased production is the provision for fixed equipment. Without buildings, grass-drying plants and adequate water supplies, the Government's livestock policy will fall to the ground. Amenities such as electric light, sanitation and better standards in cottage accommodation are equally vital, indeed perhaps more vital, because unless living conditions are improved on outlying farms it will become very difficult to secure enough regular labour. The C.L.A. ask that the farmer and the farm-worker should recognise that the provision of up-to-date farm buildings and living accommodation is dependent on the payment of economic rents for the services provided. This is true enough and I am sure that the spokesman of the N.F.U. and the agricultural workers' unions would agree readily enough that the landlord who provides up-to-date equipment and keeps his farm property in first-class order deserves an economic return on his capital outlay and also in recompense of his function as a working partner in the farming industry.

### Marketing Hops

A RE-ORGANISATION commission has been reviewing the operation of the hops marketing scheme and looking particularly into the quota provisions for the sale of hops. These producers' quotas have created a strong vested interest, because by the quotas is determined each year the quantity of hops that a registered producer is entitled to sell. He can sell this entitlement to a nominated successor. The commission find that there have been very few such transfers of basic quotas, but they recommend that in future these quotas should be related to actual production and the basis revised over five years beginning in 1950. Apart from this recommendation the re-organisation commission has given a general blessing to the scheme. Another vested interest that the Ministry of Agriculture might well look into is perpetuated by the system of allocating feeding-stuffs to pigs and poultry. Those farms that carried a big head of pigs and poultry at the beginning of the war are allowed a ration of feeding-stuffs which, although on a low scale, is a valuable consideration in these days. 'Other' farms which may be just as suitable for keeping pigs and poultry and which have come into the hands of those who want to develop this type of production have no basic allowance of feeding-stuffs. It is time that a reassessment was made so that as soon as feeding-stuffs can be issued on a more generous scale, all will get a fair share.

### A Poultry Plan

MR. F. G. BEVIN, who lives at Freshfield, Lancashire, has sent me a summary of his plan for developing poultry-keeping which he claims has the fullest support of poultry keepers everywhere and really substantial Parliamentary support from all parties. He wants to see an eventual increase of poultry stock to 100,000,000 laying birds capable of providing every one, in the country with one egg daily. This is a bold objective with which I do not quarrel. But I am against Mr. Bevin's pro-

posal that there should be complete licensing of poultry-keeping throughout Britain. The proposed licensing authority, constituted to embrace all interests, including the Ministry of Agriculture, would have legal powers to grant, withhold or withdraw licences. But are the million people keeping poultry in a large or small way to be regimented under this beneficent licensing authority and required to conform to regulations which appear good to the authority? I can imagine no industry less amenable to such discipline or indeed where individual enterprise counts for more in success. By all means let us develop more efficient and economical ways of marketing our eggs and table birds, but leave the production side to the individual to develop as he knows best. His mistakes will not be nearly so expensive as the ineptitude and rigidity of a central control authority.

### Drinking Milk

THE British people are now drinking 50 per cent. more milk than they did before the war. Consumption has risen from 0.43 pints daily on average to 0.67 pints according to a statement issued by the Milk Marketing Board. The increase has not been uniform throughout the country; it has been most marked in the areas like Jarrow and Stoke-on-Trent where there was unemployment and poverty. There has been little increase in towns like Luton which have always been comparatively prosperous and an actual decline in resorts like Bournemouth where many people had the money and the sense to buy all the milk they needed before the war and where present ration scales have forced a reduction in consumption. For example, six of all the milk consumed now is specially subsidised under the milk-in-schools scheme and the national milk scheme for mothers and babies. While criticisms are heard of the waste of this subsidised milk supplied to school children, no doubt most of it goes where it will do most good to the rising generation.

### Farmers as Voters

I SEE in the *Essex Farmers' Journal* that Mr. Edgar Walker, the N.F.U. secretary, has worked out that only 5 per cent. of the votes that could have been used in the recent election of a special member of the Milk Marketing Board were cast. Mr. W. E. Trehan, of Dorset, was elected with 13,000 votes, the runner-up being Mr. Goodwin, of Cheshire, with 8,000 votes. Mr. Goodwin nominated the Essex farmers, came third with 7,500. The number of votes cast was about 30,000, roughly equivalent to the votes of 8,000 producers with about 150,000 cows between them. For these elections a producer with 9 cows or under gets one vote. If he has 10 cows he gets two votes, with 11 to 20 cows three votes, with 21 to 30 cows four votes, and so on, with one more vote for each ten cows. Mr. Edgar Walker says that 5 per cent. is regarded as a pretty good poll in a Marketing Board election. The smallness of the poll is no doubt a reflection of the general satisfaction with the existing state of affairs. Mr. Trehan was known to be the son of a man who had put in a lot of hard work in getting the scheme going. He is one of the more progressive dairy farmers with a first-class herd of British Friesians himself and is ready to demonstrate how milk production methods can be improved.

—CINCINNATUS.

## ESTATE MARKET

A COUNTRY PROPERTY  
FETCHES £51,500

**LEUT-COL GUY H. PALMER**, of Kintbury, Berkshire, was the highest of many eager bidders at an auction of **Peasnor Manor**, Newbury, the hammer falling at £51,500. The estate of 1,140 acres lies in a compact block, well adapted for mechanical cultivation, and hitherto for some time farmed as a single unit. The old manor house, a couple of farm-houses and 23 cottages are comprised, and the farms are of 408 acres 188 acres and 545 acres. Possession of most of the property is available. Messrs Woolley and Wallis and Messrs Drewett, Watson and Barton were the agents for the vendors.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR  
CHARITY

**MR E. J. HARDY** has given his freehold estate **Ryon Hill** two miles from Stratford-on-Avon to the **Freemasons of Warwickshire** for charitable purposes. The property was to have been offered by auction in Birmingham by Messrs. Edwards, Sons and Bigwood and Mathews, but on the eve of the auction Mr. Hardy decided to give it away. **Ryon Hill** is not a direct or difficult property to deal with but a substantial good-looking residence on which a lot of money has been spent in the last few years in improvements. It stands on high ground in the midst of about 20 acres of gardens and grounds, parts of which, notably the rockeries and the rose gardens, were laid out by a leading firm of landscape artists. There is a lake of two acres in the grounds, and another feature is a long frontage to the **Avon**. Woodland belts shelter the house on three sides, and there are an orchard, kitchen garden and large glass-houses. Adjoining the **Ryon Hill** freehold is **Nineveh Farm** 51 acres. Mr. Hardy at first intended to leave it brought to auction along with **Ryon Hill** but he has withdrawn it from sale.

LORD SWAYTHLING'S SURREY  
ACQUISITION

**BRIDLEY Manor** the late Mr. Gray Miller's Surrey Tudor house and 170 acres, adjoining Worplesdon, of course, has been sold for close on £50,000 to Lord Swaythling. The agents in this transaction, Messrs. Hampton and Sons, acted when Mr. Gray Miller acquired the property.

**Saint Hill**, an estate of 866 acres two miles south-west of East Grinstead, Sussex, with a private cinema and a lake of three acres, has been sold to the Maharaja of Jaipur, through the agency of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Executors and other vendors have recently obtained tip to approximately 25,000 for houses at Bourne-mouth and Boscombe through Messrs. Fox and Sons, and in four instances would-be buyers concluded contracts before the property could be brought under the hammer, at purchase money totalling about £18,000.

The three farms, extending to 570 acres, at **Kingston Bagpye**, near Abington, Berkshire, the impending sale of which was announced in this column in the issue of September 5, have been sold before the auction. The joint agents were Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Simons and Sons. The stock changed hands at the same time.

DELAY IN REPAIRING  
WAR DAMAGE

**THE** delay in repairing war damaged premises continues. Private owners of only one or two properties are sometimes told that the delay is probably due in part to their lack of exact compliance with the rather

intricate regulations of the War Damage Commission. Forms that were correctly and fully completed have a way of getting back to applicants on the ground that some small and apparently unimportant technicality has been overlooked. Such sending back is not done by return of post but may happen five or six weeks after delivery of an application. Meanwhile no progress can be made and damage that has been untouched except for the most temporary and superficial attention, for years remains a cause of deterioration of the structure, a loss of income to the owner and of rates and taxes, as well as a denial of accommodation to those who would be only too glad to pay good even high rents.

But it is not only the owner of one or two properties who is suffering from the delay. The large property companies complain of difficulty in getting permission to set about reinstating their premises. For example, the London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties Limited has at the present time 108 flats of a pre-war total rental of £21,540 a year unoccupied because of war damage, the Company being unable to begin any repairs to them because licences are as yet unobtainable.

Here and there repairs have been done to badly damaged houses, and the figures of cost can only be called alarming. Houses that were sold in the pre-war years for £1,500 have been the subject of contracts for repair (not rebuilding but it noted) up to close on £10,000. In other cases structural defects dating from long before the first bombing have been remedied at the public cost, thanks to the lack of expert inspection and supervision.

RENT RESTRICTIONS:  
NEED OF REVISION

**TENANCIES** of flats, and in some instances of houses, granted in pre-war periods often provided for the rendering by the landlords of certain services. Central heating and hot water supply were commonly such facilities in the case of flats. Changes in the cost of giving services make no difference to the landlord's obligation to go on providing them if the lease says so, even if the result is financially serious for the landlord.

As long ago as 1945, the Ridley Committee recommended that the Rent Restrictions Acts should be revised and the increase in the cost of services should be passed on to the tenants. This recommendation was not hurriedly arrived at for the Committee sat for nearly two years but nothing practical has been done to give effect to what the Committee urged. Of course, this is only one of the real grievances of property owners under the Acts. It is, however, one that would seem to admit of treatment more easily than others.

Comprehensive review of this legislation is indefinitely deferred, doubtless because of the outcry that would be raised if some of the anomalies about rentals were likely to be removed. Tenants of the lower rented types of property are much more the subject of consideration by the legislature than are property owners, and good landlords who entered into agreements at a far rent before the war years are the sufferers. Those owners who have bought premises since 1939 with a full knowledge of the impact of restrictions can hardly claim much consideration, but one difficulty about the review of the Acts is the probability that the latter class would expect to participate fully in any benefits likely to accrue from reforms.

ARBITER.

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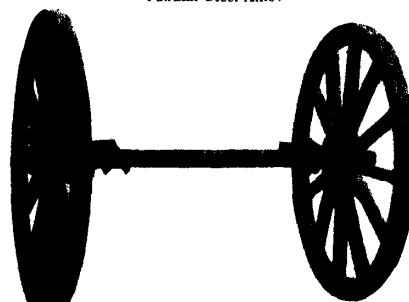
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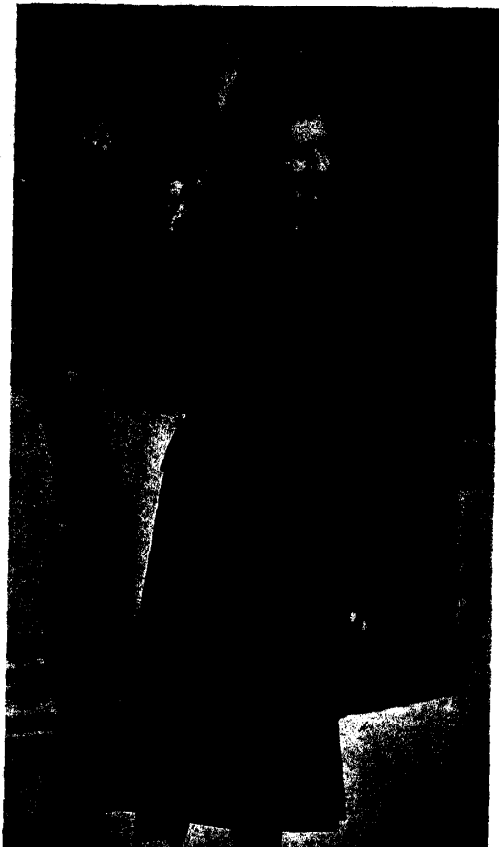
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# WINTER ELEGANCE-

*Dark Green Velours  
Trimmed With Fur*

ONE of the big features of the advance winter fashions has been the ensembles for town in the new woollens, woven with such skill that they have the bloom of a velvet. Much of this material is reserved for the export market, but there is a certain amount for this country and it makes a notable addition to the fabric collections. One is a velours with a ridge in the weave, a supple material that folds and pleats superlatively well for the coats with full, gathered and gored skirts and neat waistlines, and yet is thick enough for a hard winter. Coleman have produced one of these fabrics as a duveten in two weights for ensembles of winter coat and dress; the first time this has been done. They show it in geranium pink and a dark fir-tree green, and Hardy Amies has made it up in his winter collection.

Another Coleman novelty is a covered suiting in snuff brown, woven in Huddersfield. These covered suitings make the men's morning jackets that are worn with tramlined trousers, and as a woman's fabric it is woven with a slightly more pliable texture,



*Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio*

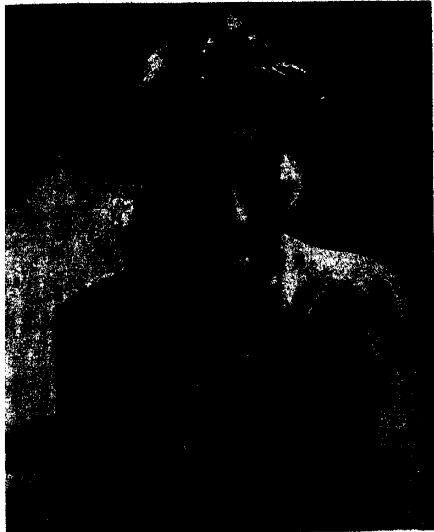
Velours coat in dark jade green with a panel of gores at the back padded in a huckle and a marie collar. Peter Russell. Bonnet by Flouet and Favy

(Left) Hardy Amies fastens his winter coats right over to one side. This one is bottle green velours with a curved hipline, black velvet and Persian lamb on the collar, revers and cuffs. The high velvet pill-box is by Simone Mirman

but one that tailors just as well. New colours in the range of smooth, thick reversible coating, introduced two seasons ago, when it was a resounding success, are all in two tones of one colour—cherry with pink, tobacco backed with stone, etc. The boxcloths come in lovely muted pastels—an olive-green and a warm stone are big successes for this autumn—the diagonal suitings in bright mixtures of deep colours, and there is a fine dressweight woollen with a chevron in the weave made in a range of clear pastels.

New suitings are neat in design with interesting novelties introduced into the actual weave of the traditional designs. Jack Tautz has a gun-check tweed with an appliqué overcheck formed by a thick mohair twisted thread in a French grey laid on mustard and white gun-checks. Another Tautz gun-check is in dark grey on a white ground with a two-fach peacock blue over-check—a gay idea, while keeping the suiting trim enough for a plain tailor-made. Sylvia Mills shows a dark red suiting woven with a navy blue Greek key pattern. She cuts the fronts of her skirts on the cross with the back on the straight and introduces the patterns as a narrow, solid looking piping on revers and pockets. Digby Morton combines two checked worsteds in identical colourings, both small, with the smaller one for the skirt, and the tagings on the

(Continued on page 598)



Nutmeg brown felt hat with shaded feather pads. Worn with a "Wild Rose" pink crêpe shirt.

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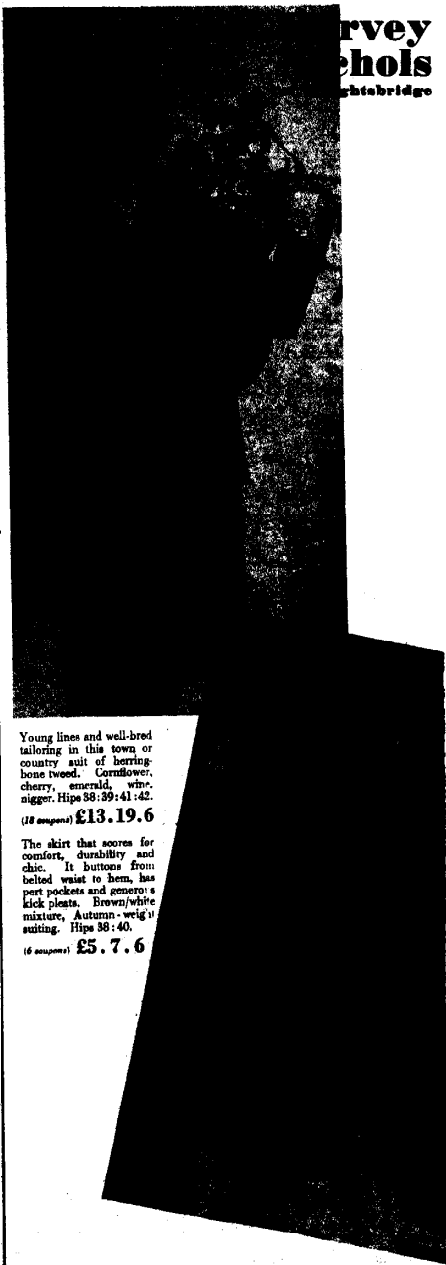


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FOR thick suits there are tweeds in the pastel colourings featured for this winter and for thick coat-dresses or light winter suits. Tortois a woolen with a hairy finish. Brilliant plaids in fine smooth woollens would make charming children's frocks and skirts as well as kilts for grown ups.

For party frocks the designers are featuring nylon nets over nylon taffeta petticoats. A young girl's frock in white net with a big skirt gathered on to a tiny waist and a short ruffled bodice looks crisp as a cracker. It has shoulder straps of salmon pink velvet and a bunch of pink roses at the waist. This nylon taffeta has a texture that is supple enough for a tight frock when it is draped closely over the bodice and hips and released at the hemline. These sophisticated dresses are smartest with a low square décolletage




Black colours fitted in front, straight at the back with two deep inverted pleats held by a belt placed low on the hips.  
Hardy Amies

that has rather wide shoulder straps, and over them go short jackets—the prettiest with full backs dipping at the back to below the hips. Taffetas, lace velvets and damask silks make full evening skirts closely gathered to tight corset belts shaped to a point in front. The peasant theme, charming on a young girl, is carried farther by the simple blouses in coloured chiffon with balloon sleeves on elastic that are pushed up over the elbows and worn with the full skirts, which show the new mid-calf length.

The rich dark colours and the warm mushroom and beige tones that are featured by the dressmakers throughout the collections have had the effect of altering the cosmetic colours. The cosmetic trend of the winter is summed up in the name of Lenthers's new perfume Dark Brilliance. Lipstick shades are darker than ever before and firms have added as well a specially dark tone to wear at night like Helena Rubinstein's Dark Red Velvet which has a lot of blue in it and Merle's Evening which is the colour of blackberry juice. Elizabeth Arden's latest lipstick shade is called Montezuma Red and is a dark vivid red perfect to wear with beige stone or mushroom or any light tweed colouring.

Tinted make up has been superseded by reusable or almost reusable foundations such as Lechner's new Kamera Kleer which was evolved originally to use when making technicolor films and comes in a wide range of shades to suit all complexions. Face powder is tending to change from pink to cream tones in sympathy. A marked trend in cosmetics for the winter is that make up is becoming more artificial in keeping with the more fanciful fashions. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS



Thomas Minton 1798

# MINTON

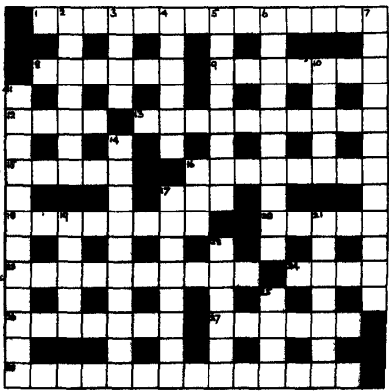
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Note—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



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**SOLUTION TO No. 918.** The winner of this Crossword, the class of which appeared in the issue of September 15, will be announced next week.

**ACROSS**—3, Locum; 8, Baido; 9, Aragon; 10, Collection; 11, Tide; 12, Sanskrit; 14, Ascent; 16, Sesame and Lilies; 18, Ladder; 20, Nostalgia; 23, Sofa; 24, Incapacity; 26, Belong; 27, Elkhart; 28, Stead. **DOWN**—1, Canova; 2, Fall; 3, Lancer; 4, Christening cake; 5, Hainsell; 6, Particular; 7, Jordan; 10, Simi; 15, Snapsdragon; 16, Tucks; 17, Earnings; 19, Adored; 21, Sopped; 22, Latent; 23, Cran.

### ACROSS

- 1 Not quite 18 down though lacking mental concentration (14)
- 5 On the line (6)
- 9 Looks from a hundred angles (7)
- 12 'All otherwise to me my thoughts portend that these dark —, no more shall treat with light' — Milton (4)
- 13 Postman in the role of liberator? (10)
- 15 Supply out of pique (8)
- 16 Consider a change of time and date (8)
- 17 No gentlemen (8)
- 18 Let out or again (8)
- 20 What a nice model! (5)
- 23 Cannon, half! (anagram) (10)
- 24 Town that should not lack wood (4)
- 26 One of the clinging kind? (7)
- 27 A method of avoiding conflicting directions (3, 3)
- 28 The flagman's Roman predecessor (14)

### DOWN

- 2 It sounds as though this animal despises motor transport? (7)
- 3 Holiday step (4)
- 4 Bible bearers (6)
- 5 What the swan did to 25 down (8)
- 6 One of two of the fifties of Scotland (10)
- 7 Unpleasant results of letting a bargee get mixed up with ladies (12)
- 10 Might this be broken country? (5)
- 11 Fruit for a strange poem (12)
- 14 The winds that will be howling at all hours 'And are — now like sleeping snows' — Wordsworth (10)
- 16 See 1 across (3)
- 17 Like a hove, to look at (8)
- 19 Flare, but not necessarily fair (5)
- 21 What the mountains do to a Scottish loch? (7)
- 22 Bury (6)
- 25 Anagram of 24 across (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 917 is

Major O. Tritton,  
Capers,  
Barford,  
Warwick

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY:** This puzzle is sold subject to the following conditions, namely, that it shall not, without the written consent of the publisher, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of trade, except at the full retail price of 1/6 and that it shall not be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of trade, or without fee or as part of any publication or advertising, agency or promotional scheme whatsoever.



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Common Riding is the most picturesque of Scotland's surviving ceremonies. Hawick Common Riding, which is carried out with particular enthusiasm, takes place during the first full week in June, and occupies several days. The date of its origin is unknown, but the principal event, the 'Coronet's Chase,' re-enacts the capture of a standard from the English by the men of Hawick, in 1514. The Coroner, a bachelor, elected by the Town Council, is standard bearer and leader of the ceremonies. The 'Chase' is a wild gallop of Townsfolk followed by the Coroner and his attendants up the steep slope of Venn's Hill. Afterwards the riders ride the marches of the common to mark the bounds of Hawick's "peas and pastures, land for tillage."

# COUNTRYLINE



1496  
28/4

12/8/47

# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2645

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### MONMOUTHSHIRE

On the Herefordshire Borders. Situated in the beautiful country between Ross-on-Wye and Abergavenny

The attractive, Freehold, Residential, Agricultural and Sporting Property

**THE HILSTON ESTATE, 1085 ACRES**



#### MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE IN THE ITALIAN STYLE

Six reception rooms 20 bed and dressing rooms 5 bathrooms Automatic Lister Diesel Electricity Plant recently installed Excellent water supply Magnificent grounds Two imposing lodges Home farm of 195 acres **150 ACRES WOODLANDS**

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**2½ miles Trout Fishing in the River Monnow**

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in lots at the Beaufort Arms Hotel, Monmouth, on Friday, 17th October, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)

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Auctioneers Messrs COLES KNAPP & KENNEDY Ltd 4 St Mary's Street Ross on Wye and Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of His Highness the Maharajah Gaskwar of Baroda

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720 feet up on the southern slope of Blackdown and commanding a wonderful view over the surrounding country

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#### FORMERLY THE HOME OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE

The residence, a notable example of the architecture of its period, is built of local sandstone with pinnacled gables, mullioned windows and arched fireplaces

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Beautiful terraced grounds Garage block with two flats Gardener's cottage

An interesting farmhouse of Charles II period with buildings and farm land Five other cottages.

70 acres of picturesque woodland with walks laid out by the Post.

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Auctioneers Messrs CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere, Surrey, and Messrs KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY

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### ABOUT 37 ACRES

To be sold by Auction (unless sold privately) on October 8, 1947, at Oxford. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/3).

## RADNORSHIRE—ON THE HEREFORDSHIRE BORDERS

Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY KNOWN AS NEWCASTLE COURT ESTATE and comprising all truly delightful GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. Well modernised and equipped and containing 11 bedrooms (8 fitted), 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, sun parlour, cloakroom, office with Aga cooker. Own electric light and water supply. Central heating. Cottage and lodge.

MODDELL FARM, 82 ACRES; MINOL FARM, 24 ACRES; CYMAIDE, 100 ACRES; NEWHOUSE FARM, 102 ACRES; HOME FARM, 34 ACRES; YONKIN FARM, 22 ACRES; NORTHGATE, 10 ACRES; KINNERTON COMMON, 8 ACRES.

In all about 1,000 Acres, including the Valuable Woodlands, extending to some 82 Acres and affording some of the finest shooting in the county. Good hunting available with two packs.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in lots, at the Law Society's Auction Rooms, Hereford, on Wednesday, October 16, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. precisely. Sale particulars, price 3/6, from the Solicitors: Messrs. PINFOLD & CO., 8, Bannocks Hill, Birmingham 2 (Tel. Central 9163). Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/3).



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On one of the most popular of the islands of the South-West Highlands.

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Situate near Port Ellen and extending to approximately 5,000 ACRES with charming well-built Residences comprising on two floors: Vestibule, entrance hall, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, larder, 4 bedrooms, bathrooms and separate w.c., separate servants' quarters, etc. Detached garage. Shepherd's house and farm buildings.

Will be offered for Sale by Auction with vacant Possession (unless sold previously by private treaty) on Wednesday, October 8, 1947, at the Central Hotel, Glasgow, at 3 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. HALL, NORRIS & ATKINS, Station Street, Huddersfield. Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Survey House, 15, Bond Street, Leeds, 1.

By direction of Mrs. D. B. Drake.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

## "MONASTERY BELLS," CRANHAM

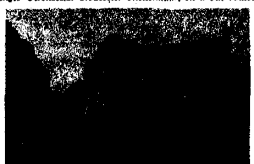
In the beautiful well-wooded triangle Cirencester-Gloscester-Cheltenham, on a bus route.

### MODERNISED 18th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Three bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Small garden and a 1/2-ACRE paddock.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) on Wednesday, October 8, 1947, at 3 p.m., at The Royal George Hotel, Birdlip, Glos.

Solicitors: Messrs. SCOTT & FLOWER, 15, College Green, Gloucester (Tel. 2325). Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/3).



Auction Thursday, October 16.

## MARLBOROUGH—HUNGERFORD RECENTLY MODERNISED 14TH-CENTURY AND QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and 2 w.c. Main light, power and water. Telephone. Garden.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. (Folio 9567)

## HARTLEY MANOR FARM HOUSE FAWKHAM, KENT

Four bed, bath and 3 reception rooms. Garage. Main services. 2 ACRES. Gardens and paddock.

By Auction on October 6, 1947, at Gravesend (unless sold privately). JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE. NR. CHEPSTOW

### THE MODERNISED 17TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE IN A WOODLAND SETTING WYE COTTAGE, TIDENHAM

Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms (one 20 ft. long). Main electric light and power. Main water. Beautifully wooded grounds. Lot 2: A very fine Building site overlooking the famous horse-shoe bend of the River Wye.

Total extent about 10 ACRES

Auction October 17, 1947, at the Beaufort Hotel, Chepstow, at 3 p.m. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/3) and LEWIS TRUBNICK & CO., F.A.L.R.A., 30, Moore Street, Chepstow (Tel. 28).



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Containing 7 best bedrooms, 4 secondary and staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 4 reception rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Stabling, garages and cottages. Well-timbered grounds with kitchen garden, park and woodlands.

FOR SALE WITH 37 ACRES BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8 (unless previously sold by private treaty), AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 125, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

SURVEYORS: Messrs. ASHLEY COOK & FISHER, 1, Old Burlington Street, W.1

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH & CO., 40, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (GRO. 3121)

## WANTED: RESIDENTIAL FARM

Surrey. Up to £25,000. WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Well-sited House of about 8 bedrooms. Daily reach London, Epsom, Dorking or Guildford towns.—Reply "Churn," c/o WINKWORTH & CO., 40, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

## WANTED: HANTS, OXON OR BUCKS

£10,000. WITH VACANT POSSESSION. House of 8-10 bedrooms, with 5-10 acres, garden and paddock.—Reply, "Oxford," c/o WINKWORTH & CO., 40, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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About 5 miles from the town, 51 miles from London

### The Residential and Agricultural

#### WOODHOUSE FARM ESTATE Great Horwasy.

About 192 ACRES

The Period Residence, built of red brick, is approached by an avenue drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water  
Central heating

Brick and tiled stabling, garage. Range of farm buildings.

Three cottages with baths

The land is principally well-drained arable, suitable for fruit growing.

For Sale by Auction at the Corn Exchange, Colchester, on October 4 at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitor, HERBERT SMITH, Esq., 82 London Wall, E.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. PENN WRIGHT & CO., 146, High Street, Colchester, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS

One mile from station. 26 miles from London.



Well-appointed house, recently renovated and redecorated. Pleasant south with beautiful views. Four reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Garage. Chauffeur's flat. Cottage. Wooded grounds. Orchard, paddock. About 10 1/2 ACRES. Price £10,000. Vacant Possession. 31 acres adjoining can also be purchased, with beautiful lake of 6 acres. Bungalow and farmery. Sole Agents: Messrs. OBERING & COLYER, Heathfield, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (37,543)

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A Residence mainly of the Georgian Period.

Lounge hall, a reception room, billiards room, 3 principal bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, 5 guest or secondary bedrooms and a bathroom, 5 servants' bedrooms, ample domestic offices. Main electricity, gas and water. Coaspool drainage.

Garage and stabling block. Entrance lodge. Chauffeur's flat.

Timbered pleasure grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Large orchard.

About 7 1/2 ACRES. Vacant Possession of the main residence.

For sale by Auction at the Catherine Hotel, Egham, on Thursday, October 2, at 5.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HORNE & BIRKETT, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. DUDLEY W. HARRIS & CO., 10, Staines, Middlesex, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. Particulars 1/2.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

One minute from Chalfont Park Golf Course.



### THE OLD GARDEN, GERRARDS CROSS

Attractive low-built modern residence. Hall, 3 reception, offices with master's sitting room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Three garages (flat above), stables. Charming matured walled gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, about 11 acres.

Auction on October 18 (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. STEWART WALLACE & CO., Gerrards Cross. Auctioneers: Messrs. A. C. FROST & CO., Gerrards Cross, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

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#### THIS LOVELY OLD 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

In a secluded position just outside quaint little town of Burnham—the yachtman's paradise

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 6 or 8 reception rooms, excellent offices. Several panelled rooms. Oak wood staircase.

Stabling (large) Lodge.

Lovely gardens with lake and bridge and well-timbered parkland ABOUT 50 ACRES in all.

For Sale by Auction at an early date.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

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THAT DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY KNOWN AS

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Lovely gardens with long frontage to the river, the whole containing about 3 1/2 ACRES

The Sale advertised to take place at Reading on September 20 has been postponed to a later date. Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and Station Road, Reading, Berks.

Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and Station Road, Reading, Berks.

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Within easy reach of Torquay, Exeter 10 miles. Historic mansion for sale, with possession. Set in a most beautiful situation with views to the Forest of Dartmoor.

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Main water Electric light

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PRICE £12,000

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Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large playroom. Main electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Garden and stabling. Cottages. Charming pleasure gardens, productive kitchen gardens and paddock.

In all about 7 ACRES. For Sale Freehold, with Vacant Possession.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, as above (Oxford).

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AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT

Two sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. All electric light and power. Ample water supply. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Tennis lawn, kitchen garden and paddock. In all about 4 1/2 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD SALE. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply the Agents, as above (Oxford).

In the Vale of the White Horse.

### HUNTING WITH THE OLD BERKS

Reading 5 miles, Swindon 8 miles

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED 19th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Three sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 2 sitting. Electric light, good water supply. Central heating. Garage. Stabling for 3. Garden's cottage. Flower and kitchen gardens, hard tennis court, and paddock.

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### IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION

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### AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

completely redecorated and situated in a lovely wooded setting.

Three reception rooms, master suite with bathroom, 6 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and compact offices. Central heating. Constant hot water. Main service.

Garden and GARDEN of over **AN ACRE**

Freehold £2,700 or might be let unfurnished at a rental of £200 per annum.

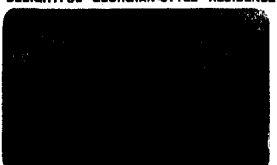
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All main services.

Matured ground 8½ ACRES, easy to maintain and forming a special feature.

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By order of Executors.

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Genuine Elizabethan Residence with modern installations. Spacious hall, delightful drawing room 40 ft. x 19 ft. and billiards room, both having oak parquet floors, study with Adam mantelpiece, dining room approx. 30 ft. x 19 ft., 6 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery suite, 3 staff bedrooms and completely shut-off domestic offices.

TWO LODGES, 3 COTTAGES, GARAGES, FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS. Well-established gardens and grounds, walled kitchen garden, park, farm and woodland, the whole extending to about 72 ACRES and lying within a ring fence.

Suitable for private or Institutional purposes.

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Solicitors: LAWRENCE MESSER & CO., 16, Coleman Street, E.C.3.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Owner going abroad.

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Delightfully situated, easy reach of station, daily necessities. Coast, Haywards Heath and Sporting facilities.

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IDEAL FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY with quaint medium-sized farmhouse with modernizations; on two floors only. Halls, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating; wash basins in bedrooms. Company's electric light and water.

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In all about 12 ACRES. With possession. For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on October 16 next at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. FRERE CHOLMELEY & CO., 26, Lincoln's Inn Fields, E.C.3.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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### FARNHAM COMMON, SURREY



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## GIDDY & GIDDY

### WINDSOR, SLOUGH GERRARDS CROSS

### FOUR bedrooms, bathroom.

2 reception, sun loggia.

Central heating. Main services. Garages.

Storacious views. Cultivated woodland of 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,000

### 300 ft. up. Lovely views.

Eight bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main services.

Outbuildings including lodge, gymnasium, 2 garages. Pleasure gardens, including swimming pool, of about 6 ACRES

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Near Guildford and Newland Corner.

A fine

### GEORGIAN HOUSE

In a secluded position. Five reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms. Cottage.

11 ACRES with park.

TO BE LET ON LEASE

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Country House, 18th Century, 12 rooms, 12 bedrooms, 12 bathrooms, 12 servants' rooms, 12 drawing rooms, 12 master bedrooms, 12 bath.

Stabling, garage, chauffeur's cottage. In all 6 acres. Electric train service to Watlington. FINEST LAND IN OXFORDSHIRE.

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Report  
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**HERTS (WITHIN 40 MINS. OF TOWN)**  
*In lovely rural country but within convenient reach of station and rail routes***A MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER**  
*Ideally planned and designed with a view to providing every modern convenience for comfort and leisure living***SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL APPLE AND CHERRY ORCHARDS**

Three reception rooms 6 bedrooms 2 bathrooms

**MAIN SERVICES CENTRAL HEATING**

Delightful grounds simple in character and requiring the minimum of upkeep. There are wide sweeping lawns, flower beds and borders, productive apple and cherry trees extending to the road.

**ABOUT 3 ACRES****FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Inspected and strongly recommended by OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above (17 940)

**WEST BOMERSET***In the heart of Bomersey occupying a unique situation facing the sea and overlooking extensive views***AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, SMALL RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE****CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE**  
With 5 reception, 10 bedrooms 4 bathrooms attic rooms  
Two cottages, stabling, tennis, swimming  
Parklike grounds ornamental gardens bathing pool pasture etc.**ABOUT 120 ACRES****One mile of first-class fishing****Moderate price Freehold**

Agents OSBORN &amp; MERCER 'as above' (17 842)

**ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS***Delightfully situated high up, commanding magnificent views and within easy daily reach of London***AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE**  
In first-class decorative condition, well planned and quite up to date

Hall 3 reception rooms 7 bedrooms 2 baths

**ALL MAIN SERVICES CENTRAL HEATING****TWO BRICK-BUILT GARAGES WITH SPLENDID PLAY OVER**

Extensive grounds with orchard, kitchen garden 2 grass tennis courts hard court (sinks, pourfacing) the whole extending to the road.

**ABOUT 5 ACRES****PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950***Quick sale desired as owner going abroad*

Inspected and highly recommended by the Owners Agents Messrs OSBORN &amp; MERCER 'as above' (17 929)

**12 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN***Occupying a superb position on high ground within convenient reach of station and a first class shopping centre*  
**AN OUTSTANDING MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER***the subject of illustrated articles in architects' and surveyors' journals***Designed for complete comfort and leisure living, and to obtain the full benefit of the sun**  
Fully panelled dining and drawing rooms 4 bedrooms 4½ modern fitted bathroom**All main services****Large Garages**  
The pleasure gardens have been the hobby of the present and the former owners. There are lawns, lawn tennis court, brick terrace, rockery, 2 war birds and a number of young fruit trees.**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**Most of the furniture including some genuine antiques would be sold if required.  
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents OSBORN & MERCER 'as above' (17 942)**3, MOUNT ST  
LONDON W1**

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Greensboro  
1028-23**FORTY-FIVE MINUTES SOUTH WEST OF LONDON***In a delightful rural setting convenient for main line station with unrivalled train service*  
*On bus route***FINE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY  
OF ABOUT 7½ ACRES****FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE**

With picturesque elevation of aged limbed red bricks relieved by a certain amount of old oak timbers and a mellow tiled roof. Nine bedrooms, drawing room, 3 bathrooms 4 reception and music room, day nursery and garden room, up-to-date offices. In perfect order fulfil of characteristic features combined with modern amenities. Central heating. Main electricity. Co. a water. Main drainage.

Two garages and other useful outbuildings. Modernised cottage with garage suitable for bull. Delightful part-walled gardens. Hard tennis court.

**HOME FARM WITH GOOD BUILDINGS, 2 COTTAGES****PARKLIKE GRASS AND ARABLE LAND****FREEHOLD £19,500. EARLY POSSESSION****OR HOUSE AND GARDEN ONLY £21,800**

Sole Agents RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR 3 Mount Street W1



## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE 40 PICCADILLY W1

Report 2461

**PERFECT SMALL LUXURY HOUSE OF CHARACTER****IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF KENT***In a magnificent setting. On high ground with panoramic views***FASCINATING  
TUDOR REPLICA**

With every conceivable modern comfort

Longest hall, cloakroom (1 and 2), 3 reception rooms 4 bedrooms, drawing room 2 luxurious modern bath rooms Main services

**Garage**

Beautifully laid out garden with tennis lawn, fruit trees, 1½ pond and paddock

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents F. L. MERCER &amp; Co Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, W1 Tel. Report 2461

**ESSEX MANOR HOUSE** In Constable's lovely country overlooking Dedham Valley. Fascinating home of unique old world charm in the typical Essex Elizabethan style. Newly decorated and in perfect condition. Central lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Double garage. Well stocked gardens with fruit trees. **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,250**—Highly recommended by the Agents F. L. MERCER & Co**LOVELY SUFFOLK FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE**, restored and modernised. Within confines of picturesque village overlooking typical English scenery. Possessing considerable character and in excellent condition with fitted basins in bedrooms central heating, Aga cooker and modern conveniences including main electric light lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Three garages. Large barn stables 2 pig sties. Well stocked gardens copse and arable land 7½ ACRES **£6,280 A POSITIVE BARGAIN**—Agents F. L. MERCER & Co**HERTFORDSHIRE** One of the loveliest homes in the county, 2½ miles from St. Albans and up to 20 miles from London. Most attractive Residence built and equipped regardless of cost. Polished oak floors, central heating throughout, luxurious bathrooms. Drive and coach. Lounge hall, 3 elegant reception rooms, billiard room, loggia, 4 principal bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, staff quarters. Main electricity. Two cottages. Splendid garden accommodation. Stunning gardens and grounds, prolific orchard, hard tennis court and many other features. **FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE WITH 5 ACRES**—Agents F. L. MERCER & Co**164, BROMPTON ROAD  
LONDON, S.W.3**

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY

Kensington  
0188-3**QUITE UNSUAL**Being offered at very little above pre war value, yet in absolute perfect order. The reason—**IMMEDIATE SALE IMPERATIVE****SURREY—ADJOINING DOLF LINES. DAILY REACH LONDON****MODERN RESIDENCE**

Every convenience, beautiful drawing room, 5 other rec. 6 bed (3 fitted basins), 2 baths Excellent offices, Aga. Main services. Central heating. Inexpensive gardens and

Immediate inspection necessary to secure  
Best offer over **£6,500** to sell at once. Vacant possession**CHANCE FOR A REAL BARGAIN**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY 164, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3 (Kens. 0188/3)

**VERY FINE ESTATE NEAR NORWICH****GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE  
7½ ACRES****CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

Most attractively situated. Four rec., 8 bed, 2 baths. Well-equipped domestic offices. Triplex garage, Ideal boiler, etc. Main electricity throughout.

Lovely gardens. Tennis court, 100 ft. tennis lawn, etc.  
Secondary residence. Two sets of excellent modern farm buildings. Garage 4 cars.  
Nine cottages. Very good shooting.**VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY, 164, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Kens. 0188/3)

**Grosvener 1553**  
(4 lines)

25. MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.

Robert Place, Eaton Sq.  
West Main St.,  
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and 88, Victoria St.,  
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One hour by electric service. On bus route.  
**CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE**

Long drive. Two floors only. All modern conveniences. Eight bed, 4 baths & rec. rooms. Main services. Central heating. Fitted basins. Garages. Cottage.

**Delightful grounds, lake and stream. 11 ACRES. Early Possession.**  
Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

### CHARMING PERIOD VILLAGE HOUSE

Recently redecorated and modernised throughout. Lounge 25 ft. x 19 ft. with beautiful moulded beams, panelled dining room, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with Ease cooker, etc. Telephone. Main electricity. Rebuilt gardener's cottage. Stabling for 6. Excellent garden with some fine old trees, tennis court, and kitchen garden, in all about 2 ACRES

Inspected by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. COBBE & WINNER, 7, Arcade Street, Ipswich (Tel. 2785), and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (5791)

# WOODCOCKS

18, ARCADE STREET,  
IP. WICH  
Inverness 4884

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1  
Mayfair 5411

**HINDHEAD.** 2 miles Haslemere. **GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.** Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards room, 6 principal, 4 maid's bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Part central heating. Main services. Gardens and grounds 10 ACRES. Two cottages, garage. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £15,000.** Inspected. WOODOCKER, London Office.

**EAST SUFFOLK** (Southwold 7½ miles). **CHARM**  
**XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE WITH 5 AC.**  
**OF PASTURE**, perfectly rural and unspoilt. **W**  
**Massive oak beam s.** open fireplaces, lead light win-  
**Two reception, 4 bedrooms (3 with fixed basins), bath**  
**(h.c.). Main electricity, automatically pumped w.**  
**telephone. Fine old barn. FREEHOLD £25,000. EA**  
**POSSESSION.—Sole Agents: WOODCOCK &**  
**Inverich.**

**EAST SUFFOLK** (1 mile market town-with main station, see 8 miles). **EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PERIOD RESIDENCE**, fully modernised, a lovely garden; oak-beamed lounge hall, 3 reception bedrooms (3 with fixed basins), bath (h.o.). Main tripartite, partial central heating. Ample water, automatic pumped. Walled and other gardens. Capital outbuildings, loose boxes, garages, pretty woodland and arable land about 7 ACRES in all. **FRESHLOD £4,750. EASY POSSESSION.**—Inspected and recommended: W. COCK & SON, Ipswich.

**KENT-SUSSEX BORDER.** Between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. **CHOICE REPLICA TUDOR MANSION** in miniature. Three reception rooms (one 38 ft. x 22 ft.), 6 principal bedrooms (3 with own bathrooms), 8 staff bedrooms, 5 bathrooms in all. Appointed regardless of expense. Aga- cooker. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Staff cottage. Gardens and small park 14 ACRES. Garage 6 cars, etc. **POBES** **WORTHINGTON, REEHLIDGE, 660.**—Inspected by Sole Agents: **WORTHINGTON, REEHLIDGE, 660.**

**WOODCOCKS, London Office.**

---

**OUTSKIRTS FAVOURITE SUSSEX VILLAGE.**  
One mile station, Hastings 11. **PARTLY XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE.** 3-4 reception, 5-7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, "Aga" cooker. Main electricity. Well-stocked gardens and paddocks **22 ACRES.** Cottage, garage, stabling, etc. **POSSESSION** (except paddocks).  
**FIREHOLD £12,500.**—Inspected by Sole Agents:  
WOODCOCKS London Office.

**WANTED**  
**WITHIN 50 MILES OF LONDON (not East).**  
Gentleman seeks choice **MODERN RESIDENCE**, 8 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, must have ground floor cloakroom; be easily run; good view essential; beautiful but small garden desirable. No commission required.—Mark envelopes "Sir J. B." **WOODCOCKS**, London Office.

**BEAUTIFUL BUCKS. 1 HOUR LONDON**  
**GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM 80 ACRES.**  
 Fascinating Tudor Farm Residence with wealth of old oak and up-to-date conveniences, main electric light, etc. Excellent buildings with modern cowshed passed for T.T. herd. Cottages. Reduced price **£13,750 FREEHOLD, OR NEAREST OFFER.**—Recommended: WOODCOCKS, London Office.

**BEAUTIFUL MID-KENT CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE 134 ACRES.** The Residence, in its own charming park and lovely grounds, has massive galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 20 en suite. Main kitchen light and water. Central heating. Farmery: Two lodges, Farmhouse, The Cottage, Land Includes 22 1/2 acres valuable orcharding; also well-timbered parklands. **FRESHOLD £37,500,** furniture optional. - **W001000CS, London Office.**

**PROPERTY WANTED.**  
**A VERY SPECIAL INQUIRY**  
Up to **£25,000** is in mind by a City man wanting a farm anything between **50 AND 300 ACRES**, with small residence 5-6 beds, etc., halli's house, etc. Likes Tunbridge Wells area, or Bucks, Herts, West Essex, perhaps Hants.—Messrs. WOODCOCKS (London Office) offer personal attention to owners quoting "Broker."

**PROPERTY WANTED.  
VERY SPECIAL INQUIRY**

Up to **£25,000** is in mind by a City man wanting a farm anything between **50 AND 300 ACRES**, with small residence 5-6 beds, etc., bailiff's house, etc. Likes Tunbridge Wells area, or Bucks, Herts, West Essex, perhaps Hants. —Messrs. WOODCOCKS (London Office) offer personal attention to owners quoting "Broker."

Tels. SEVENOAKS, 2247-8  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46  
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**LONDON 13 MILES SOUTH**  
*In a delightful position yet with excellent travelling facilities.*

**HIBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.**

**ON HOLMWOOD COMMON**  
*Glorious country, 1 mile Holmwood Station.*

**HIGH ON THE SURREY HILLS**  
35 mins. from London.

**MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER**  
Superbly appointed throughout. Lounge, hall, cloakroom,  
2 large reception rooms (with oil, radiator), lounge and store-  
room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, double garage.  
All main services. Matured gardens with lawns, lily pond,  
fruit and vegetable gardens.  
**PRICE FRESHOLD £2500**  
*Sole Agents: IRETT, MOSLEY, OARD & CO., 125,  
Rink Street, Southampton (Tel. 2217/44).*

**TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South A**  
Groveend 2261    Telegrams: "Cornishme"

**SURREY.** In a unique position actually on the Common (3 miles distant). Favoured residential district. **YELLOW BRICK-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE** suitably converted from 2 cottages. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 8 reception rooms. Two garages, stable, harness room with living accommodation over. Main services. In excellent order and ready to walk into. Matured garden 1/2 acre. Price Freehold **\$60,000** with Vacant Possession. **HERBERT, MOSELEY & CO., 47, High Street, Bangor (Tn. 228A and 278A).**

4. W. SANDERS,  
F.V.A.  
FORE ST

**THIS EASILY RUN HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN**  
**GRAND OLD ELY ADORES**  
Hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath-  
rooms, modern domestic offices with staff sitting room.  
All main services. Central heating. Range of garages and  
outbuildings.

**For Sale with Possession at a moderate figure.**  
**Joint Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,**  
95, Hanover Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 8771).  
and **IBRETT, MOSLEY, GARD & CO.,** Seacombe, Kent.

**SANDERS'** T. S. SANDERS  
ET. SIDMOUTH. Tel.: Sidmouth 41 and 109 F.V.A.

**42 ACRES \$12,500 FREEHOLD**  
**EAST SUSSEX, 7 miles Tunbridge Wells, 1 mile bus route. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE**, enjoying magnificent views to South Downs. Large hall, 5 reception, 2 bath, 5 principal bedrooms (3 h. and c.), dressing room. Separate study rooms and bathroom. Central heating. Electric light. Main water and gas. Garage. Cottage. Farm buildings. Terraced gardens, walled kitchen and fruit garden. 2 glasshouses. Orchard. Woodland and meadow (part let).—**THOMSON & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23281).**

**\$7,880**      **21 ACRES**      **BARGAIN**  
**GLOS.**, nearly 400 ft. up. **CHARMING STONE-BUILT 17TH-CENTURY**  
**RESIDENCE**, restored and in good order. Hall, 4 good reception, 8 bath., 10  
 bedrooms. Polished oak floor. Central heating. Essee cooker. Garage. Stabling.  
**COTTAGE**. Lovely gardens. Two walled kitchen gardens. Glasshouses and park-  
 ings land.—**TREMBLIER & Co.**, 77, South Audley Street, W.1 (21175)

**CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER**  
**EASY DAILY REACH, 700 ft. up** the Bayview Trolley, mile station. Particularly attractive **MODERN RECEPTION**. Oak tiled, oiled, oak wall, billiards room, reception, 4 bedrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Pools. Main service. Telephone. Garage. Man's room, excellent cottage. Partly grounds, hard tennis court, excellent walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard and pretty woodland. 8 ACRES. **FIREWALL**. Strongly recommended.—**TEMPER & Co., 77 South Andler Street, W.I.** (281)

**MILKMAN MILLS**, between Amersham and High Wycombe, 600 ft. up near village and bus. **DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE** in excellent order. Three reception, 2 bath., 5-6 bedrooms, electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Garage. Beautiful well-kept garden, kitchen garden, orchard.

**ABOUT 2 ACRES. FRENCH** - **TAMMERS & Co.,** as above. (21068)

S. W. SANDERS,  
F.V.A.  
FOR

**SANDERS'**  
T. SIDMOUTH. Tel.: 844

T. S. SANDERS  
F.V.A.  
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*In delightful country and only 2 miles from shopping facilities. Constant bus services within easy walking distance.*

**ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE (IN 2½ ACRES)**  
with 3 entertaining and 5 bedrooms (2 with fitted basins). Cooking by electricity.  
Ideal boiler. Good domestic offices.  
Two-car garage with useful room over.  
Main electricity. Good water and drainage systems.

**Inquiries for Country House properties—particularly in Devon and Cornwall—reach us in embarrassing numbers.**

Vendors desirous of effecting a satisfactory sale, in which negotiations are conducted with efficiency and discretion, are invited to communicate with us.

Personal inspection is made without charge.

5, MOUNT ST.  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS &amp; HENSON

Grosvener 3125 (3 Lines)  
Established 1875MARLOW, BUCKS  
On one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames.  
ELIZABETHAN STYLE HOUSE

Well fitted. Re-decorated throughout. 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 good reception rooms. All main services. Central heating. Delightful old walled garden.

Freshed for sale with or without the valuable and unique furniture and complete furnishings. Would make an ideal Guest House.

Joint Agents: Messrs. LAWRENCE, BOX & LAYED, Marlow, Bucks (Phone 45), and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, at above.

## KENT, LONDON TWENTY MILES

Nearly 700 feet up, superb views to the south.

A LOVELY OLD  
GEORGIAN HOUSE

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, large lounge, dining room, compact domestic offices. Main electric light. Central heating. Domestic hot water. In perfect order. Ready for immediate occupation. Garage. Stabling. Four-roomed cottage with bathroom. Delightful old world gardens, orchard, paddocks, etc.

## OVER 3 ACRES



## FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Tel. Gro. 3181).

## LOFTS &amp; WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3068

## WILTSHIRE

OLD MANOR set amidst a really beautiful garden in most delightful country.



Three reception, 2 bath-rooms, 7 bedrooms.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT.

## GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Grounds extend to about

2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £7,750

Agents: LOFTS &amp; WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Gros. 3066).

By Direction of The Lord Haldfield, D.S.O.

## WESTMORLAND

Close to Penrith and 5 miles from Appleby. On the main Penrith Scotch Corner Road. The Freehold Agricultural Property well known as

## THE WHINFELL ESTATE

Comprising 6 capital Mixed Farms with excellent houses, farm buildings and ample cottages. Main water and electricity. A compact block lying in a ring fence suitable for investment, together with about 600 ACRES of VALUABLE WOODLAND. Fishing in the Eden. Low outgoings. Gross Rent/Net £2,270 per annum. Total area nearly 4,000 ACRES.

Also

5 miles south-west from Appleby

## THE BROUGH CASTLE ESTATE

Adjoining the town of Brough, Westmorland.

Comprising 3 excellent Farms (one with VACANT POSSESSION in February next). Gross Rent/Net £790 per annum. Total area about 800 ACRES. For sale as a whole or in suitable blocks. By Auction at Mr. Andrews Removely Rooms, Penrith, on Friday, October 17, at 2.30 p.m. (If not sold privately beforehand).

Solicitors: Messrs. DAWSON & CO., 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Auctioneers: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Gros. 3066).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1

(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE &amp; Co., LTD.

1, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1

(Regent 4088)

## GREEN ACRES, ROWLEDGE, FARNHAM, SURREY

## TWO CONVERTED ELIZABETHAN COTTAGES



MAKING A CHARMING HOUSE CONTAINING HALL, CLOAKROOM, 8 RECEPTION AND MAID'S SITTING ROOM, 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

Orchard, garden, and meadow, in all ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Further particulars of MAPLE &amp; Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4088).

## ESHER

In beautiful Esher Park.

## A REPRODUCTION OLD-WORLD COTTAGE BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

CONTAINING 2 RECEPTION ROOMS (ONE 36 ft. x 13 ft.), 4 BEDROOMS, BATHS IN BEDROOMS.

## CENTRAL HEATING.

POLISHED OAK FLOORS THROUGHOUT.

Further particulars of MAPLE &amp; Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair (Regent 4088).

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS  
15, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1, & 25, KEELEY HOUSE, OXFORD. Tel. 475

**CLOSE TO LIME**, Hampshire, in lovely stretch of wooded country. Substantially built Residence well fitted and in good condition. Comprising 8 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Garage with rooms over. Excellent outbuildings. Partial central heating. Main electric light and water. In all ABOUT 7 ACRES. £14,000 FREEHOLD. (778)

**ASHINGDON COMMON, SURREY.** A truly delightful Country Residence set on high ground over 800 ft. above sea level, and commanding glorious views. Of mellow red brick with weathered tiled roof, the accommodation comprises 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices. Garage for 5 cars. Cottage and outbuildings. The garden and grounds are beautifully laid out and well timbered, in all extending to approx. 10 ACRES. £14,000 FREEHOLD. (660)

**SPRINGING-BY-SEA.** An attractive architect designed modern house standing in 7 ACRES of grounds with about 800 ft. frontage to the beach. The accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, 3 principal bedrooms and 3 smaller bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage. Good entrance lodge. Beautifully maintained national garden. PRICE £14,000 FREEHOLD (ON THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA OF LAND). (708)

Phone: Grayley 525

## A. T. UNDERWOOD &amp; CO.

THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

And at OCEAN, SUSSEX

## LOVELY COUNTRY BETWEEN BALCOMBE AND EAST GRINSTEAD

Daily service of London.

## MODERN HOUSE OF MERIT

In first-class order with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Reception room, 3 bedrooms (all fitted beds), 2 bathrooms. 17 ft. x 10 ft., 5 bedrooms and reception rooms 21 ft. x 16 ft. and 17 ft. x 10 ft., 5 bedrooms and reception rooms. Company's water. Main electric light and power, and main drainage.

Two garage. Temperature control of 1½ ACRES £14,000.



Sole Agents: A. T. UNDERWOOD &amp; Co. (Ref. 308)

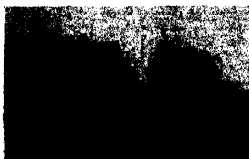
**HORLEY**, a mile from town and station. Small house with Modernized Room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms (all fitted beds), 2 bathrooms. Main service. Garage. Cottage and farmyard. 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD £14,000. (Ref. 319)

**ASHINGDON, SURREY** AND **SPRINGING-BY-SEA** and **GRINSTEAD**. Magnificent Modern House in Georgian style and in perfect order. Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Beautifully fitted and appointed. Garage. Wooded grounds of 4 acres. FREEHOLD £14,000. (Ref. 340)

22, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

# DELIGHTFUL 17th-CENTURY HOUSE

Lovely part of Surrey. (One hour London.)



Completely modernized with every up-to-date convenience yet retaining all its period features. 5-6 beds (bath), 2 baths, hall, 2 reception. Main services. Central heating. Charming old-world gardens, paddock, etc.

For Sale with 4½ Acres

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

# WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR  
1401

400 ft. UP ON A KENTISH COMMON  
Between Otford and Sevenoaks. 400 ft. up with beautiful view.

CHARMING HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

Seven bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 reception room. Main services.

Central heating.

Delightful gardens of 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,500

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

# RURAL BERKS 40 MINS. LONDON

Delightful Small Estate of nearly 40 ACRES

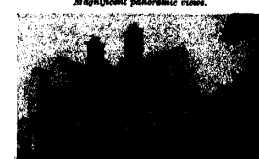
CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE

Completely modernized and in first-rate order. Night bed and dressing, 4 baths, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Small home farm.

£15,000 WITH POSSESSION

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

FINEST POSITION IN SURREY  
Lovely country south of Guildford. 600 ft. up, steady soil.



Fine modern Home by eminent architect, completely up to date. 8 beds, 3 baths, 3 reception. Garage and flat. Superior cottage. Finely timbered garden.

£25,000 WITH 4 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 22, Mount Street, W.1.

NORWICH  
WOLY

# R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON W.1.

STOWMARKET  
CAMBRIDGE

## NORFOLK

8 miles from Norwich City.

### COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, cloakroom, bathroom. Main electricity. Pleasant garden, tennis court, paddock.

2 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, and 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289, 2 lines).

## SOUTH-EAST NORFOLK

Standing in secluded well-wooded grounds.

Four reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and ample water supply. Garage. Stabling. Productive kitchen garden with two glass houses and orchard. Entrance lodge.

6 ACRES. PRICE £7,500. VACANT POSSESSION

Further details from the Agents as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

## EAST SUFFOLK

Within 1 mile of main town and main line station only 8 miles from sea.

LOVELY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Three reception, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Gardener's cottage. Beautiful gardens.

5-ACRE Paddock. POSSESSION. £2,500

Agents as above, or Stowmarket Office (Tel. 841/3).

## NORFOLK

In lovely country within easy distance of the coast and Broad.

### A SPLENDID SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND

GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE

Feeling south in lovely timbered grounds. Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electricity and water.

Central heating.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE subject to a life tenancy.

BAILIFFS HOUSE AND HOME FARM

Seven cottages, in all about 100 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION of the greater part.

Details upon application to the Agents as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289, 2 lines).

## IPSWICH 5 MILES

ACREDITED POULTRY FARM WITH HOUSE

Containing 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. Main electricity.

Extensive buildings including brick building forming

incubator plant and containing 125,000 egg secures

electric incubator and 124,000 Stephens dist. installed

during 1942 and 1944. 30 acres of pasture. Poultry food

allocation of 111 tons per month.

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Details from the Owner's Sole Agents as above, and at Stowmarket (Tel. 841/3).

By direction of Hugh Batebrider, Esq.

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Messrs. Mills & EBBY, 74, Upper Close, Norwich (Tel. 21487), and the Auctioneers, as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289).

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Modern offices with 2  
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Main electricity (con-  
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facing due south, erected of Purbeck stone and of best quality materials and fitted with all up-to-date conveniences and comforts.

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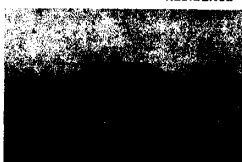
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In a quiet but not isolated position within about 500 yards of the Salient Head. Commanding extensive views to the Isle of Wight.

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Electric light. Co.'s water.  
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grounds, well-stocked kit-  
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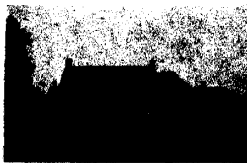
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Entrance hall, 4 reception  
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great beauty.

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orchard.



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Two garages.

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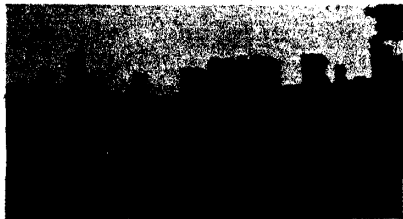
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2645

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947



*Ray Wroughton*

## LADY CECILIA EVELYN ANSON

The marriage of Lady Cecilia Anson, younger daughter of the Earl of Lichfield, to Captain John Henry Wiggin, only son of Sir Charles and Lady Wiggin, will take place next Tuesday at St. Mark's, North Audley Street

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## IN DEFENCE OF QUALITY

WE were glad to find Sir Stafford Cripps in one of his recent speeches on the export drive emphasising the importance of quality in the things we make. Although he is perhaps the most realistic of our present rulers he obviously tried to create the impression that the only sinners in this connection have been careless or get-rich-quick exporters who have sent inferior shoddy and badly finished goods abroad. That there are such people no one can deny. But one bit of a fanatic can be blind to the fact that a system which forces individuals into organisations which too often shout about rights and merely murmur about responsibilities which too often are governed by restrictive practices and which are designed to move at the speed of the least efficient has an equal if less-obvious responsibility. It is being said with what authority we do not know that the Government's neglect in banning private motoring is not so much to save dollars as to drive mechanics with small businesses of their own many of whom have invested all their savings in such businesses into industry and thus into the trade unions. That may or may not be true. In any case such a plan would not be inconsistent with the Government's general policy. But if it succeeds it will mean the submersion of still more skilled craftsmen with the will to go on in the world.

We are concerned for the moment how ever with a wider problem. There has for long been an assumption that much work must be dull and unsatisfying to the worker, and the emphasis has therefore been on shorter hours and higher wages. That is understandable if its results have not always been good. But at the same time there has been a subtle and insidious attack on all kinds of excellence. The word snob is a favourite weapon a good tailor or good bootmaker a snob tailor or snob bootmaker a beautiful drawing room is a snob room. Even is a snob school and so on. Space and order dignity elegance and grace these are all snobbish presumably because they have been associated with inequality (as all excellence of its very nature must be) and Equality is the first of today's false gods with equality as sacrifice as the special pinhead calf for immediate worship. The argument seems to be We cannot all have the best therefore no one should.

An examination of first principles or of party-political implications would be out of place here but it may be timely and proper to stress certain points. The first is the quality of work and the destruction or debasement of those good craftsmen who keep their eyes on the job rather than on the clock (or a union's orders) would produce a condition besides which a mere lack of dollars would be a passing incontinence. The question 'What

shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' is as apt now as when it was written whether or not nation is substituted for man and even those who have no use for non tangible values might reconsider the importance of quality in the already mentioned field of exports or in relation to scientific research and production—where the difference between excellence and mediocrity might mean the winning or losing of a world war.

What can the individual do to meet the present assault—for a calculated and mis-guided assault there is—on almost every kind of excellence? The answer would seem to be—buy the best that can be afforded. Employ the best men whether to clip the garden hedge mend a pair of bellows make a log basket or overcoat or a pair of boots and see to it (especially if the men are countrymen out of

## IMPOTENCE

*No genius stirs within my brain  
I am the dullest of my kind  
And yet for aye I would fain  
Halt the fast flowing stream of time  
And paint sweet Nature with a poet's brush  
Of ringing rhyme*

*When March our hope of Spring defers  
With hissing winds or calm dull days  
And blackbird's song alone injures  
A flash in Summer's constancy  
I seek in vain to match his luring lays  
In poetry*

*Or April when the buds are blowing  
And life through every stem is flowing  
The merest bird on any tree  
Outdoes the poet's tongue in me  
Nor can I know the rapture nor the power  
Of any flower*

ELIZABETH STANLEY

touch with modern prices) that no man is the lower by doing his best. At the same time boycott the mediocre whether it be a symphony orchestra that won't afford more than one rehearsal at a gramercy store that is ousting an old fashioned quality tradesman from his place. Sometimes this may be a hard doctrine involving self sacrifice at others it will cost almost nothing for a farm or estate will merely have so much less income tax to pay as a result of heavier disbursements for best quality workmen or goods. It is too much to hope that a small minority of individuals will reverse the present popular demand for quantity and cheapness but if the good workmen and the good shops are saved they may be a leaven to leaven the whole when the post war nightmare fades.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING

THERE must be many to-day in this country who are conscious of the value of tradition and the inward meaning of ceremonial pageantry regard with mixed feelings some of the austerity arrangements made in connection with Princess Elizabeth's forthcoming wedding. The decision to depart from the tradition of court dress and full dress uniform shows a compromise realisation of present exigencies which are indeed as inescapable as the fact that both the materials and the labour are not available to construct the usual stands both inside and outside the Abbey. One can readily understand also the necessity for dispensing with an elaborate trousseau. Had this ceremony been nothing more than the wedding of a highly esteemed and well beloved Princess there would be little more to say. But it is much more than this it is the marriage of the heir presumptive to the Throne a future leader of nation and Commonwealth and both age-old tradition and the love and loyalty of His Majesty's subjects command that opportunity should be given for public rejoicing and for as many of his people as may be to take however humble a part as witnesses of some part of the celebrations. This is a matter for the King's Ministers to advise upon and we believe it would be in keeping not only with their duty but also with an overwhelming weight of public opinion to advise that the

procession should be as colourful as possible that some brief form of public holiday should be proclaimed that by some extension of the procession possibly through Hyde Park where stands could be dispensed with—greater opportunity might be given for public acclamation and possibly that the wedding presents should be open to inspection in St James's Palace. The times we live in are drab enough in all conscience it is unthinkable that we should neglect such an opportunity of forgetting our troubles in the happiness of this young couple and showing the world a smiling face and a stout heart.

## LAND FOR AGRICULTURE

THE full implications so far as land use is concerned of the adoption of a policy of agricultural expansion with a view to saving dollars do not seem to have penetrated yet to the Government—or at any rate to those Government departments which are still planning to take over more agricultural land and to turn out more farmers. The marginal land which the wisest policy of reclamation can hope to bring under useful cultivation is relatively small in extent and it is in the nature of things relatively infertile. The greater part of our farm land is in other hands and it is not so much already and the percentage increase of yield which may be expected from much of it in the next four years is not great. What folly then to allow large areas of cultivated land to be directed to other uses and to expect that this will make little or no difference to a total production which we are seeking to raise by every possible means! Yet the War Office has just come forward with yet a new proposal for taking over a considerable acreage of farm land at Horsford near Norwich for the training of drivers of armoured fighting vehicles. No doubt Government Departments once started work automatically in such matters and it would be interesting to know whether the War Department's current proposals for finding training grounds are designed to satisfy the demands of the Army organisation envisaged last year or of that which will emerge when the austerity cuts now ordered by the Cabinet have been made. It would be useful to know what the Government's views are on the proposals concerning the decisions of the Inter departmental Committee which has been reviewing past and present Service demands for training space on a priority basis which is now manifestly out of date.

## THE BUILDING PROGRAMME

BEFORE long it will be necessary for the Government to announce what they propose to do to be the result of the impact of their plans of to-day—designed to re-arrange this country industrially so as to save us from bankruptcy—on earlier plans to rebuild it which were conceived when our economic and financial resources were thought to match more nearly our social ambitions. After the dreams of the past the awkward reality of the present has become so apparent that many of the programmes of housing and planning authorities—both central and local—will have to go by the board. The decision of the Ministry of Health announced some time ago to accept no new tenders except for housing for miners or agricultural workers is the natural result of the general policy now adopted of giving the mining and farming industries a first priority together with the key industries. As the identity of those key industries is still to some extent undefined this means that building outside agricultural and mining areas must be at a secondary level. The Government has completed discussions on industrial priorities and the re-employment of manpower. What will happen then is a matter of conjecture but it seems more than probable that the large surplus of building tradesmen outside priority areas will be regarded as suitable recruits for agriculture or the export industries and that they will be urged to leave their trade for reconstruction to other work. The ultimate effects of this manoeuvre are unforeseeable but that they will not only be destructive to the domestic and social comfort of the present generation, but may well lead to an undermanning of the building trade which will postpone indefinitely many projects of reconstruction seems unavoidable.

# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE forest and heath fire which occurred recently in the Wareham district, accounts of which were reported in all the daily newspapers and retailed on the wireless, was infinitely worse than anything I have previously seen and, after ten years' residence on the fringe of the New Forest, I may claim to have had some experience of moor and woodland fires. At the urgent request of the owner of some extensive twenty-year-old conifer plantations, who was in Scotland and unable to see things for himself, I went over into Dorset at once to learn the worst.

On topping the rise just south of the village of Bere Regis, I found the whole of the Piddle valley from Wareham to Bovington Camp filled with smoke, and there seemed to be an appreciable rise in the temperature as I came down from the high land to the depression below. Later, when I drew nearer the fire, there was not the slightest doubt about the rise in temperature, and the residents of the valley, who had to live in a cloud of smoke with the temperature near the 90s for over a week had my sincere sympathy.

THE main part of the fire was raging round Hyde House, the old Dorset seat of the Radclyffe family, and the three long plantations of Scotch firs which converge on to the house, and through which the rhododendron-fringed drives run, were completely burnt out to the last tree. The actual damage done was not so great as it would have been five years ago, since during the war all the best (old-growth) timber had been cut, but a great number of second-rate trees together with some plantations of younger ones were completely burnt out. Never before in a forest fire in England have I seen 50 ft. trees with the trunks burning from roots to the topmost twigs, and with heavy red-hot branches crashing down and adding to the blaze on the ground.

HYDE HOUSE itself escaped damage, thanks largely to the river Piddle which flows on two sides of it, and which, despite the drought, provided enough water for the many fire engines that came in from all parts of the county. The plantations I came to see were safeguarded to the road which crosses the moorland cutting them off from the main blaze, but here the fire-fighters had an anxious time dealing with small fires which were constantly starting among the dry herbage on the road's verge. Considering that the weather was all in favour of a great extension of the fire, things were not so bad as they might have been. The very valuable and extensive area of the Forestry Commission with its great acreage of plantations of all ages, from seedlings to sizeable trees, escaped all damage during the first and worst blaze, despite the fact that the fire was burning on two sides with the wind in its favour.

Unfortunately, in the forest fire world, unlike the publishing world, the second edition follows the first almost immediately, and three days later, when something approaching a gale blew from the south-west, the fire started again and swept through one end of the Forestry land utterly destroying a belt of small trees. Luckily, however, at the time of writing the very large nursery, together with the older trees that are well up to pit-prop size, have not been damaged at all. The saving of this most important area from complete and utter obliteration was entirely due to the wonderful and untiring work of the fire services and to the scores of helpers



W. A. Poucher

## WHEN SAILING DAYS ARE OVER: NEWLYN HARBOUR, CORNWALL

who came in from all parts, but it is sad to relate that the good old Dorset custom of dispatching an 18-gallon cask of ale to the scene of the fire fight was not observed.

I READ in a daily newspaper recently a very class-conscious article, which stated that a few fishermen of the idle rich type had managed to hang up the Catchment Board's drainage programmes in the Test and Hampshire Avon's valleys, and had thereby deprived the nation of 15,000 fat bullocks. Although I am not rich, and have had very little opportunity to be as idle as I should have liked to be, I am a fisherman. In the circumstances, therefore, I feel slightly guilty about it, and wonder if I could draw my 2 ins. x 2 ins. piece of beef this time. I do not know if it is true that the fishermen of the Test have managed to prevent the Board from bulldozing through the ancient water-meadow system of that river, since the Test, unfortunately, is not one of the rivers that I fish, and I only cast envious glances at it when I cross its bridges, but the fishermen and riparian owners most certainly did not succeed in hampering the Catchment Board's drainage work on the Avon and its tributaries. Although during the flood period of the early months of this year the level of this river was as high as, or higher than, it has ever been, it lately has been a sorry sight indeed, when the water has been a mere trickle through banks of rotting weed. It is difficult to realise that in the early days of

the war this once-lordly river was to form an effective barrier against the converging eastward movement of the German invasion force which was billed to land on the Dorset coast.

DESPITE the fact that the Catchment Board routed the selfish fishermen and had their way with the Avon, I cannot see very many of the 7,500 fattening bullocks which were to result from the efficient draining of water-meadow land. I imagine that 7,500 is the correct figure since, being a riparian resident on the Avon, I feel that we can do quite as well in the cattle line as our Test neighbours farther to the east.

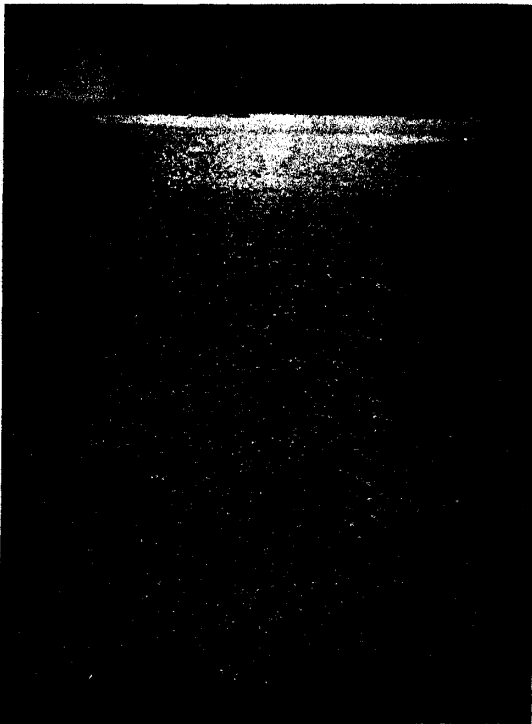
On the other hand, there are one or two short stretches on our river where, owing to the existence of weirs the work mills and supply power for the electric light company, the water level is as it was in the past, and the old-time despised water-meadow system is still operating. The very lucky farmers who own these relics of the misguided method of other days are the only people in the milk business who can offer anything in the nature of a green feed to their dairy herds and are maintaining their supplies of milk in consequence. Their neighbours up and down stream who have had their land properly drained for them, and who should be contributing to the nation's fat bullocks which, we are told, is the direct result of that drainage, have only enclosures with yellow samples of the Libyan desert to offer their unhappy beasts.



1.—LOOKING NORTH FROM THE COL ABOVE COIRE LAGGAN

## APPROACH TO THE CUILLINS

Written and Illustrated by C. H. PELHAM BURN



WHEN you look down to the sea from any of the Southern Cuillins, you will see Soay, lying at the skirt of the mountains like a stepping-stone to the other islands and apparently no more than a score of yards from Skye.

The idea of using this island for a climbing base had come to us the previous summer, when we had experienced almost insurmountable difficulty in obtaining rooms within reasonable distance of the hills. It is becoming increasingly necessary either to make reservations several months ahead or to live in a tent, which in these days is fraught with frustration owing to shortage of rations. Since Skye has become known to the cities, farm produce is at a premium. Once, many highland inns understood the vagaries of mountaineers and would smilingly produce prodigious meals well into the night. Now, with a few notable exceptions, the mere mention of a long day is usually met with a look of horror and an ultimatum to the effect that "dinner is at seven sharp" and then vague murmurings about the staff. The controlling influence that staffs appear to exert is remarkable, though two years before the war the same house ran smoothly enough without this army of salaried autocrats.

But, apart from these considerations, the Island of Soay seemed to us excellently situated for all the Southern Cuillins, as well as for climbs within the horseshoe of Coruisk. Thanks to the kindness of Major Gavin Maxwell, the owner of the island, it was arranged that a boat from Soay should meet us at Mallaig. As always, Mallaig seemed unexpectedly busy and rather out of place—so like an Alaskan salmon cannery, perched precariously between the hills and the sea. Sandy Campbell, in whose house in Soay we were to stay, greeted us at the pier with a friendliness unusual even for the North. Of Sandy's mate there was no sign, and, though he was quickly discovered, it was more than an hour before he could be induced to set out. A rare visit to the mainland provides an opportunity that can hardly be ignored—the Island of Soay is "dry"!

Between Morar and Mallaig we had looked out to sea and had been able to assess the chances of internal survival. These had not appeared promising, wave-crosts being whipped into spindrift by a strong wind from the south-west. Half a mile out the engine stopped, and the first of a series of struggles began. Strings of Gaelic, characteristic of the islands, interspersed with such English words as carburettor, magnet and petrol filled the air. A strong smell of whisky wafted up from the hold, where the mate was quietly and unconcernedly disposing of his evening's libations over his shoulder, while all the time cranking the engine!

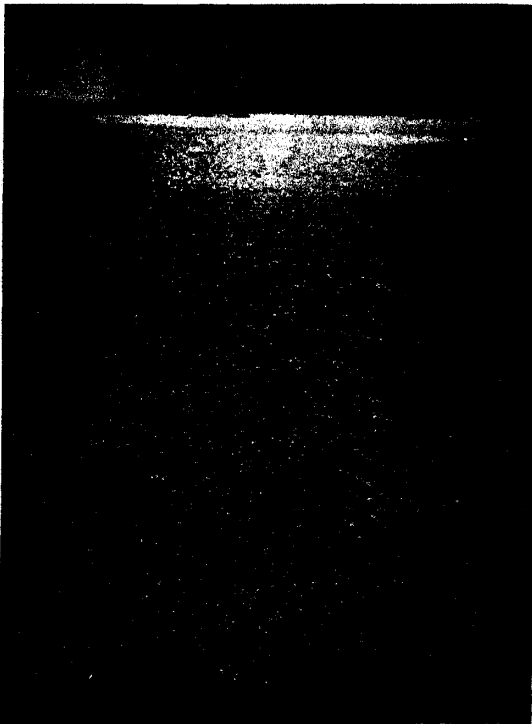
2.—"AN OCEAN OF SPARKLING LIGHT"



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2.—"AN OCEAN OF SPARKLING LIGHT"

The wind freshened considerably as we rounded Sleat Point, and the engine showed signs of dying for the fourth time. Had it done so things might have been serious, and even Sandy was heard to say, "For Heaven's sake not now!" This had the desired effect. It was rough now, very rough. We marvelled at Sandy's sense of direction in the dark. The last of our dry matches had been used long ago to peer at the compass, and Sleat Light astern was obscured by low, scurrying clouds. We should have to sail blind until we fixed the lights of Elgol to starboard; then Soay would be somewhere on our port bow. Suddenly the wind shifted to the west, lifting the low cloud and revealing an almost full moon sailing above thin patches of swiftly moving cirrus. Everything became visible all at once; Soay was ahead, with the black-notched bulk of the Cullin looming above and beyond, and the whole surmounted by a wonderful lunar bow. The breaking waves and our wake astern sparkled with phosphorescence. A solitary light shone from Sandy's house to guide us in from the sea.

Soon we were in calm water between Soay and the Cullin. Far above, the rain-washed slabs in the floor of Coire à Ghrunnda glittered with an unearthly light, and the moonlight played among the chimneys and spires of Sgumain and Alasdair. It required little imagination to picture the mountains as some remoter range of Labrador or Lofoten. In Soay Harbour both wind and water were serene, and now, having dropped anchor, Sandy solemnly produced five bottles of beer from somewhere in the bowels of the boat.

The geographical position of Soay should render the crossing of the mile-wide sound to Skye simple in all but the stormiest weather. This fact, and the willingness of the islanders to provide a boat at any hour, makes the rocks of Coire Laggan and Coire à Ghrunnda very nearly as accessible as from Glen Brittle, and Coruisk and the Blaven group are certainly more so. The island, moreover, is extremely attractive for its own sake. It is as yet unspoiled by sophistication, being, indeed, considerably less accessible than the Outer Hebrides. This, though making it in many ways more desirable to the visiting mountaineer, is a matter of great grievance to the islanders. While undoubtedly a hardship, in my opinion it scarcely calls for the number of ultimatums threatening evacuation that they have presented to the Government in the last few years. Major Gavin Maxwell has already brought a measure of prosperity to Soay by the introduction of his plan for the hunting and processing of basking sharks. Much of the labour for his shore installation is recruited from the island.

It would appear, however, that the islanders themselves could perhaps do much towards gaining the recognition they desire by a revival of local industry and agriculture. This, in conjunction with their present livelihood of lobster fishing and the summer tourist service between Loch Brittle and Coruisk, could well place them in a position analogous to that of the islanders of Scalpay, where there is a thriving woollen industry and every possible square yard is under cultivation. There are no sheep on Soay beyond the Shetlands introduced



### 3. FROM THE HEAD OF THE ALASDAIR STONE SHOOT

#### (Left) 4.—THE LAST MAN COMING UP

by Major Maxwell, though the name Soay is Norse for Sheep Island.

During the night the wind dropped and the early morning sun burst over Blaven, flooding down the Cullins till the soaked slabs steamed in its warmth, their vapours rising lazily over the summits, then dispersing imperceptibly above. All the island smelt of rain and young bracken, and burns ran in tumult across the grass hurrying to the sea. It would be a day of warm rocks and lazy sunshine on the tops; a day to reach some high ridge and lie watching the changing shapes and colours as wandering clouds strode easily over the mountains. As we reached Loch Scavaig, shags were busy fishing or standing out in comical attitudes drying their wings. We landed where the Mad Burn falls uproariously into the sea, and arranged to be taken off in the evening from a point opposite Soay Harbour. As an afterthought, our boatman remarked, "If we're not there, you'll be knowing"—a pronouncement of considerable weight, happily unfulfilled.

Even on this best of days Coruisk remained sombre and its waters reflected little colour from the sterile mountain-sides. It is a meeting-place of the winds, and miniature furies and squalls were for ever chasing one another back and forth over the surface.

We sat for a while on the broad top of a vast boulder worn flat and deeply scarred by former ice action. From here to the top of Sgurr Dubh Beag we clambered leisurely upwards over successive tiers of rough gabbro "foiler plates," best of good rocks. Nowhere was the climbing difficult enough to warrant uncoiling the rope,







5.—THE NORTH FACE OF BANACHDICH

but it was always interesting, and the ridge was sufficiently ill defined to allow a choice of routes. The length of this climb is deceptive, and it was near midday when we rested on the summit.

On a great Alpine peak on a rare day when no wind blows there is silence, a silence so absolute that it can be felt, a negation of sound that seems almost a negation of life. Here in the Scottish hills there is a quiet also, but it is a quietness derived from a million little peaceful sounds, sounds of movement and life, running water, bird-song, or the rattle of moving scree. Coruisk, as its name implies, is a place of many waters, and the rushing murmur of innumerable streams came continuously to us from below.

The ridge that joins Sgurr Dubh Beag to the main Cullin chain begins with a vertical descent of some hundred feet, and we put on the rope to "abseil" over the difficulty. The rock here is exceptionally rough even for gabbro, weathered into fantastic spikes and hollows which form hand-holds of an almost painful excellence. When we reached a step in the ridge described succinctly by the Scottish Mountaineering Club Guide as "a vertical face of gabbro determined by a basalt dyke," it became necessary to move singly, for, though the holds are good, there is an impressive drop into Coire & Ghrunda on the west. As the last man came up (Fig. 4) a soft rain began, falling apparently from a lone



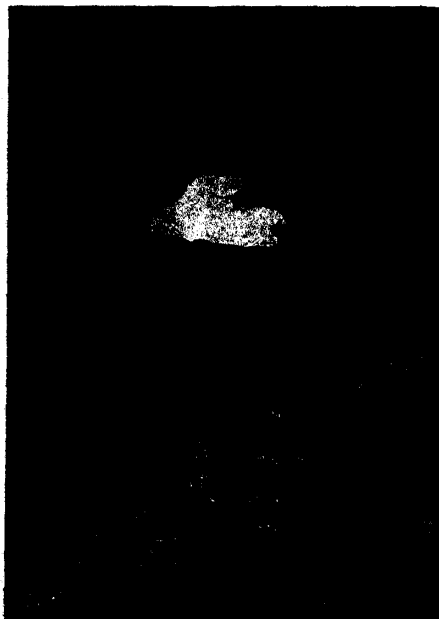
7.—THE EASTERN FACE OF GREADAIDH FROM A CHIMNEY ON MHIC COINNICH

tenuous cloud which had formed over Sgurr Alasdair. We should have to cross the Thearlaich-Dubh gap on wet rocks. A short rope-down brought us to the floor of the gap, and the leader climbed the pitch confidently up the strenuous-looking chimney opposite. To us below, the place looked, perhaps, rather more repulsive than it really was, which may have been a reason for some loud protestations by the second, when half way up, to the effect that it would not "go." A judicious tightening of the rope had the desired result.

The rain ceased as we clambered up the last few feet of Sgurr Alasdair and a rainbow grew from the depths of Coruisk. Great saul-shaped clouds towered away to the east, dwarfing the mainland mountains; but the islands shimmered in an ocean of sparkling light (Fig. 2) and smoke rose blue and straight from the houses on Soay far below.

A thin wind stirred like a breath and was gone; a hardly perceptible rumble of thunder was borne to us across the width of Skye. It was time to be going. Down the stone slant into Coire Laggan, with a rattle and crash of running scree, the acrid smell of sulphur rising at each plunging step, down the bed of the corrie, a long cool drink in the burn, and over the grassy flats to the sea.

Other climbs followed on subsequent days—sometimes in sunshine and often in rain; sometimes, too, we were turned back by streaming rocks and a gale of wind. On off days we explored Soay and resolved firmly to return to this island of unbounded hospitality, for we had proved beyond doubt that here was a good place from which to climb.



6.—LOCH COIRE LAGGAN

# DISPLAY OF THE SLAVONIAN GREBE

Written and Illustrated by

H. MARCUS STONE

*[The Slavonian grebe is little known to the majority of British bird-watchers, being found as a breeding species chiefly on certain Highland lochs. Our contributor wisely makes no reference to the locality in which he took his excellent photographs of this beautiful bird, with its brilliant red eyes and golden ear-tufts. Its comparative scarcity makes the following observations on its display all the more interesting and valuable.—Ed.]*

WHILE attempting to photograph a pair of Slavonian grebes I had the unusual good fortune to witness their courtship display from exceptionally close quarters. It happened in this way. The grebe's nest was found on June 8, when it contained two fresh eggs. Naturally, it was decided not to disturb the birds until incubation had begun, and the nest was therefore not examined again until June 15, when to my complete surprise it contained only one egg, and that quite fresh. The birds were neglecting to cover their eggs when leaving their nest, and consequently losing them as fast as they were laid, owing to the ravages of a number of black-headed gulls that methodically worked the shores of the loch.

A hide erected at a safe distance from the grebe's nest was sufficient to ward off the marauding gulls, and on June 18, when long-distance photography was begun, it was found that the grebes were sitting on an uncompleted clutch of two eggs. Laying took place on alternate days, and the number of eggs finally reached four.

Soon after I began to watch the grebes it became clear that they were still indulging in their nuptial display. Shortly after my decoy had left the hide the hen was seen cautiously peering through reeds at the back of the nest. Before she could approach nearer the cock called her away, and a minute or two later they both swam out of the reed-bed into the open water of the loch. For a short time they paddled about together quite placidly, and occasionally one or the other would dive and then reappear. In this there was nothing unusual. Then suddenly the unexpected happened. The two birds were a few yards apart at the time, and the male suddenly stretched his neck straight



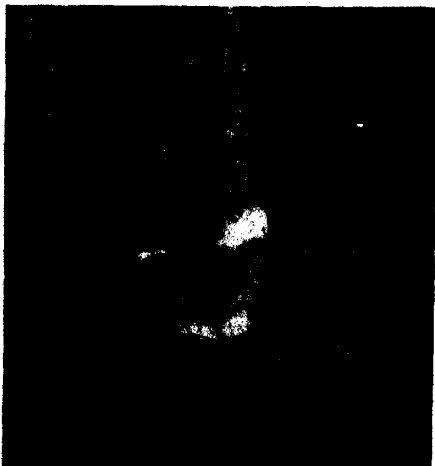
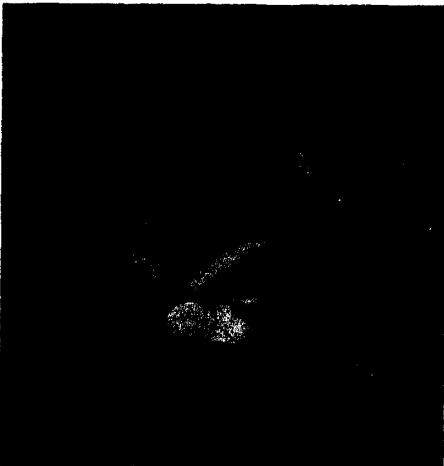
WITH NECK OUTSTRETCHED, THE MALE SLAVONIAN GREBE THREATENS AN APPROACHING RIVAL

forward, erected his beautiful shining golden crest, and proceeded to chase his mate, swimming rapidly towards her, calling the while. Soon she became aware of his approach, assumed a similar attitude and fed from him. His excitement heightened, and in his fervent desire to catch up with her he sought the assistance of his wings, raising himself with them just so far that his paddles could be seen vigorously treading the surface of the loch, which was also splashed by every downward stroke of his wings. When he drew level with his mate, his desire appeared to have been satisfied, the excitement died quickly, and both birds subsided into the normal swimming position and resumed their independent diving, until the urge for display should return and once again impel them to this brief chase.

During the period of egg-laying I witnessed this behaviour several times. It was always the same, and would take place at any time, either shortly after the decoy had departed, or whenever the cock called the hen away from the nest. But it was never indulged in after the com-

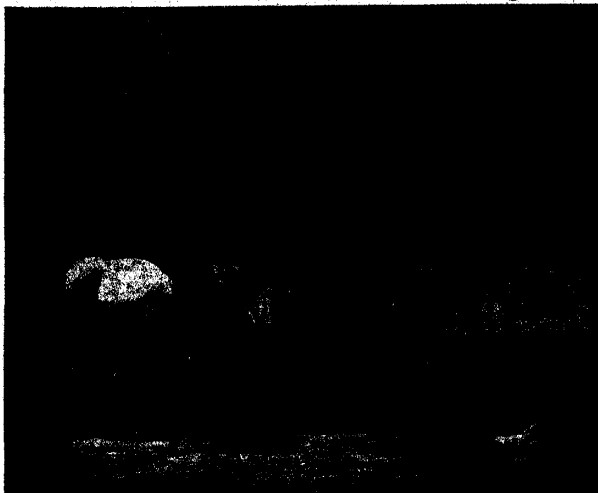
pletion of the full clutch. This chase, moreover, was quite distinct from, and did not lead up to, the act of mating, which took place on the nest, and which I witnessed upon three occasions.

The grebes exhibited another and similar display which I saw performed several days later. This was the display not of affection but of rivalry. It happened that another pair of Slavonian grebes came to nest within ten yards of my birds. Of course, their respective territories overlapped, and sometimes the rivals met. When they did, the display took place. In its initial stages it was similar to the love display, but in its conclusion it was essentially different. Instead of subsiding on the water, the rivals came to grips with each other. Beak grasped beak, and they shook each other's heads this way and that until one dragged the other beneath the surface. Soon they reappeared and disengaged, whereupon the intruder appeared to consider that discretion was the wiser course, and made a hasty, undignified retreat, urged on by the harsh reproaches of an outraged antagonist.



ABOUT TO LEAVE THE NEST: THE MALE SLAVONIAN GREBE WHICH IS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS BRILLIANT RED EYES AND GOLDEN EAR-TUFTS. (Right) A FEMALE SLAVONIAN GREBE SETTLING DOWN ON HER EGGS

## COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS



A PAIR OF SHOOTING PICTURES BY ABRAHAM COOPER. THE SPORTSMAN IN ACTION AND (below) THE BAG

See question: Abraham Cooper as a Sporting Painter

## ABRAHAM COOPER AS A SPORTING PAINTER

I RECENTLY bought these two shooting subjects by Abraham Cooper, R.A.—a pair, 9½ in. by 11½ in. They came from the collection of the late Sir Walter Gilbey, Bt., Elmham, Essex. I should be interested to know if you consider them typical examples of Cooper's work, and whether there is any truth in the story that he was a pupil of Ben Marshall.—JACK GILBEY, Glan Avon, Harlow, Essex.

It is hard to say what a typical Abraham Cooper is. His style varied almost as much as Chalon's, but no doubt these two pictures are by A. Cooper, who was born in 1787 and died in 1868. He was a Londoner and started work as an equestrian actor at Astley's Circus. There he filled in his time drawing instead of drinking. He lived in the golden age of animal painters, that of Marshall, Ferneley, Wolstenholme, Alken, Morland, Ward and Rowlandson. He was a pupil of Marshall, but it is doubtful if he was a regular apprentice as Ferneley was. He was a most prolific contributor to the Royal Academy and the sporting magazines and did portraits of racehorses for such turf celebrities as Lord George Bentinck and the Duke of Richmond, for whom he portrayed the earliest recorded horse-box. He painted all kinds of field sports as well as dead game and fish.

In 1816 he won a premium of £150 from the British Institution for a picture of the Battle of Waterloo, and was elected A.R.A. the next year and R.A. in 1820. Had he trusted less to battle pieces, romantic sheikhs and dead troopers—which won him his contemporary reputation—and more to his liking for field sports, as Shaw Sparrow justly observes, his present position would be better established. While his style has not the distinction of Marshall or Ferneley, and his later work has manifest weaknesses, his country life scenes (these little canvases among them) have the charm of his genre and period.

## AN OIL BY WILLIAM WATTS

I recently obtained an oil painting, 12 ins. by 8½ ins., showing a river or mill-pool with overhanging willow trees and a man in a scarlet ersey fishing. In the distance are a church and

coarse, in the middle distance a punt with men in late 18th- or early 19th-century clothes. The green of the trees is rather a Prussian blue green, not the usual amber shade. The back of the canvas and frame are old, but the picture has possibly been retouched. The picture is signed "Wm. Watts." Can you give me any information about this painter?—E. N. JACKSON, The Old Cottage, Castle Hill, Whaddon, Salisbury.

William Watts, landscape engraver, published between 1779 and 1798 "Views of Seats," engravings of country houses after landscapes by Paul Sandby and others, including a few by

Watts himself. After a visit to Italy he set up at Sunbury, near London, and later at Bath. He was caught in Paris by the Revolution, lost most of his money, and returned to London to work as an engraver. About 1814 he retired again. He died, blind, in 1851, in his hundredth year.

This William Watts was primarily an engraver. A painter of the same name, who worked between 1802 and 1817, exhibited three works at the Royal Academy as an "Honorary Exhibitor," i.e., an amateur. He is referred to in Col. M. H. Grant's *History of English Landscape*. Without a photograph of the painting it is impossible to say for certain which of these two artists is likely to have painted the picture, but the first mentioned Watts is not known to have worked in oils.

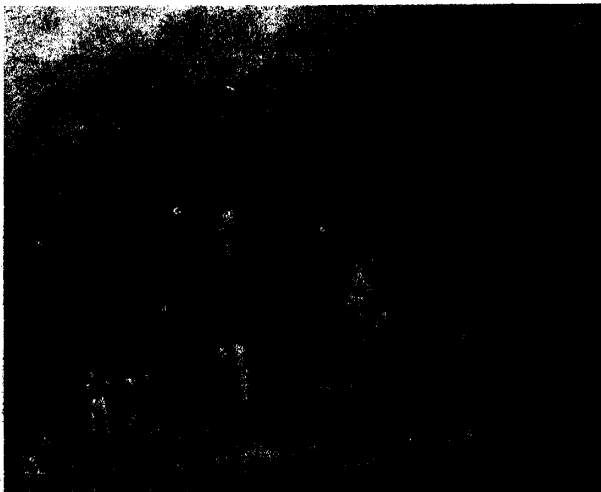
## TO RID FURNITURE OF VARNISH

I have purchased some very nice spindle-back chairs which have been ruined by the application of a high-gloss varnish. Will you please advise me (1) how to remove the varnish, (2) how to re-polish with an antique polish effect, i.e. a dull sheen?—D. K. URQUHART, 21, Grace Hill, Folkestone, Kent.

Many craftsmen use common soda lye for removing varnish from antique furniture. Dissolve a tinfal of lye in a bucket of boiling water, shaking it in gradually to prevent boiling over. Apply to the chairs with a long-handled diah-mop. Handle with great care for the lye is very powerful. When the varnish has been thoroughly soaked with lye, rub gently and smoothly with a wire brush. Wash off with hot water and finally apply a weak solution of table vinegar to counteract further action by the lye. Then rub the wood until it is perfectly dry, first with newspapers, then with a soft cloth.

When the chairs are perfectly dry, apply several coats of a mixture made from 8 parts of linseed oil and 1 part of turpentine. Every trace of oil must be allowed to dry in before the next is applied. If this is omitted a sticky finish will result, but if done carefully a soft, satiny finish will result. This treatment repeated every few days at lengthening intervals will gradually result in the glow and beauty of the wood being brought out to their full value in mellow tones. Each application of oil gives a richer colour and softer patina.

If the varnish is very old it may be softened for removal in a few minutes by using a remover made by mixing together 5 parts waterglass, 1 part soda lye, 1 part ammonia water.



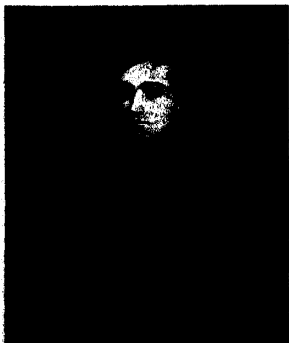
STONEWARE TEA-POT WITH MARK IMPRESSED "D.D. & CO. CASTLEFORD." (Right) TEA-POT OF CASTLEFORD TYPE BEARING THE NUMBER 22

See question: *Castleford Tea-pots*

#### CASTLEFORD TEA-POTS

I shall be most interested to hear if any of your readers can solve the mystery of the Castleford tea-pots. These were made at Castleford, Yorkshire, between 1792 and 1820 by David Dunderdale and Company. The tea-pot shown in the left-hand illustration, reproduced here by kind permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is clearly marked D.D. & Co., Castleford, and, it will be noticed, has concave corners. In the second illustration is a similar tea-pot, but this one bears the number 22 impressed on its base, and has convex corners. These tea-pots bearing the number 22 (and, less frequently, other numbers) are taken by most collectors to be genuine products of the Castleford factory, and many articles have been written and theories propounded on this assumption. Archdeacon Hall, however, stated many years ago that every Castleford tea-pot (a) was marked "D.D. & Co." and (b) had concave corners. What is the truth? I am particularly anxious to obtain proof one way or the other, and would welcome any help you or your readers could give me.—L. M. BUCKERON, Curator, City Library Museum, Art Gallery and Old House, Hereford.

It is probable that white stoneware or semi-porcelain of the Castleford type was produced also in other factories; something very similar was made at the Herculaneum Factory at Liverpool early in the 19th century. This would account for the differences in shape of the tea-pots, and for the absence of the mark of David Dunderdale.



GEN. GEORGE BORLASE TREMÉHEERE  
(1809-1896), PAINTED WHEN HE WAS A  
LIEUTENANT IN INDIA

See question: *British Artists in India*

#### THE STRIPED CAT

I should be glad if one of your experts could give me some information about this pottery cat from the photograph enclosed. It is 7 inches long and made in solid agate ware, the striped clay running all the way through, not merely in the glaze. It is hollow, and on the base is the name R. Harris.—M. WIGHT, 1, Overbury Road, Hereford.

The agate ware cat is more naturalistic in treatment than those made in the 18th century by Staffordshire potters. It is likely to have come from one of the many small rustic pot-



#### AN AGATE WARE CAT

See question: *The Striped Cat*

works making slip ware and other kindred wares on traditional lines which continued in some districts into the present century. It may be compared with a group of Samson and the Lion, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, which came from Sussex and was almost certainly made in one of the potteries in the eastern part of that county, and with such figures as that of a woman in a poke bonnet, of the middle of the 19th century, in the Glaisher Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which is attributed to one of the potteries in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

#### BRITISH ARTISTS IN INDIA

The enclosed photograph is of a portrait of my grandfather, General George Borlase Treméheere (1809-1896). It was painted when he was a lieutenant in India. The approximate date of the picture would be 1827. There is no trace of a signature, nor could I ever obtain any information from members of the family as to the artist, but, since the work has considerable merit, I am anxious to discover his identity. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to give me information.—WYNE APPERLEY, R.I., Marham, Tangier, Morocco.

We are unable to name the painter of this portrait. Sir William Foster's article, *British Artists in India, 1780-1820* (Walpole Society, volume xii), contains a list of the artists who worked in India during those years, but does not include artists who went out to India after 1820.

#### CHELSEA DERRY FIGURES

From Le Vicomte de Noailles

I have a figure in Chelsea Derby china. On a pedestal is a scroll with the inscription: "Into the Heaven of Heaven's I have Pressed! An earthly (indistinct) & Dream Empyrean Air." I should be very grateful if you could tell me whom the figure represents.—NOAILLES, 11, Place des États Unis, Paris.

This porcelain statuette is a figure of the poet Milton, made as a fellow to the companion statuette of Shakespeare. The scene represented in relief on the pedestal is the Expulsion from Eden, and the inscription is a quotation from *Paradise Lost*, Book vii, Line 14. The defective word is "Quest." This statuette was made at Derby during the period 1770 to 1782 when the factory was united with that of Chelsea under the proprietorship of William Duesbery.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.



PORCELAIN STATUETTE OF MILTON.  
MADE AT DERRY (about 1770-1782)

See question: *Chelsea Derby Figures*



1.—THE GREAT SOUTH VISTA FROM THE HOUSE TO THE CORINTHIAN ARCH

As remodelled by Kent, c. 1740

## STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—III

THE HEROIC PHASE

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

*The later extensions to the Stowe landscapes, after 1750, celebrated Pitt's leadership in the Seven Years' War. The respective shares of Kent and Capability Brown in their design are discussed*

POPE, Thomson, Rousseau (in *La Nouvelle Héloïse*), and a host of minor versifiers express the mood in which visitors were intended to view the scenery of Stowe—or rather the moods, since the epic was relieved by the pastoral and the lyrical. The effects, of course, did not always come off, or the spectator was not quite up to the emotional demands of the occasion. There was that summer evening in 1770, at the end of a day's interminable showing of the sights to Princess Amelia, described by Horace Walpole, of which the climax was to be a supper in the grotto in the Elysian Fields.

The idea was really pretty, but . . . the evening was more than cool, the destined spot anything but dry. There were not half enough lamps and no music but an old

militiaman who played cruelly on a squeaking tabor and pipe. As our procession descended the last flight of steps, I could not help laughing as I surveyed our troop which, instead of tripping lightly to such an Arcadian entertainment, were hobbling down wrapped up in great coats. . . .

Yet the mind attuned to its historical and social implications can still regard the scenery of Stowe, as it was indeed conceived, in the shape of a didactic poem: a vast poem in the medium of visual instead of verbal images designed to elevate the mind and implant virtuous ideals. The symbols, the texts, the scenic "machinery" still exist, but the trouble is that the bells they ring sound very faintly now. One reason is that the romantics changed the type of admired

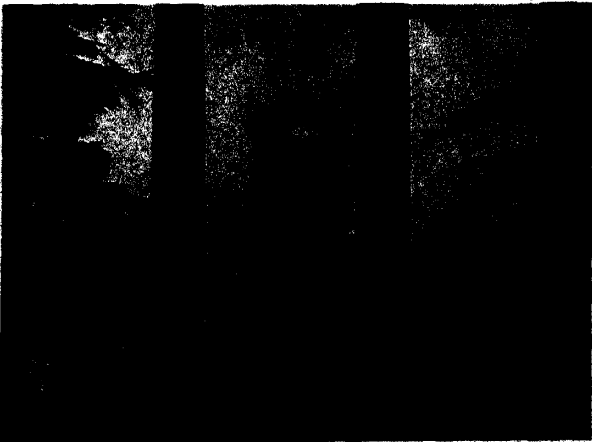
scenery, and of the ideas associated with it, from the major to the minor key—from the positive, rational, if limited, humanist view of nature, to a subjective, analytical, emotional current. To which succeeded the materialist conception of nature—and man—as merely the product of biological forces.

The Stowe landscapes are the supreme demonstration in English art of the humanist conception of idealised nature: of those perfect and harmonious forms which, according to Aristotelean theory, nature is always striving to produce but is deflected by "accidents" from achieving, until assisted by man's superior reasoning and ordering faculty. "Ardent genius tamed by cool judicious art" was Thomson's definition of Stowe's scenery in 1744. In an aside to the young Chatham he continues:

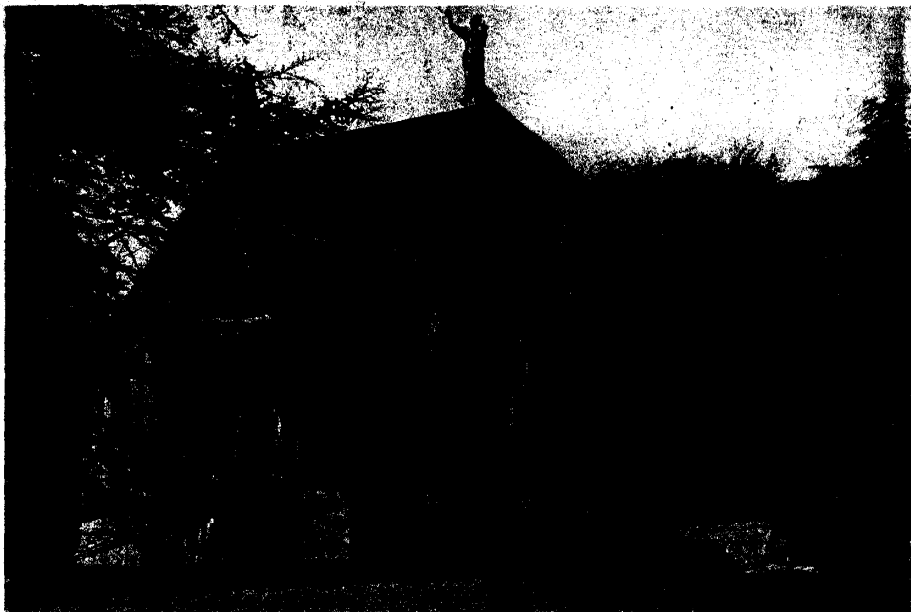
*While there with thee the enchanted round  
I walk—  
The regulated wild—gay fancy then  
Will tread in thought the groves of Attic land,  
Will from thy standard taste refine her own,  
Correct her pencil to the purest truth  
Of Nature . . . or raise it to the human mind.*

The aim at Stowe, as in the painted landscapes of Claude and Nicolas Poussin, was that: to raise nature to the human mind, and by the same process to raise the human mind by exhibiting nature's "purest truth": nature as a manlike Deity intended her to be before man's Fall dragged her down with him.

A noble if, to our science-conditioned minds, presumptuous undertaking, but nowhere so completely realised as at Stowe. Regarded thus, the creation of these landscapes was more than public-spirited on the part of their owner; it constituted an act of faith (in the excellence of humanity and the perfectibility of nature) tantamount to the building, by some reformed condottiere of the middle ages, of a cathedral. Stowe might be termed the metropolitan cathedral of English humanist faith. So there was nothing incongruous, if we remember how the Stowe principle and methods were to be applied to "improving" thousands of square miles of English landscape, in the inscription on Lord Cobham's monument (Fig. 8) that he "saved his country as well in the cabinet as in the



2.—THE GRECIAN VILLA FROM THE PORTICO OF THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY. Probably conceived by Kent and carried out by Brown, 1749-50



3.—THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY. Adapted by Kent from the Maison Carrée and begun before 1748 but not completed till after 1762. Pediment sculpture by Scheemaker

field; and adorned it by a more elegant system of modern gardening, first illustrated here." Which is supplemented on the other side by Pope's famous injunction to "consult the genius of the place in all" and thereby create "a work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."

Pope, however, can only have known the earlier, Bridgeman, version of the gardens. Thomson's passage, quoted above, which was added to *Autumn in The Seasons*, expresses the wider philosophy and looser conception, that, we saw last week, underlay Lord Cobham's revisions, undertaken from 1735 onwards in consultation with William Pitt and Kent. But the Field-Marshal died in 1749, his art director in 1748, and it is an interesting question who carried on operations for his nephew and successor Lord Temple. Evidence, as on almost everything at Stowe, is conflicting. The natural thing, and it is supported by considerable testimony, was for the head executive, Lancelot Brown, to superintend the execution of the schemes left uncompleted at Cobham's and Kent's deaths. Countess Temple, in a poem written in 1768, referred to the garden at Hagley in which, unlike Stowe,

*Every lawn and every grove  
That, decked by Nature's hand alone,  
To Kent or Brown was never known*

implying that those at Stowe were due to one or other of them. In 1814 the Ebraseian at Stowe informed the Duchess of Oxfordshire categorically

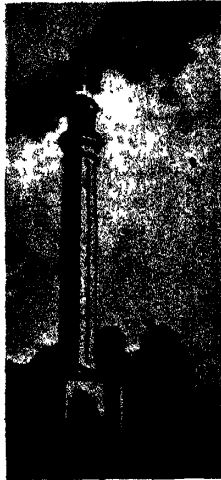
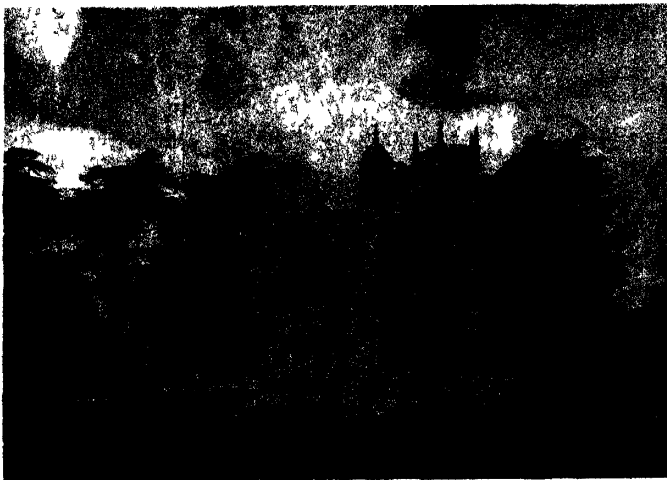
that the grounds were "originally laid out by a Mr. Brown who went by the name of Capability." On the other hand Lyons, in his work on Buckinghamshire, published 1806, gives an entirely opposite account which has an authoritative ring. The grounds, he remarks,

were first designed by Lord Cobham assisted by Bridgeman and Kent; to the latter, whose

taste was much superior to that of Bridgeman, they owe their present beauty. . . . Lancelot Brown, who afterwards attained such celebrity for his skill in laying out of grounds, came into Lord Cobham's service as a boy, in the year 1737, and was employed in his gardens till 1750. But he had no share, as has generally been supposed, in any of the improvements, they having been completed before he came to Stowe. The good taste



4.—THE GRECIAN VALLEY APPROACHING THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD AND VICTORY  
The earliest instance of loose pictorial planting



5.—THE GOTHIC TEMPLE Before 1739. (Right) 6.—LORD COBHAM'S MONUMENT

which he evinced whilst employed by the Duke of Grafton to whom he was recommended by Lord Cobham laid the foundations of his further fame and fortune

That sounds categorical, and as if derived from a knowledgeable source. Yet it is not wholly accurate. Whether the boy Brown was transferred from Wotton to Stowe in 1737 or 1740 (the accepted date) the

improvements were certainly not completed by then. Sarah Bridgeman's plan was published only in 1739 and reveals a complete blank where the Temple of Concord and its Grecian Valley (Figs 3 and 4) took shape subsequently and the whole eastern area, comprising the Gothic Temple (Fig 5) the Cobham Memorial and the Queen's Building with its attendant landscape (Figs

8 and 9), is not mapped in its present state till 1783, the Palladian Bridge and middle (formerly octagon) lake not till 1769, though doubtless undertaken some years earlier in each case. So there was plenty going on even after Brown departed sufficiently confident in his equipment to set up (in 1751) as an independent professional improver.

All the features just alluded to lie east and north-east of the Bridgeman garden and consist in plan in two great funnel shaped vistas. The more southerly immediately east of the lower river valley containing Kent's Temples of Ancient Virtue and British Worthies, has the Palladian Bridge at its south-east end and leads up at its apex to the Queen's originally the Ladies' Temple (Fig 8), with the Gothic Temple crowning an eminence half-way along its eastern side. The other is a dog leg running N.E. from the head of the 'lower river,' with the Temple of Concord (Fig 3) at the bend and commanding the further portion (Fig 2) the whole known as the Grecian Valley (Fig 4). A diagonal glimpse from the Temple was directed to Cobham's Pillar, another to Wolfe's Column commemorating the victor of Quebec 1759.

The new Temple, in which Kent nearly followed the shape and measurements of the Maison Carrée, was begun before the architect's death in 1748, though not completed till after 1762. That must imply that at least the conception of the Grecian valley had been settled before Kent's death. This is an important point in the history of landscape gardening, for the "large and delightful vale adorned with Statues of various kinds intermixed with Clumps of Trees beautifully disposed," as the Guide of 1769 describes it, is the outstanding example at Stowe of informal landscape planting on a virgin site, as distinct from the picturesque loosening of earlier formal plantings. If its present character corresponds at all to the 1769 description (with the significant use of "clumps"), whoever designed it is to be regarded as the technical originator of the later, picturesque, conception of landscape planting. Unfortunately there can be no certainty on this, but



#### 7.—PLAN AT PRESENT DAY

1. Temple of Concord and Victory. 2. Grecian Valley.
3. Queen's Temple. 4. Cobham's Pillar. 5. Gothic Temple. 6. Palladian Bridge. 7. Octagon Lake.
8. Elysian Fields and Lower River.

the probability appears to be that Kent roughed out the notion, as a development from his remodelling of the main vista (Fig. 1) and his "Venus's Vale" at Rousham, during the period when Pitt amused himself with landscape gardening at Stowe; but that its execution was carried out by the man on the spot, Brown. This would agree with both Lysons's and Lady Temple's conflicting statements.

The Temple seems to have been conceived in honour of public liberty, but was eventually dedicated to commemorating the concord between the allies and political parties achieved under Pitt in the prosecution of the Seven Years' War, and its victorious issue. The walls carried medallions referring to the principal victories (Quebec, Martinique, Pondicherry, Mindes, and so on), and the pediment sculpture by Scheemaker depicts "the four quarters of the globe bringing their various products to *Briannia*." By far the largest and most imposing of the Stowe temples, it symbolised the triumphant fruition of Cobham's and Pitt's dynamic conception of political freedom uniting the nation to win honour and wealth by the establishment of a world-wide empire—the vision adumbrated in the Ancient Virtue and British Worthies composition twenty years before. The same theme—unity achieved through balance and idealism—was echoed in the handling of the landscape leading up to and commanded by the temple's portico, from which, appropriately, Cobham's and Wolfe's monuments could be seen in the distance. Sixteen of the columns from the interior were used by Sir Robert Lorimer in the construction of Stowe School Chapel.

The Queen's Temple landscape (Fig. 8) displays, in its ultimate form, the free method of creating scenery developed to its familiar conclusion—the apparent naturalism attained by Brown and his disciples at their best in the later years of the 18th century. Kent's Ladies Temple, originally an oblong two-storeyed building resting on an arcade, was described as "now altering" in the 1779 Guide. The portico (Fig. 9) and interior decoration (Fig. 10) are yet later, 1789, the year of George III's recovery from his first mental breakdown. The shaping of the outward view across what had been known as Hawkwell field may thus have gone on for some time, in conjunction with the building of the Palladian Bridge at its farther end, after 1750 and thus be connected with Lord Temple's régime, during which the great Corinthian triumphal arch was built at the end of the main vista from the house (Fig. 1).

The Gothic Temple (Fig. 5), on the east side of the Queen's Temple view, is actually a survival from Lord Cobham's earlier and never very defined handling of this region before 1739, planted on one of Bridgeman's semi-circular bastions on the outer, periphery of Hawkwell field. The alignment of the Palladian Bridge upon it brought it into the later circuit of the gardens. Built of Northamptonshire ironstone, with windows filled with stained glass collected by Cobham from Warwick Priory and in Flanders, it is triangular in plan with a hexagonal tower and two cupolas. It has not been discovered why the design is ascribed to Gibbs, who did design Cobham's Pillar, though that was altered subsequently. None of the descriptions of Stowe father it on Gibbs, who had no sympathy with Gothic—whereas there are close analogies to it in Kent's designs for alterations at Westminster Hall and elsewhere. An inscribed stone, discovered in a heap of rubbish when the last Duke of Buckingham was a boy, established that it had originally been dedicated to Ancestral Liberty, thus linking Cobham's Whig ideals with his Saxon descent, which was depicted on the ceiling of the main room, and the Heptarchy, the arms of which adorn the interior. The seven Saxon deities responsible for the days of the week, carved by Rysbrack, originally stood in an adjacent thicket of yew trees. It is now used as the Stowe J.T.C.'s armoury. With all its absurdities, it is beautifully built and rendered, and one can just understand how Horace Walpole confessed that it was enshrined "in the heretical corner" of his heart.

But such follies belonged to the earlier, less heroic and politically conscious, phase of Lord Cobham's gardening enthusiasm, the development of which, in conjunction with Pitt, it has been the particular object of these articles to establish.



8.—THE QUEEN'S TEMPLE, FROM NEAR THE GOTHIC TEMPLE



9.—THE QUEEN'S TEMPLE, AS REMODELLED, c. 1789



10.—DETAIL OF INTERIOR DECORATION, QUEEN'S TEMPLE, 1789



# THE SAVING OF A CITY By BOYD ALEXANDER

**D**URING a recent holiday in Portugal I came across an interesting and successful effort to preserve the monuments and character of an ancient town. The example set by the citizens and town council of Evora is worthy of the notice of our Town and Country planners, and may also give encouragement and inspiration to private individuals and public bodies who are struggling to preserve the harmonious character of our ancient cities by checking the vandalism of commercial enterprises or of the local authorities themselves.

Evora, an important provincial town, is the capital of the province of Alentejo, once the granary of Portugal. It is the headquarters of military, administrative and judicial districts, has an archbishop and is the chief market for the agricultural produce of the area. The population of 16,000, small by our standards, is fairly large by Portuguese. The town lies on a main road that leads to the Spanish frontier and on a main railway line from Lisbon, and is itself a railway junction. And yet it remains completely unspoilt. It is the best preserved town of its size in Portugal and has retained, better than any other, the atmosphere of the past. This desirable state of affairs has come to pass through the activities of what was originally a small society of young men. They alone arrested there the spread of vandalism and bad taste which, within a century, had reached such alarming proportions in so many countries.

The story begins with the visit to Evora in 1916 of a group of historians and archaeologists from Lisbon who came to confer with the local authorities and to persuade them to do something to save their city. In principle the authorities agreed. Yet nothing was done. But the zeal of the delegation inspired a man of about thirty who was secretary to the civil governor of the district to found, in 1919, a society that soon became known as the *Group Pro-Evora*. The society started with about two dozen members, whose ages ranged between twenty-five and thirty-five. Hardly any of them were influential personages at that time, and with the exception of two members of the civil government, a wealthy lady and a few proprietors, they were, for the most part, teachers at the *lyce* and technical school. Only one of them was born and bred in Evora, and that is also true of the members of the present directorate. The society soon grew, however, for in 1920 we find the new archbishop joining, and in 1921 the officer commanding the district, a certain Carmona, later to become world-famous as the



1.—THE CENTRAL SQUARE IN EVORA, PORTUGAL.

first President of the *Estado Novo* of Portugal. To-day the society has about 200 associates; it could have more, but its numbers are deliberately restricted to those with the cultural welfare of Evora at heart. These associates are a cross-section of the life of Evora and include teachers, architects, engineers, tradesmen, priests and others. The present directorate of the Group, for example, consists of the rector of the *lyce*, the public librarian, a writer, a canon of the cathedral, a bank official and two Army officers.

For the first 17 years of its existence the Group's activity was limited by the comparative slenderness of its financial resources which, for the most part, were generously supplied by the well-to-do lady. At its own expense the society saved from collapse the vault of the church of St. Francis, remembered by tourists for its grotesque charnel-house; it purchased a building for the museum, hitherto housed in a single room in the public library; and it cleaned up the cathedral's beautiful Romanesque cloisters,

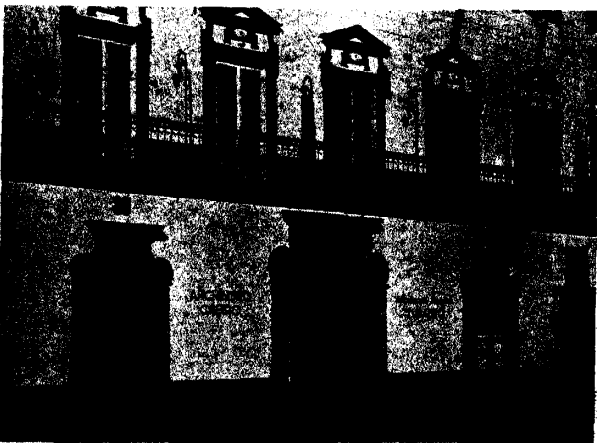
which had been plastered and white-washed and filled up to the windows with the rubble and earth of ages. This action profoundly affected the fate of Evora, for at last public opinion was stirred. The town council was moved to do something towards the preservation of the city and took in hand the restoration of the cathedral, a work that was beyond the financial means of the society. Except for the two towers, its west front was hidden up to the very battlements by later buildings that rested against its walls. The council removed these buildings, and also an iron gate that traversed the magnificent veranda with its striking sculptures of the twelve Apostles. They also cut back the corner of the old archbishop's palace, which had been built right up to the northern tower, so that the latter now stands clear in all its magnificence. The result has been to make the place in front of the cathedral one of the most charming and original in Europe.

The Group took advantage of a decree of the central government which established the system of classification of specified buildings as national monuments, and from time to time applies on its own initiative to the central government for the classification of some of Evora's buildings; so far it has been successful in 36 cases, including that of the city walls. Classification saved the latter from further destruction and from the erection against their external face of any more modern buildings. Great stretches of the wall, therefore, remain intact, all of it is now kept in repair and much of its exterior has actually been cleared of buildings—indeed only the expense of compensation has so far prevented the removal of all such buildings.

The society was also tireless in its defence of Evora by all the persuasive means within its power—by propaganda in the Press, by lectures and by patient and diplomatic approaches to owners, architects, builders and the local authorities; it would point out to them what a pity it was that such and such a building was earmarked for demolition, or it would suggest how an architect's plan might be modified so that the new or altered building should be more in keeping with its surroundings.

After the battle had swayed back and forth for 18 years, a single event brought swift and final victory. A. B. Gromicho, rector of the *lyce*, one of the society's original members from the age of twenty-four and now its president, was elected to the town council.

Within a year his position was radically altered. In conjunction with the council's engineer and architect, who also became mem-



2.—OLD BUILDINGS NOW USED AS COMMERCIAL PREMISES

bers of the group, and in consultation with the latter, he worked out a code of building regulations which, in 1937, was approved by the council and became law for the city as the *posados* or decree of the town council. It covers more than 100 pages, and includes a prologue and something like 100 articles. Its object is to preserve the architectural harmony and character of the city by regulating the alteration of existing old buildings and the erection of new ones. For this purpose a special office was created in connection with the work of the town council, having an architect with the power to control all plans for new buildings and for alterations, which have to be submitted to him. Should any features in these plans seem to him to be out of harmony with Evora's architecture, he makes his recommendations, which must be reasonable, to the town council, which may accept them or reach a compromise.

Many regulations are laid down in the code of building. For example, all houses in Evora must be painted or washed only in white, the traditional colour. This gives the town a Moorish appearance (it was for long a Moorish city) and helps to preserve its atmosphere and architectural harmony. Another traditional feature is the red roof tiles, channelled for the rain to run down, and projecting as simple gutterless eaves; all buildings, new or old, must have these tiles and eaves. Since the issue of the code all lettering on the fronts of shops and business premises has to be in simple iron capital letters of suitable and modest proportions, coloured black or brown, superimposed on the wall-face, and bearing only the name of the shop or institution. Examples of this lettering on old buildings are given in Figs. 1 and 2. Shop-front lettering in existence before the issue of the decree will not be affected until it needs repainting or repairing. For the same reason there are still a few houses with hideous



3.—THE RECENTLY BUILT PREMISES OF A NATIONAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

shiny green tiles in 19th-century style covering part of their outer walls. But one day these tiles will need repair, and then they will disappear for ever.

The general regulations also deal with the shape of new or altered windows, limit their size and stipulate that they are to have a marble or granite surround. Neon signs are forbidden. The recently built premises of the national commercial agency known as

*Montepio Gergil* (Fig. 3), the pillars of which were worked by hand from local stone, provide another example of the beneficial results achieved under the code of building.

The code applies only to the old city within the walls. Development outside is not subject to the same restrictions, but nevertheless is carefully regulated. Evora, therefore, is luckier than Jerusalem, which has been spoilt by the new and incongruous outer suburbs that crowd round it on certain sides.

One of the chief causes of the preservation of the atmosphere of Evora is the absence of macadamised roads within the old city and outside its walls. It is hardly an exaggeration to say, that next to urbanisation, the macadamising of nearly all our roads, even those in the countryside, has done more than anything else to destroy the romantic aspect of the England portrayed by the Romantic artists of the last century. But in Portugal the canvases of Gainsborough and Turner are often recalled to mind by a vista down a walled and untarred country lane.

But Evora is not just a subject for an artist's canvas. Nor is it a tourist centre. Its buildings have not been preserved by conversion into shops for antiques, teas and 'arts and crafts.' It is a city that is very much alive and that goes on its agricultural business and its traditional industries. There is nothing self-conscious or old-world about Evora. That is why its preservation and atmosphere seem to be so natural, something that the tourist may take for granted. It is for this reason that the achievements of the *Grupos Evora* should not go unrecorded. It was the first society of its kind in Portugal, but as a result of its success, similar groups have since been started in Lisbon, Coimbra and elsewhere.

## BOUNTIFUL PESTS

By J. D. U. WARD

WHEN a man was recently being prosecuted for the offence of keeping Colorado beetles alive in captivity, it was remarked that there had earlier been an offer of £10 for every beetle found in this country. The offer had soon been withdrawn, but not before the importation of beetles had been planned: the man charged had brought four beetles into the country, in the hope of making £40 on his speculation. (In the event, he suffered a £10 loss.)

In its essentials this is a very old story. The bounty system of reducing pests is very simple; it has been used in nearly all parts of the world, and in most it has been about as effective, for, for the most part, little business of the ownerless scavenger dogs of Istanbul, capital of Turkey.

The number of such dogs was considered to be excessive, so the city authorities offered a bounty for every dog's tail brought in. Hundreds of tails were received, and hundreds of bounties were paid, but there was no noticeable diminution in the number of stray dogs. A large number of these dogs, however, were minus their tails.

An acid critic suggested that the bounty should have been put on the other end of the dog. But in Australia that is precisely where the bounty was put—on the scalps of the sheep-killing wild dogs—yet the results could hardly be acclaimed as satisfactory. The reward of 7s. 6d. per scalp was high enough to constitute a subsidy for the breeding of wild dogs by professional white trappers and black aborigines. More than one professional white "dogger" earned over £750 a year from wild-dog

farms tended by black "agents." It was highly suspicious, too, that a certain district which in 1936 produced 602 scalps, increased its yield to 945 in 1937, and to well over 1,800 in 1938.

In a part of Canada where there was once a bounty on coyotes<sup>1</sup> ears the result was much the same as with the dogs of Istanbul. Earless coyotes became a common feature on the prairie. In Samoa another good scheme went wrong. A planter, wishing to reduce the number of copra beetles in the island, arranged that natives should be admitted to a cinema on payment of so many beetles. Soon the children of nature found that they could breed beetles

more quickly than they could collect wild specimens.

Back in Turkey again the same thing happened. A penny was paid for every dead scorpion surrendered. Payments ceased when it was found that scorpions were being farmed. A similar reason was running in the *Grupos Evora* should not go unrecorded. It was the first society of its kind in Portugal, but as a result of its success, similar groups have since been started in Lisbon, Coimbra and elsewhere.

French Government's suspension, a few years ago, of its rewards for dead adders: "serious irregularities" was the official explanation. In Britain adders rarely if ever breed in captivity, but in another land some wily Mohammedans founded an adder farm when a bounty was placed on adders.

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COYOTE FROM A CANADIAN PRAIRIE. When a bounty on coyotes<sup>1</sup> ears was offered in a part of Canada earless coyotes become common

# THE MILK SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE

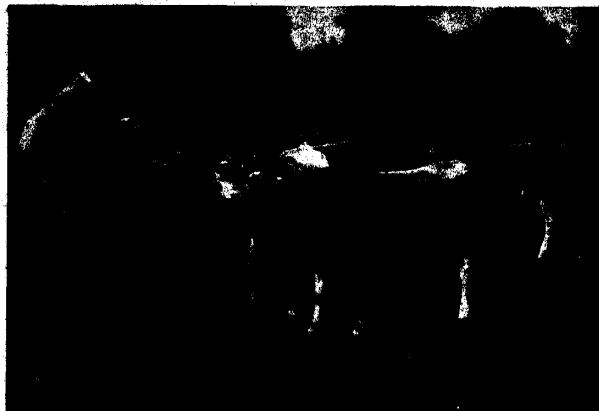
By L. GORDON TUBBS

**I**T must have come as a very unpleasant surprise to a very large number of people—dairy farmers included—to learn from such an eminent authority as Professor H. D. Kay that, over the last twenty years, there has been a progressive deterioration in the nutritional value of the nation's milk and that "this deterioration is still going on." The drop is not apparently confined to either the percentage of fat or to the percentage of total solids other than fat, but is common to both, the latter particularly being in evidence in certain parts of the country during the late winter months, and was accentuated during the war years.

The causes of this tendency are probably fairly numerous; undoubtedly a share of the blame can be attributed to war-time feeding, and particularly the systems of feeding calves and young bulling heifers which war conditions forced many dairy farmers to adopt. A large percentage of the cows on which we rely for the milk supply to-day were born and reared (particularly the latter) under war conditions, and it is common knowledge that, if a farmer were short of feeding-stuffs at any time, it was the young stock which were the first to suffer. It was the only course to adopt as a short-term emergency policy, but are we reaping the long-term results now?

At the moment, the law's sole interest in the composition of milk sold to the public is confined to seeing that the percentages do not fall below a minimum of 3 per cent. in the case of fats and 8.5 per cent. in the case of total solids other than fat. The average composition of milk is approximately as follows: Fat 3.5 per cent., protein 4 per cent., sugar 4.2 per cent., mineral salts .7 per cent., balance (87.8 per cent.) water. The average composition of milk from either Jerseys or Guernseys is, on the other hand, approximately as follows: Fat 5.3 per cent., protein 4.2 per cent., sugar 4.5 per cent., mineral salts .8 per cent., water 86.2 per cent., which gives a total percentage of solids of 14.8 per cent.

From these figures it can easily be seen that in the case of both Guernseys and Jerseys—and here let it be stated that the coupling of the two names together is deliberate, since the matter is far too serious for any inter-breed rivalry, however friendly—there is a fairly large "margin of error," if such a term may be used, and both breeds could afford a substantial drop in total solids and still be well above the average.



A GROUP OF YOUNG JERSEYS AT A STAGE IN THEIR LIVES WHEN IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT THEY SHOULD BE KEPT THRIVING

For breeders, however, to adopt a complacent attitude about this stage of affairs would be extremely ill-advised. Not only must both breeds maintain their percentage lead over the average, but it must be borne in mind that the drop in total solids is not, as far as is known at present, confined to any one particular breed or to any one area, but is general, and it is up to breeders of both breeds, working together, to investigate the causes and to take steps to reverse the general trend.

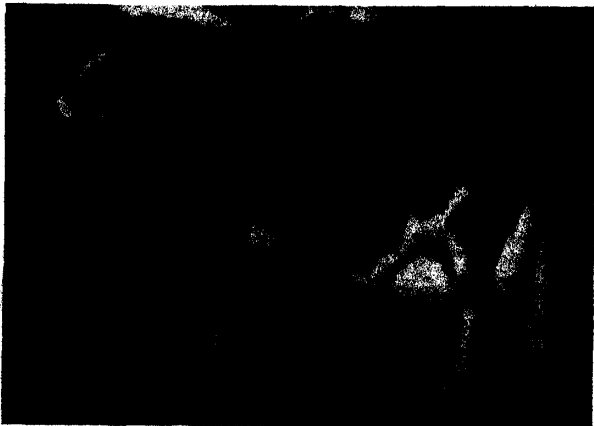
Such a task will entail a great deal of work and a considerable amount of thought by a great many people. First there must be, presumably, a considerable increase in testing for solids other than fat to determine whether certain families or strains have a higher total solids percentage than others; in fact, many of the steps used to build up the two breeds to their present position as the recognised butter-fat producers must be duplicated again with the emphasis this time on total solids and not just

butter-fat percentage only. Incidentally, may one here express the pious hope that the testing service offered to breeders be improved both in regularity and efficiency?

All this will cost money and require thought. Professor Kay evidently does not agree with Mr. Herbert Morrison that "incentives are bunk," and has openly advocated a financial inducement to reverse the general trend of the food value of milk. Both Guernsey and Jersey breeders alike have for years past agitated for the payment of milk on a quality basis—quality here being generally understood to mean a butter-fat percentage basis. Such a course was adopted before the war in most of the Scandinavian countries, throughout New Zealand, and in a great many parts of America and Canada, and experience in these countries shows that the administrative difficulties of such a scheme are by no means impossible to overcome. The majority of these schemes were carried out on a "payment for butter-fat percentage" basis but the difficulties involved would appear to be no greater if the basis of payment were to be the total solids content or, in other words, the total food value or calorific value of milk.

There is no need to labour the extreme importance of any and every method whereby additional food value can be produced. A great deal has already been said on this subject, and considerably more will undoubtedly be said before next winter is out. Jersey and Guernsey breeders have a unique opportunity, for in their cattle they have the two breeds that give the highest food value milk it is possible to buy. If, in this country, it is possible to produce only a certain quantity of milk for public consumption, it surely stands to reason that as much as possible of that milk should be of the highest possible food value. Breeders themselves can do a certain amount on their own, but encouragement for them to do more and others to do likewise must come from higher up in the shape of financial inducement. With all the good will in the world, it is expecting rather much to ask Jersey and Guernsey breeders to improve what is already admitted to be the best article of its kind available unless, by so doing, they stand to benefit.

In exactly the same way, the producer of ordinary milk will read of the deterioration in the milk supply with nothing more than passing interest; but offer him an inducement to produce a better article and he immediately sets about seeing how he can do it. No one wants to take advantage of the nation's misfortunes but, on the other hand, an old but very true saying states that "there's never no taste in nothing."



A HARD-WORKING MEMBER OF THE GUERNSEY BREED. At the age of 12 years this cow had produced more than 50 tons of milk at 5.13 per cent.

# A FOURSOME FESTIVAL

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

It is pleasant to see the rebirth of amateur and professional foursomes. In the week following the *News of the World* tournament at St. Anne's, thirty-two leading professionals, including all those nominated for the Ryder Cup side, will take part, together with a like number of amateurs, in the *Telegraph* tournament at Birkdale. It is to be played by foursomes and each pair will consist of an amateur and a professional. This tournament does not, as Sherlock Holmes would say, break new ground; there was before the war a similar one played on the New Course at Addington, that charming course which is now, as Tadmor in the wilderness, covered with prefabricated houses. But it is a most welcome revival and, incidentally, makes an agreeable change to that long list of tournaments consisting of 72 holes of score play, which, as far as I at least am concerned, "shed a gentle melancholy upon the soul."

Doubtless there will be many with souls so dead that they will wish that play was to be by four-ball matches; but I trust that if any of them actually see the play they will be converted from their errors and will realise that the foursome is by far the better game to watch. It is so if only because it goes far more quickly and the spectators have an accurate notion of what is going on, instead of being in a state of perpetual wondering as to how many shots everybody has played. Only those who remain disaffected whose taste has been so vitiated that their one desire is for low scores, and so that they think merely in terms of "birdies" and "eagles." Their weight, however, as they say in mathematical problems, may be neglected. Southport always produces large and enthusiastic crowds, and so I trust that the gospel of foursomes will gain many new adherents at Birkdale.

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There seems to me to be everything to be said for this tournament. Foursomes are essentially friendly and professionals and amateurs will be known to one another, and will all be to the good. The educational advantages for the amateurs are obvious. Playing in the best company they will be stretched to their uttermost and may find themselves producing a game of which they hardly thought themselves capable. They may learn much from their partners, both by observation and by word of mouth. They will have every opportunity of playing their best, because they will be helped along and their path will be made reasonably smooth for them. Professionals are only human, but they generally keep the ball in play, and their partners will have every confidence in their avoiding the grosser errors of the amateurs.

I remember years ago playing in a 36-hole foursome, on which a certain amount depended, with a very good and in particular a very accurate amateur for my partner. At one time we were well on the way to victory, but then, largely and perhaps wholly owing to my mistakes, we lost a lot of holes and the match. Afterwards it was reported to me that someone had said in great bitterness, "I'll never play a foursome again except with a professional." These amateurs at Birkdale will be spared the kind of errors which I made on that disastrous occasion.

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These educational benefits will be by no means entirely confined to the amateurs. Some at least of the professionals will, I venture to think, learn things about foursome play that they did not know before; because they have as a rule so few chances of taking part in it. In my boyhood it was a regular thing to take out the top professional to play with someone. It was done, both for the pleasure of the game and as travellers used once to order a bottle of port wine at an inn, for the good of the house. That pleasant old custom has lapsed, and professionals, as far as I know, do not often play foursomes. I cited some months ago a letter from a distinguished and popular professional. He had played in an exhibition foursome on a

well-known course and wrote afterwards to thank the club for the opportunity; he had not, he said, fully appreciated the merits of the game and hoped to play more foursomes. This was a golfer of wide experience and his case is therefore the more illuminating.

Some of those who play at Birkdale will in November be playing in foursomes in America in the Ryder Cup match, and this preliminary practice may be very good for them. It is possible to exaggerate the special art of foursome play. A certain amount of nonsense is doubtless talked about it, and nothing can alter the fact that the main point is to hit the ball at the same time it is a definite form of golf, about which there is plenty to learn, and in which experience is essential.

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Those foursomes at Addington were capital fun, and unless my wits are bemodered, I saw General Critchley and Dai Rees win them in one year. Yet they were not wholly new, for they were themselves a revival in a slightly different form of an earlier tournament. I have been looking in an old book of reference and find there what I thought I should find, the tournament for the London Foursome Challenge Trophy in 1906. This was played for by London clubs, each club being represented either by an amateur and a professional or by two amateurs. The matches were not all played off at a heat and upon one course, but were played, with intervals between the rounds, over 36 holes and for the most part on neutral courses. Most of the pairs were mixed, but there were several wholly amateur combinations, such as—a highly distinguished one—Mr. H. H. Hilton and Mr. H. W. Beveridge of Ashford Manor. Another

which brings back to me memories of old times consisted of the brothers Horace and Hugh Castle, playing for long-departed Chiswick. There were a number of strong couples, but the two strongest were Mid-Surrey (Mr. Sidney Fry and J. H. Taylor) and Walton Heath (Mr. Herbert Fowler and James Braid). They were in opposite halves of the draw; they won their matches with something to spare and converged almost inevitably towards the final. This was played, not on a neutral course, but at Walton Heath; nevertheless the invaders from Richmond gained a notable triumph by 9 and 8. Was ever the great James treated so cavalierly on his own heath either before or since?

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That tournament was not played again in its original form, but next year became the London Amateur Foursomes, as it has remained ever since. I cannot now remember why the change was made; but perhaps the prowess of those two great professionals was found rather daunting to the doubtful amateur. The London amateur tournament gave a greater chance to the greater number, but it was a pity that there was not then deemed room for both. The playing of 36 holes at intervals made the tournament last too long. The London Amateur Foursomes were first played on that system and it was an interesting and well-remembered event, for my partner and I having struggled through after months as it seemed, to the final, vowed that we would have no more. This competition at Birkdale will go far more swiftly, for it will be played off in three consecutive days and every match, even the final, will be of 18 holes. I only hope a number of the really good amateurs will, in these hard times, be able to play in it.

## EELS' ATLANTIC JOURNEY

By JOHN MOORE

"IF the master of this house," began Mr. Chadband, asking what is surely the most wonderful rhetorical question in all literature—"if the master of this house went out into the highways and byways, and saw an eel, and were to return and say unto the mistress of this house, 'Sarah, rejoice with me for I have seen an eel, and have told the story to the parson, and indeed it would not. But the lie might be excusable if the master of the house had had an experience like mine, for I went out into the highways and byways one September evening and saw a great company of eels, about sixty of them, wriggling in procession across a main road, and the parson and I told the story to the mistress of my house it was received with mocking and cynical incredulity. "They must have been snakes or slow-worms. Whoever saw an eel on dry land?" I might just as well have said I had seen a herd of elephants."

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But they were eels all right; and they were wearing their mating-dress, which is bright silver, so that I knew they were on the first stage of their extraordinary journey to the Sargasso Sea; a journey as it were both to a wedding and to a funeral. For it is the inescapable fate of eels that they shall travel thither to mate and die; and even in their land-locked pond, I suppose, the three-score that I encountered had heard the imperious call of their destiny. They had changed the colour of their coats from yellow-grey to shining argent, and they had equipped themselves for the voyage in other ways, too: their eyes had become modified to adapt them for deep-water seeing and their body-tissues had undergone certain changes to enable them to withstand the pressure of ocean depths. There was no disobeying the call; for, if they had stayed in the pond, their skins, fitted out already as high-pressure diving-suits, would have blistered and burst. So they had wriggled out of the pond, through the mud, and across the damp meadows, until they reached the painful obstacle of the gritty highroad. They must cross

it or die; but at the other side of the road was a ditch which would carry them down to the brook and so to the river where, running the gauntlet of the wicker traps called putoches that our countrymen set for them, they would ride out on the autumn flood to the sea. Then they would navigate themselves as accurately as any mariner equipped with compass, sextant and radar, crossing nearly three thousand miles of ocean at an average speed of about sixteen miles a day, until they reached the neighbourhood of Lat. 26 N. and Long. 40 W. There among the weed-draped wrecks of schooner, barque and brigantine they would mate and lay their eggs and die. At least we suppose they die; for no adult eel has ever been known to return.

Instead, their spawn comes floating back on the Gulf Stream, at first in huge gelatinous masses, which drift very slowly while the multitudinous embryos within grow to black pinheads. Then, freed at last from their swaddling clothes of gelatine, the creatures begin to swim; and at some point in the uncharted dark, some unignited parting of the ways, the fry of the American eels separate themselves from the fry of the European eels and set a course to westward. The Europeans continue to the east; and they reach the estuaries of our rivers (the self-same rivers down which their parents swam four and a half years before) after a journey lasting two years and ten months.

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That, in brief, is the life-history of the eel; and it is surely one of the classic examples of truth being stranger than fiction, because I am sure that nobody would have believed it in the days before Darwin wrote his wonderful book, and proved it from two hundred fathoms. The old naturalists, indeed, were extremely puzzled to account for the generation of eels and argued about the subject very heatedly, some saying that they were bred by the rays of the sun acting upon putrefying matter, some that they sprang from rotting waterweed, some that they came from the eggs of fish, and some that they propagated themselves by placing horses' tails in the

stream. Isaac Walton, who was greatly worried by the whole problem, thought it probable that they were bred "either of dew, or out of the corruption of the earth," and although this innocent notion may make us smile it certainly fitted the facts as they were known in 1660 for no man had ever seen eel-spawn or found an eel with eggs in her, and there was no reason to suppose that the little eels that appeared in the rivers in spring had come from the sea.

These eel-catchers, as Walton calls them, arrive in our estuaries at the end of March and from then until the middle of May they swim up the rivers on every flood tide. They are about two inches long semi-transparent and no thicker than a worm. It takes fifteen hundred of them to weigh a pound. They are little more than wriggling sticks of gelatine to which is added a backbone, a pair of gills, a mouth and two eyes and they are without any kind of defence against their innumerable enemies. Their casualties as they swim for nearly three years across 3,000 miles of deep-sea pel, must be very high indeed, the countless millions that reach our coasts survive as but a fraction of the countless myriads that started.

In the river a new peril awaits them the eel-fishermen with their curious nets which are shaped like scoops and made of cheese cloth stretched on a frame of bent withies. These men can easily catch a score of pounds of eels during their two or four hours of fishing at the top of the tide, to be sold all alive for a shilling a pound or more to those housewives who are courageous enough to cook them. They are very good to eat indeed fried like whitebait or cold in a jelly, but one has

to face the fact that they are embarrassingly difficult to kill. To soak them in strong brine condemns them to a slow death after several hours, and therefore some housewives, more ruthless but no less humane, boldly poth them into the frying pan while they are still alive. This may indeed be the most merciful way, but a sizzling pan of wriggling eels is nevertheless a most horrifying spectacle.

Before the war the fishermen in the Severn had another market for their catch, there was a packing station below Gloucester owned by the German Government which existed for the purpose of sending eels alive to Germany and other parts of the Continent in order to stock the rivers with eels. At least that was its ostensible purpose, but when I visited it in 1938 I found the genial Scholten Holsteiner who managed the place taking elaborate meteorological observations which he had had little to do with the migration of eels. However, in his spare time he certainly despatched several tons of eels (nearly 3¼ million to the ton!) to the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe and even he told me, the rivers of Poland and Russia. They were packed between layers of ice in special boxes, and they travelled by steamer to Hamburg and thence by train to their destination.

I cannot help wondering what happened, in the end, to the eels that they were transported across Europe and tipped, let us say, into the River Vistula, at Cracow, the River Danube at Ratschew. Suppose they thrive in those unfamiliar waters, suppose they survive the hazards of eel-traps and refrain from the temptation of the Polish or Bavarian worm

which no doubt conceals a hook as often as the English one. Suppose that they live long enough to come to maturity, which happens between the sixth and tenth years. The eels will then receive those inexorable sailing-orders to which Nature permits no disobedience, then surely she will plant in their eyes the powerful deep-sea lenses and strengthen their tissues against the pressure of several atmospheres, and when the yellow leaves float down the Vistula and the Danube and the eels swim to the sea will they go with them to the estuary and the sea. What then? Will they make a voyage through waters their parents never knew—the Vistula eels entering salt water at Danzig passing through the Skagerrak and swimming down the North Sea, the Danube eels navigating the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles, the Aegean, the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar?

I imagine that it is exactly what they will do, for some ancient and irrevocable law demands that no eel shall reproduce its kind save in the depths of the western Atlantic. And so I suppose, at some point in the Atlantic the two eel-streams will converge, and there Daubianus joining with the English and French and Dutch eels, and they will make their way by the old caravan-route through the wastes of the ocean to the Sargasso Sea. There at a depth of 1,500 feet they will mate and lay their eggs (for the eggs are destined to withstand the pressure of deep-sea water) and there the spent eels of Europe and America will die together at the place where their ancestors have been meeting and mating and dying since tens of thousands of years before Christopher Columbus

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A BUTTERFLY YEAR

SIR—In his letter to your issue of 12 September 5 about butterflies in Worcestershire Mr. Grist said that he had seen only a few Red Admirals and Commas at Hartlebury Worcester-shire, in mid-September there were swarms of both eating the rotten fruit.

In your Editorial Note you said that Clouded Yellows arrived in Cornwall in early August. I saw many in Worcester in late July. At both Harley Shropshire and Hartlebury I caught the variety of the female known as *Hales*—IAN C. SMITH, R.A.F. Hartlebury Worcester-shire.

[Clouded Yellow butterflies are reported as having been very common in North Gloucestershire this summer. In Dorset, in early September they were the most plentiful species of butterfly after the Whites. The caterpillars of the latter which were to be seen flying in over the sea as late as September 6, have reduced all the cabbages to skeletons in parts of that county as of others. It has also taken a great year for humming-bird hawk moths, which have been reported in considerable numbers from all over the British Isles. The main body of these immigrant moths arrived in late May and early June, and most of those that have been seen this month were probably the second generation reared from eggs laid by them.—Ed.]

### TRANSFERRED FROM A CITY CHURCH

SIR,—With reference to Mr. E. E. Smith's letter in your issue of August 1 about the transference of church furnishings, I wonder whether he knows of the existence of the splendid organ case by Grinling Gibbons, with its three fine "towers" and two "flats" of scroll-like pattern, illustrated in my photograph? It is now in the church of St. George, Southall, Middlesex, and was formerly in the City Church of St. George, Botolph Lane, Earsheep, and the organ was by Thomas Griffin, c. 1704. That the church was closed in 1900 and later demolished and the organ went to Southall, where my photograph was taken.

There is an illustration of it in its original West Gallery position in Danell's *London City Churches*, 1896 edition.—GORDON PAERT *Hedenham Rectory Norfolk*

### SHORTAGE OF MARTINS

SIR—It was very surprising to read in your issue of September 12 that there was a scarcity of house martins this season at Milnthorpe Westmorland because during August we had dozens and dozens of them here.—STANLEY B. REES *Sunbury Farm Coniston Water Lancashire*

[The southward movement of

house-martins and swallows is in progress in August so that an abundance of them in a given area then does not prove that a large number breed there. Both species were abundant at Abbotsbury Dorset at the end of August but probably only a few of these were birds that had bred or been bred locally.—Ed.]

### KENSINGTON SQUARE PROPOSAL

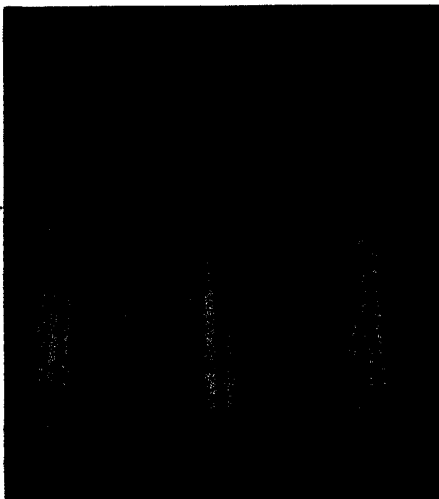
SIR,—Miss Jourdan's letter in your issue of September 5 about Kensington Square contains so many misleading

statements that to answer her fully would require more space than I can reasonably ask you to give me. I would, however, point out that Kensington Square has been recognised by any of the well-known authorities as having any particular merit. Mr. H. L. Berry Chairman of the London County Council Town Planning Committee, who resigned in 1940, stated that these houses could not be certified as of sufficient architectural or historic interest to bring them within the protection of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932.

Georgian London, by Mr. John Summerson, the most important recent publication on the subject, contains no reference to the Square in 279 pages of text, and of 84 art plates and 37 drawings of outstanding Georgian architecture, not one is taken from the Square, but a lengthy appendix of places of interest includes the following: Kensington Square houses on the north west and south west are largely 18th-century reconstructed at various times.

The change in the zoning by the London County Council was made only in March of this year, at the same time after the appeal to the Minister of Town and Country Planning for a public enquiry. The Town Clerk of the Royal Borough of Kensington described the position very clearly in his report to the Council on September 8, 1946 when he said that the background of the matter was a struggle between commercial interests on the one hand, and a few diminishing residents, on the other. Incidentally, many of the latter have sold their properties, including No. 42, to commercial interests, which have owned many properties in the Square for over half a century.

Late in 1946, the Kensington Borough Council decided to seek the opinion of their Town Planning consultant, Mr. Thomas Sharp. Mr. Sharp concurred his report with the statement that there was no substantial claim for the preservation of the buildings in Kensington Square and advised that the original proposal of the London County Council in zoning it as "Special Business" was correct. This was confirmed at the recent enquiry by each well known



AN ORGAN CASE BY GRINLING GIBBONS, NOW IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SOUTHALL

See letter Transferred from a City Church

experts as Mr. W. H. Davidge and Mr. Hardy Syme, neither of whom had found any grounds to substantiate the statement in Miss Jourdain's letter.

Mr. Sharp's report was accepted by the Town Planning Committee after careful consideration and they recommended to the Council that no alteration be made in the zoning of Kensington Square fixed by the London County Council in 1938.

No 42 Kensington Square is in a sad state of repair. Many of the neighbouring houses have been made into flats or flats and up to only a few years ago many of the buildings were used as warehouses by a well known Kensington store.

The facts were dealt with exhaustively at the Ministry enquiry and also in the reports of various meetings of the London County Council and the Kensington Borough Council which are available for inspection.

Authoritative evidence was given at the enquiry that the traffic congestion in Young Street and Derry Street is so serious that some efforts must be made to ease the situation. This was admitted by the L.C.C. The sentimental attitude of a few enthusiasts to the Square is surely not sufficient reason to turn down a suggestion that would help immeasurably to solve this traffic problem and would involve only a insignificant alteration to the appearance of the Square whose gardens by the way are forbidden to a very large proportion of the present residents—



#### OFFERED AS A PRIZE IN A STOCKHOLM LOTTERY

See letter First Prize A Yacht

ably to solve this traffic problem and would involve only a insignificant alteration to the appearance of the Square whose gardens by the way are forbidden to a very large proportion of the present residents—

**FIRST PRIZE, A YACHT**  
The unusual spectacle of a yacht in the streets of Stockholm offered as a prize for a lottery prompts me to send this photograph. The yacht was valued at 15,000 Swedish kroner—say £1,000—and the tickets were 9 kroner—about four shillings.

This yacht was constructed by Johan Anker and is of Olympic Class 1948 in London. Its overall length is 19 metres, its breadth 1.95 metres and its draught 1.2 metres. The displacement is 2,000 kilograms and the sail area 30 sqm. The wood is oregon pine and mahogany the sail English by Ratsey and Lapthorn.

I saw another similar yacht up for lottery in Stockholm. The draw took place a few weeks ago—

EDWARD RICHARDSON 27 Villiers Road West

Bridford, Nottingham

**PLURALISTS IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS**

Sir: At the risk of adding one more letter to the correspondence which has arisen about George Devall, may I mention that the records of the old



#### THE THATCHED ROOF OF THE GREAT BARN AT TISBURY UNDER REPAIR (Right) THE INTERIOR OF THE BARN

See letter Tisbury Tithe Barn

Office of Works show that in the 18th century not only could a member of a City company follow a different craft but that one and the same man could be a Master of various crafts. Thus Grinling Gibbons though a Haberdasher was not only Master Carver to the Board of Works from 1683 to 1723 but from 1719 to 1722 was Master Carpenter also. William Kent originally a coach builder was Master Carpenter from 1726 to 1735 and Master Mason from 1735 to 1748. Thomas Churchill was Master Smith from 1725 to 1730 and Master Bricklayer from 1726 to 1736.

The records also indicate that John Devall was Sergeant Plumber from 1742 until 1750 when he was succeeded by Joseph Devall who remained Sergeant Plumber for 20 years—D. AURIOL BAKER Ministry of Works Lambeth House House of Commons London S.E.1

#### TISBURY TITHE BARN

Sir—Some little time ago when England's largest tithe barns were being discussed in your correspondence

columns reference was made to the barn at Tisbury in Wiltshire. Possibly two photographs taken this August may be of interest. One shows a limited interior view a pleasant confusion of ancient timbers, mow machinery and grain in sacks—evidence that the barn still fulfils (as many barns do not) something like its original function. The other photograph shows rather less than half of the exterior with part of the vast thatched roof in process of repair. The building is 188 feet long but, perhaps a glance at the 10 horse power car in the foreground (considerably nearer than the barn to the camera) conveys more graphically and truly the impression of size—J. W. Abington

Arch to be 37 Foot wide and of a Height proportional to the West Country Barges 1 pass under it Passage over the said Bridge to be 23 Foot from Rail to Rail including a Foot Path on each side three Foot wide and we hear the Undertakers are to keep it in Repair for 12 Year after it is built (cf the Daily Post August 22, 1726)

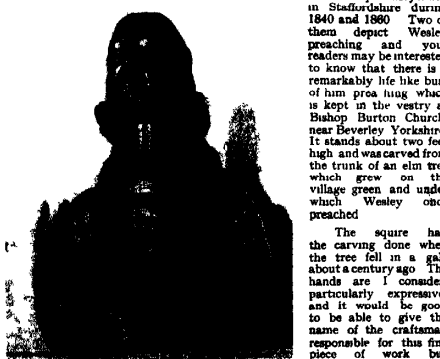
That Mr. Philips did actually build Putney Old Bridge is proved by a further announcement in the Daily Post of August 17, 1726.

Last Sunday I had at his House in Grosvenor Street Mr. Philips Carpenter, it is a Majesty who built Fulham Bridge. I said to have died worth 40,000!

In the above two newspapers accounts there is no mention of Sir Jacob Ackworth. Was he the designer? From the appearance of the bridge in Sir Frank Newnes's photograph it was of carpenter's construction and therefore one that Mr. Philips would surely have been capable of carrying out without the services of a professional bridge designer—R. W. Symonds Chelsea S.W.3

**CAUTIONARY TALES FOR PIKE**

Sir—In A Countryman's Note (August 29) Major Jarvis writes about a pike which died from eating a large brown trout. I have a particularly expressive and a similar tale. So far as I remember the story which my father told about it was as follows. When he was rowing on the Thames near Sunbury and Hampton he picked up the fish floating dead in the river. He then had it photographed as proof of the fishery he would be able to tell. Un-



JOHN WESLEY PREACHING

See letter Wesley's Elm Tree

The square had the carving done when the tree fell in a gale about a century ago. The hands are I consider particularly expressive and it would be good to be able to give the name of the craftsman responsible for this fine piece of work but unfortunately it has not been preserved—Northampton



AN OLD PRINT OF HOUGHTON HOUSE, NEAR AMPTHILL, BEFORE IT WAS DISMANTLED.

See letter: A Bunyan House



(Right) THE RUINS TO-DAY

fortunately I have no details of weights or measurements, except that 18 lb. seems to be a faint memory of the past. I was quite a small boy at the time, and the date would be about 1905.

I also have a cutting from an old newspaper with a reproduction of a photograph of a pike which in attempting to swallow another one choked itself to death. The larger fish measured 2 ft. 9 ins., and the smaller fish which projected from its jaws was 1 ft. 6 ins.—VINCENT BARNARD (Capt.), 8, Southwell Gardens, London, S.W.7.

Houghton House, near Amptill (Bunyan's "House Beautiful"), which was built by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and stripped of its roof in 1794. Your readers may be interested to see what this Jacobean mansion looked like in its prime. For comparison with the print I enclose a photograph showing the ruins as they are to-day.—C. L. London, S.W.1.

#### SCARCITY OF SWALLOWS

SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence about the scarcity of swallows in certain areas of England, here on the Hampshire-Sussex border there have been very few swallows this year.

Those which built in our shed for many years failed to return, martins taking their place. These were very abundant. It is possible that they are stronger than swallows, and so survive?

Apropos of the letter relating to the three-note call of a cuckoo in your issue of August 15, your editorial note published under my letter of July 25 refers to a cuckoo having been heard at Twyford giving this call. Twyford is about 20 miles from here, and it may have been the same bird, as it was heard the same week.—M. STAFFORD COOKE (Mrs.), Old Manor House, Brockhampton Road, Havant, Hampshire.

#### WATER CONSUMPTION

SIR,—If one thing has marred the countryman's enjoyment of a month in which every day has boasted its eleven hours of brilliant sunshine, it has been the inconvenience of water shortage, which has been very acute in some areas. He is no stranger to dry wells and failing springs, and knows how to husband his resources. But he has at times been secretly jealous of the townsman's efficient main-water supply.

The townsman's prodigality with water seems to increase in proportion with the size of the town in which he lives. In the smaller towns of England, the average daily consumption of water per head of the population ranges between 18 and 20 gallons. In Liverpool it is 35.7 gallons, of which over 21 gallons per head is actually supplied to dwelling-houses. (The rest is used for public services and business purposes.) In other cities each person uses as much as 40 gallons per day; and this figure is steadily rising with the increase of amenities. Even so, we have not yet reached the figure of over 100 gallons per head which is required in some American cities, but the problem of satisfying the ever-increasing demand grows more serious year by year.—H. F. MATTHEWS, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.

#### A NATURAL HONEYCOMB

SIR,—I think you may care to see the enclosed photograph of a fine specimen of natural honeycomb fashioned by bees that swarmed in a wood near Sheffield recently.

Normally bees swarm in a pre-selected place, sheltered from our fickle climate, with possibly a halt on the way to rest the queen. In this instance, encouraged by the recent spell of hot weather to revert to their natural instinct for building in the open, they had converted a resting-place into a permanent halt and had begun building.

Eggs a little over two days old can be seen as white specks in the lower part of the comb; the darker patches are honey and pollen stores.

It is estimated that this comb is the work of about 7,000 bees and represents about five days' labour.—G. H. DAWSON, 388, Burncross Road, Chapellton, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

labour.—G. H. DAWSON, 388, Burncross Road, Chapellton, near Sheffield, Yorkshire.

#### THE RISING GENERATION

SIR,—If a dead donkey is a rarity, how much more so is a live donkey's foal, at least in our English countryside. I came across this one in West



THE DONKEY AND HER FOAL

See letter: The Rising Generation

Suffolk, the first I have ever seen. The poor little mare seemed in rather bad condition, with a large sore place on its back much tormented by flies. It also had some malformation of the hoof, which gave it the appearance of walking about in carpet slippers.—ALLAN JONSON, Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, London, S.E.10.

#### THE PONY AND THE BLACKBERRIES

SIR,—The following incident may amuse and interest some of your readers. A friend of mine set out on her pony to pick blackberries in the country lanes. She had filled her basket, and was returning home when a man on horseback galloped past. My friend's pony started to gallop after him (a thing he seldom does) and wanted to follow him instead of going home. Having succeeded in getting him home, my friend put the basket of blackberries down and went to open the stable door. She turned round to see the pony with the handle of the basket in his mouth, shaking it for all his worth. Then he threw the basket down and began to eat some and trample on the others. What an exhibition of temper!—M. COMPTON, The Pines, Haytor, near Newton Abbot, Devon.

#### THE FIXING OF HARNESS BELLS

SIR,—Apropos of your recent correspondence about the fixing of harness bells, in Dorset the traditional method of fixing sets of bells such as that illustrated by Mr. Lionel Edwards (August 8), which I understand were worn above the collar, was by means of eyes, the lower smaller than the (continued on page 639)



THE PIKE THAT CHOKED ITSELF

See letter: Cautionary Tales For Pike (page 635)

#### COLOUR IN ADDERS

SIR,—That adders vary in colour is mentioned in *A History of British Reptiles*, by Thomas Bell, F.R.S., writing about the common viper and also of the red viper as found in Cranborne Chase and in Poole Heath (near which it is found at the present day—a hundred years later), also at Fordingbridge. He states that some were dull brick red or mahogany colour. He also records "the black viper," and some of a "uniform dirty white with all markings a deep full black and the most beautiful of the species."

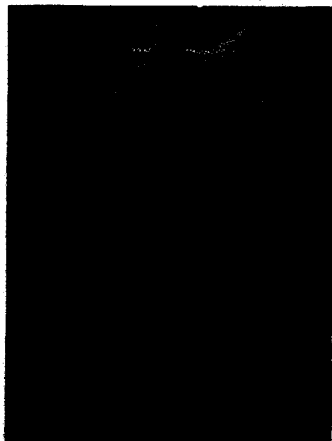
It is generally considered by authorities well qualified to express an opinion that the majority of red vipers are females, though all such may not be, and further it is believed that they breed in their third year.

In April, 1924, an old woodman of about 70 years showed me five red adders under an old oak stump where they had hibernated, and said all were females. I killed one to see and it was a female.

In *A Basi Book for the Pocket* (1887) Mr. Edmund Sanders states: "Usually the duller colours, darker and redder ground colours, are on females; the brighter, paler with black markings, on males."—M. PORTAL, Holywell, Swansea, by Southampton.

#### A BUNYAN HOUSE

SIR,—In his article, *Between the Red Lines*, in your issue of September 12, Mr. Houghton referred to

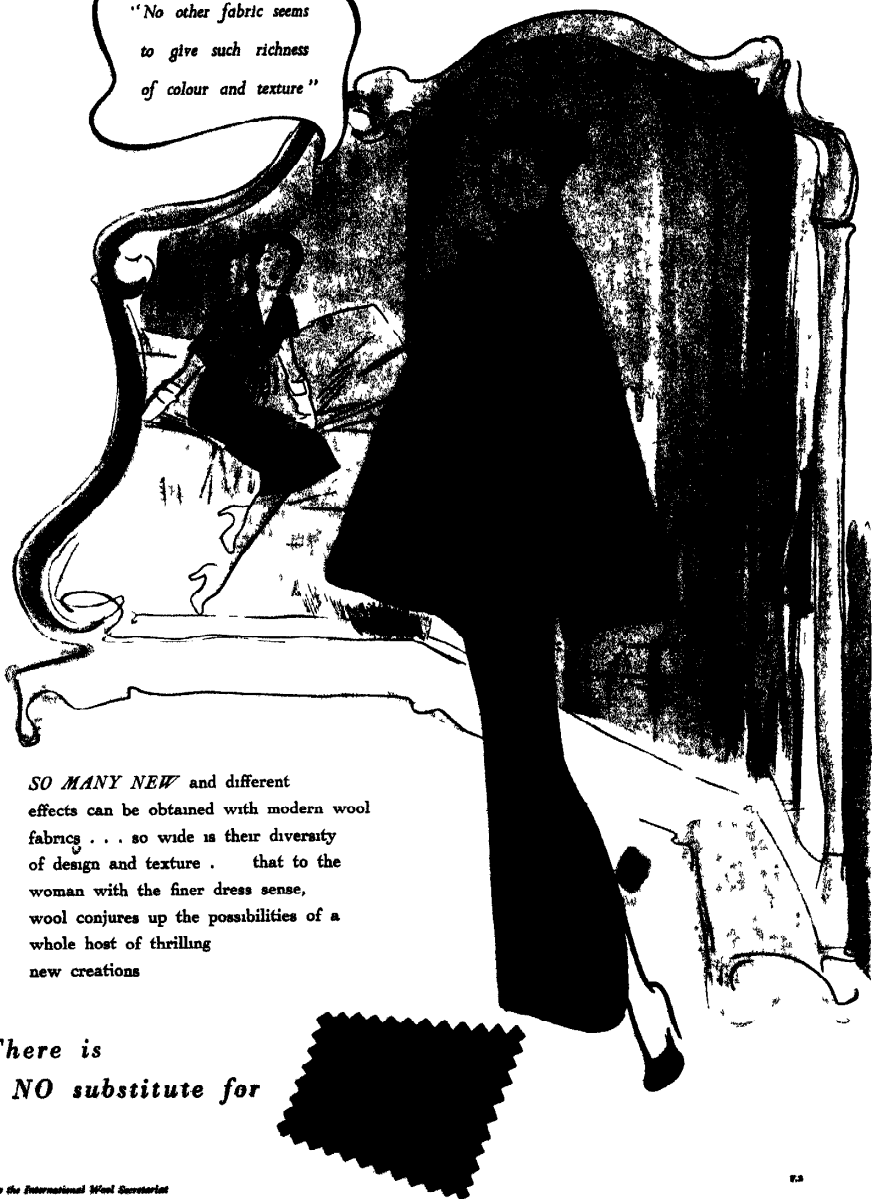


A HONEYCOMB MADE BY BEES THAT SWARMED IN A WOOD NEAR SHEFFIELD

See letter: A Natural Honeycomb

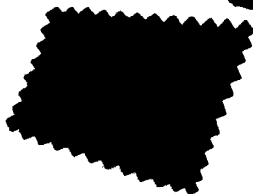
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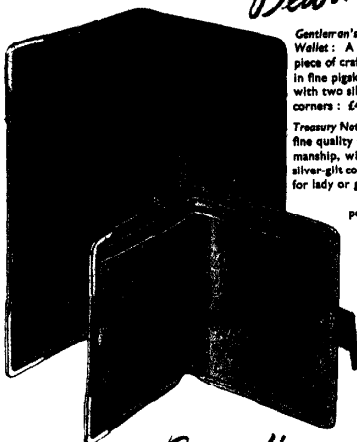
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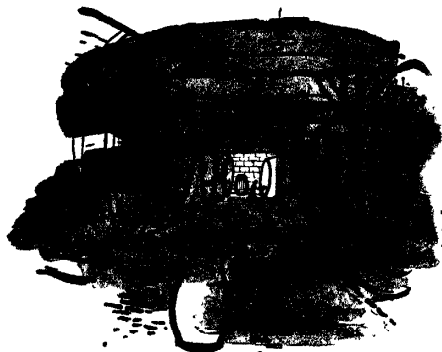
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under the shorter name of **CHERRY HEERING**.  
The quality has remained unaltered since 1818.



**CHERRY HEERING**

The liquor made in Denmark by four generations of the Heering family

(Continued from page 638)

upper, fixed to the hames. The prongs descending from the "box" containing the bells were inserted into the eyes and could be tied to the hames for greater security.

In default of eyes, other methods could be adopted. The set of bells worn by Mr. W. J. Hooper's prize-winning mare in the Decorated Agricultural Horse Class at the recent Dorchester Agricultural Society's Show at Dorchester, Dorset, was fixed above the collar by inserting the prongs of the "box" into a metal tube fixed vertically to the hames. —M. FORTESCUE, London, S.E.21.

## WHEAT FOR LIVESTOCK

Sir.—Under a photograph in *The Farmer's Reply to the Government*, in your issue of August 22, were the words "Wheat will still be needed, but mainly for feeding to poultry and

other livestock." That reads rather strangely in an under-cultivated and semi-barren country of excellent woodland, with a great under-nourished population, in a world of food shortage; and when it is cheaper to grow wheat than to import it (even if we could) and with exports inclined to dwindle in a world also increasingly industrialised.—POWYS EVANS, Bryn Tirion, Bodelmer, near Holyhead.

It is in this country "great under-nourished population" is to have an adequate diet in the future we shall need to grow more cereals for conversion into livestock products, which are most costly to buy abroad. Before the war a large part of the English wheat crop was used for producing eggs and for making into biscuits. To look ahead a few years, this may well become the position again. Certainly there is at present little wheat to spare for feeding to livestock.—ED.]

## FAR-FLUNG CHARITY

Sir.—Apurpose of your recent correspondence about church collections for charitable objects in the 17th and 18th centuries, you may be interested to hear of the following examples of collections for charity made at the village church at Langton Herring, Dorset, in the first half of last century. From this small parish collections were made "for the relief of the sufferers by the recent calamitous fire at St. John's, Newfoundland" and "for the Relief of a large Portion of the Population in Ireland, and in some Districts of Scotland."

These collections were held during the incumbency of the Reverend F. J. C. Treloar, who was vicar from 1824 to 1855, and those relating to St. John's, Newfoundland, presumably refer to the second of the great fires that destroyed the old city, that of

1846. The collection for relief in Ireland and Scotland was likewise made by the Rev. C. D. Langley, vicar of the parish, in 1847.

**Call for Pistols.**—The British pistol teams at Stockholm this summer did remarkably well. We have the men, but we need the weapons if we are to secure success in the next Olympic Games. These weapons are: free pistols with set triggers and set in automatic pistols that will shoot the Short cartridge. Anyone who owns one and is not likely to be a member of the British Olympic team is asked to lend or sell it to The National Small Arms Association, 1 Mayfield, Petersham Road, Richmond, Surrey.

We are asked to state that Messrs. Christie have not bought Spencer House, London, as was stated in our issue of September 12, but have taken it on lease.

# TOWARDS THE LABOUR-SAVING LAWN

By D. T. MacFIE

THE upkeep of fine lawns has always been something of a nightmare, not only on the score of expense, but on account of the man- or boy-hours of labour involved—hours that are now as unprofitable as they are unobtainable. It is, therefore, with a feeling of genuine relief that one can record very definite advances in machinery and in the technique of lawn management.

The day has long passed when routine cutting was a job that occupied several men for most of the week during the growing season. Power mowers, for many years before the war, were just as reliable as anyone could expect an internal combustion engine to be. Even so, they have been notably improved.

This improvement is most marked. During the war years small-powered generators of all kinds were used on a very big scale by the Forces. With operators who, for the most part, had had no experience of engines before joining up, it was essential that the latter should be as foolproof as possible, and designers concentrated on producing units that could be operated and maintained by men who had had only a few "basic" training. How well they succeeded is known to all who served from the earliest days. Ailments of one kind and another were continually developing at first. Some were serious, some were trifling, but one by one all the troubles were overcome until, in the end, a breakdown, for however short a spell, was something to be rigorously investigated instead of an everyday occurrence.

All the lessons learnt during these hard years have been incorporated in the power units of the new motor mowers. The multiple controls have gone. On many there is only one, a throttle, that, when opened to give the requisite r.p.m., automatically actuates a centrifugal clutch. Close it again and the mower comes to a standstill. Similarly, starting—once a bugbear, though usually on account of human errors—and maintenance have been vastly simplified. Wilful neglect of clear-cut instructions is the only thing that is likely to end in serious trouble, and a little supervision is all that is required to ensure against such happenings.

Silencing is also more efficient, though one could not, with the best will in the world, compare any motor mower with the drowsy hum of foraging bees. It is, I think, not so much the volume of noise but its character that is so irritating, for it could hardly be more out of place than in a pleasure garden. Even in the surroundings of the kitchen garden it is not so jarring to the ear.

But when production is normal again there will be a complete answer to this problem in the electric mower. Here, I am convinced, is what will prove to be the ideal machine for garden use. It is completely noiseless. Not a sound can be heard above the whirr of the revolving cutting cylinders, and for ease of control and maintenance it is already far ahead of even the best of motor mowers. Production at the moment is sadly held up by the inevitable shortages, and, as though that were not enough, there is the



AN ELECTRIC LAWN MOWER ON WHICH THE CUTTERS ONLY ARE DRIVEN BY THE POWER UNIT

increased purchase tax on electrical appliances imposed as a result of the fuel crisis.

So far, the only machines actually in production that I have seen are comparatively small ones on which the cutting cylinder only is power driven. The machine itself is pushed, and on a level lawn it can be pushed with two fingers. Larger models completely power-driven are still in the experimental stage.

Controls on these electrical machines consist of nothing more than a single switch. The maintenance required is reckoned at 1/20 of that required by any mower powered by an internal combustion engine, and the running costs, on an average, work out at about a third.

There is one drawback to the electrical machine by comparison with the motor mower and that is the flex, but it is nothing like the nuisance operation that some people imagine. By varying methods of attachment to the machine and by a cutting technique in accord with the attachment, it is easy to avoid the slightest risk of fouling the flex.

There is a power drop if the flex exceeds 50 yards in length. This can be avoided up to 100 yards by fitting a special cable, but the scheme that I feel sure will appeal to most gardeners is that of fitting power sockets at strategic points, though just how long it will be before anyone will be allowed to contemplate doing so I would not like to prophesy.

Like new motor-cars, the new mowers are not at present easy to get, but they are worth waiting for.

The cutting problem apart, weeds were the gardener's great bugbear, and I use the past

tense advisedly, for they are no longer a worry. What so many of us considered to be the almost extraordinary claims made for the selective weed-killing properties of the derivatives of phenoxy acetic acid have been proved to be ill-founded. Grasses and any other graminaceous plants they leave untouched. Broad-leaved plants, after undergoing the most peculiar contortions, simply disappear. The two derivatives most used are 2-4 dichloro phenoxy acetic acid, and 2-methyl 4-chloro phenoxy acetic acid, and the concentration of the growth-producing substances required is fantastically small. They are effective at 500 parts per million—½ lb. to 100 gallons of water, so gardeners will be relieved to know that they are marketed, under trade names, in a very much less concentrated form and complete with necessary spreaders, etc.

In their action, these growth-producing substances are totally different from arachnid or other weed killers which poison the ground. Their action may be described in a non-scientific manner as causing an increase of the cells in the wrong direction. The growing point of the weed treated is prevented from lengthening, but radial increase in cell growth is unimpeded. This brings about the fantastic distortion of the plants, the burst stems, and the eventual death of the weeds.

Though at first they seemed sweeping, original claims on the efficacy of these lawn weed killers are, in my own experience, conservative. For example, it was not claimed that yarrow, the curse of golf-course green-keepers, was affected. For the past four months I have watched treated greens on a course on which yarrow had established itself during the war. The effect was astonishing. Instead of clinging to the surface as is its normal habit in close-cut turf, the yarrow first stood straight upright. The result was that the greens were usable for two weeks. The greens were then cut and are now kept so. Large patches of the yarrow have gone. Others that remain are a sickly yellow and brown. Some it is true, have produced fresh growth, but they have obviously been greatly weakened by the first one dressing. They will not stand a second one.

As for daisies, dandelions, plantains, hawkweed and other evils, they have simply disappeared. Clover, in my experience, is not exterminated by one dressing, but it does receive a severe shock. It will be interesting to see if it, too, gives up the ghost after the second dressing. In a lawn that is never so unightly as broad-leaved weeds.

Other possibilities with a weed-killer that affects plants on which it is watered, sprayed or dusted but does not poison the soil are obvious, but there is one thing that must never be forgotten: the extraordinary toxicity. They require careful handling.

# MASTERPIECES OF ENGLISH PAINTING

By DENYS SUTTON

IN general, we are content to point to the flowering of the national genius in poetry and maintain that our artistic achievements are to be found in literature, not painting. On the whole this view is just and we are unable to boast so proud a tradition of painting as the French or the Italians. Yet for all that the recent effort to show abroad what we have achieved in the visual arts has been extremely beneficial; as much as anything else it has reminded us that we have produced several admirable painters and that we possess our own individual style.

The important exhibition of works by Hogarth, Blake, Constable, and Turner at the Tate Gallery until Tuesday next is a timely reminder of the particular quality of our native school in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of the paintings exhibited have returned from service on the Continent of America; their peregrinations were attended with success and are reported to have stimulated interest in English painting. It is right that they should. Each artist in his own way is endowed with a character that stems from his native background; each has made a contribution to European painting.

In a sense, too, each artist has shown himself the exponent of a different approach to painting: Hogarth and Constable are essentially realists, Blake and Turner imaginative and symbolical artists. Hogarth himself typifies what seems the England of tradition—the sturdy beef-eating England of the past. His firm portraits form a fine memorial to the vigour of the Augustan era. Yet Hogarth in so much that he painted adopted a paradoxical position. If he inaugurated the moralistic strain in our national school, which reached its apogee in the Victorian era, he was also the painter of such fresh and unaffected portraits as *Lavinia Fenton as Polly Peachum*.

Fortunately, even in many of his anecdotal works, his love of painting triumphed over his desire to preach. In his drill series *Marriage à la Mode*, he reveals his sense of humour and at the same time his painterly interest in the problems set by lace cuffs. With his customary inconsistency, this most nationalistic of painters indicated, however, that he feared heavily on the example of the French; parts of *The Marriage Contract* (Fig. 1) might indeed have been painted by J. F. de Troy. But perhaps this French influence appears at its most polished and digested in his lovely portrait of *David Garrick and his Wife* (H.M. The King): how suitable that Garrick, the Francophile, should have been painted in so *dis-américain* a manner. It is a fine tribute to the bonds that bound London and Paris together in the 18th century.

Hogarth drew his inspiration from the excitements of contemporary England: he recorded what lay around him. For Blake, on the other hand, England was only a background, a shadowy background, for his imaginary world. He desired a Golden Age in which art would be the only religion and imagination the only god.

His demand was insistent. He succeeded in creating a world of singular strangeness and beauty, which is valid not only as the expression of a finely charged mind but as a contribution to painting. The mystical painter is fraught, alas, with many temptations, as German 19th-century painting reveals. Blake succeeded in giving shape to his ideas, not so much because of their validity or strength, but because he could transpose them into colour and design. He could give an idea of movement and relate his figures by a subtle rhythm so that those in his *Ascension* seem to rise aloft, impelled by their own passion; he could find strange combinations of colours to suggest the depths of *Hecate* (Fig. 2). Blake without his sure eye for effect could not have sustained the demands of his imagination; he might have been another Richard Westall.

His quest for fantasy was unusual and unique. Most English painters have sought their themes in Nature. Here again, however, the essential dualism of the English character appears. Just as Hogarth and Blake painted the outward and inner realities of life, Constable and Turner depicted distinct elements in Nature. Nature was the touchstone of all

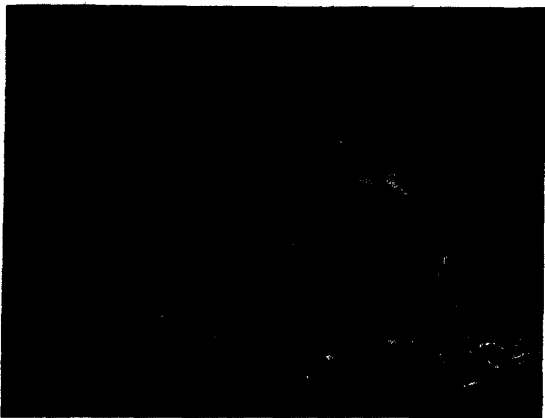
things to Constable. He loved it with fidelity and aimed at translating its perfect moments into paint: the wind sweeping over the fields, the sun on the Brighton coast. His approach was direct and spontaneous; characteristically some of his finest works were fresh little oil sketches. But he was fundamentally a conventional artist: his feet were always on the ground. In this he was so different from Turner. With Turner, the outward appearance of the subject no longer mattered. What he endeavoured to fix on canvas was not so much the impression of a subject, but its inner significance. The dabs of bright yellow and gold, the subtle mixtures of his colours assume a life of their own; as in *Music Party, Petworth* (Fig. 3), the representation of the visible aspects of his sitters is disregarded to achieve the suggestion of their relationship by means of colour. Turner is surely one of the great artists of the 19th century.

It is one of the merits of this exhibition that it stresses the diversity of our painters; realists and romantics alike have made an individual contribution to the heritage of Western art.

(The photographs illustrating this article are published by permission of the Tate Gallery)

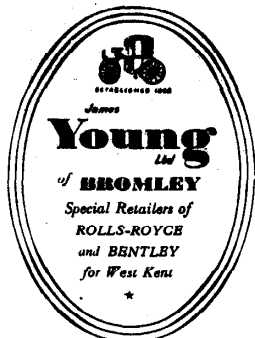


1.—WILLIAM HOGARTH. *MARRIAGE À LA MODE, I: THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT*

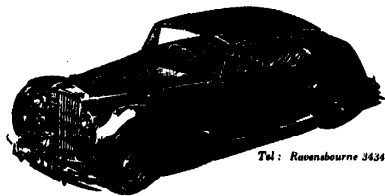


2.—WILLIAM BLAKE. *HECATE*. (Right) 3.—J. M. W. TURNER: *MUSIC PARTY, PETWORTH*





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## NEW BOOKS

# NOVELISTS THROUGH THE AGES

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE firm of Home & Van Thal have started a worth-while enterprise: the publication of a series of short books, each dealing with a different British novelist. Thirty-two titles have already been decided on, beginning with the 18th-century Thomas Nashe and coming up to our own times with such novelists as Kipling and Wells, D. H. Lawrence and Arnold Bennett. Nor is the series to be confined to authors who are, or may some day be called, "classics." There is no danger, I feel, that Hall Caine, the subject of one of the books, will ever fall into that exalted category; though perhaps a humble niche will be found for Conan Doyle. It is a good thing, too, that some almost

out of those in turn arose Butler's attitude to the Church and to family life: an attitude that colours a good deal of what he wrote.

Thus Mr. Cole does well in keeping at the very heart of his book Butler's family relationships. But he realises, too, that while personal circumstance is potent in the life of an artist, so also is the social, political and scientific climate of the time in which he lives. Some pages in this book, sketching in that background, could hardly be bettered. Altogether, if the other books of this series come up to the standard of this one, we shall have nothing to complain about.

For myself, though I can read Butler with enjoyment, I always want

**SAMUEL BUTLER.** By G. D. H. Cole  
(Home and Van Thal, 6s.)

**GERMAN PORCELAIN.** By W. B. Honey  
(Faber, 21s.)

**VINCENT VAN GOGH.** Introduction by W. Muensterberger  
(Falcon Press, 21s.)

**JOB.** By William Blake  
(Falcon Press, 21s.)

completely overlooked novelists like Mrs. Charles Gore are again to have a peep of daylight, and that our childhood favourites Mrs. Molesworth (*Carrots: A Little Boy*) and Mrs. Ewing (*Job Lie by the Fire*) are to share a share with Frances Hodgson Burnett. The books will be 6s. each.

### FIRST OF A SERIES

The first to reach me is G. D. H. Cole's *Samuel Butler*, the *bourgeois* rebel against *bourgeois* the laudary spirit who cried for rebellion while taking care to receive no more enlightenment on marriage than could be gathered from housing, at a safe distance, a mistress who for years did not even know his name. A queer case altogether is Samuel Butler.

None of his books was ever popular in his lifetime, and his masterpiece, *The Way of All Flesh*, was published after his death. "All the books he published in his lifetime, with the single exception of *Erewhon*, were commercial failures: he made nothing, or a good deal less than nothing, out of them, and was mostly compelled to publish them at his own expense. Even *Erewhon*, though it was several times reprinted, was never near being a best-seller; and if its author had depended on writing for his livelihood, he would have starved."

However, Butler had private means, though for a long time his enjoyment of them depended on the caprice of his clerical father, who thought Samuel anything but a worthy son. The youth had refused to enter the Church and he always wasted money. These were two cardinal offences in the canon's eyes. Out of them arose at best a milky failure to "hit it off," at worst scenes of acrimony and open hostility. And

to put a pinch of salt on his tail. His criticism is always from so personal a point of view. No doubt, family relationships a hundred years ago were stricter than they are now, both so far as money and religious observance were concerned, and the throwing of Darwin's bombshell sharpened the axes and warmed the fray. But that Butler's case was "special" can hardly be questioned. All the fathers of the time were not Canon Butler, nor were all the sisters like Butler's sister Harriet, a religious bigot of the most formidable and uncompromising cruelty. And so I feel that Butler's criticism is not of family life but of his family's life, not of religious observance but of religious observance as, to his sorrow, he had narrowly known it. Looked at in this way, the area of his attack is diminished to an assault upon his relations. As such, it is immensely penetrating and readable, and it is comforting to know that it is not an assault upon humanity. Humanity at large, indeed, is a subject about which I feel that Butler knew little and cared less.

### THREE BOOKS ABOUT ART

Three good art books have come my way this week: Mr. W. B. Honey's *German Porcelain* (Faber, 21s.); *Vincent van Gogh*, a collection of drawings, pastels and studies, with an introduction by Dr. W. Muensterberger (Falcon Press, 21s.); and a reproduction of William Blake's *Job*, with an introductory note by Kenneth Patchen (Falcon Press, 21s.).

Like Mr. Cole's book, Mr. Honey's is one of a series. This series will deal with the ceramic art of all countries and periods. Presumably the other volumes of the series will follow the pattern set here. If so, they will be of outstanding interest both to collectors and to those who take a non-collecting interest in the potter's art. The book

begins with what Mr Honey has to say about German porcelain which, "considered in relation to the whole history of ceramic art, may well appear a small, brief and unimportant manifestation of perverted taste." But he goes on to point out that, whatever may have been its defects, it "called for an authentic art" and that it is historically important because it was at Meissen, where the porcelain factory was founded in 1710, that true porcelain was first made in Europe. There had been importations from China, and these had led to a profound interest in what was a new material, and to much imitation and experiment. At Meissen the thing was first done, porcelain-making became a rage, and factories spread throughout Europe, despite all the efforts that were made to guard the secret.

Having traced the historical emergence of porcelain, Mr Honey goes on to deal one by one with the factories, the nature of the product and the more distinguished artists engaged in the work. About thirty pages are devoted to this examination, then there are ten pages dealing with marks and imitations followed by a bibliography and an index. The remainder of the book, by far the greater part, is made up of excellent photographs of the porcelain from the earliest times up to 1925, when at Meissen Paul Scheurich was producing models of simplicity and beauty. Altogether this looks like being an exciting series of books.

#### THE ESSENCE OF VAN GOGH

One would say that Van Gogh's paintings had been reproduced *ad nauseam* if one could ever conceive of satiety in a case so beautiful. It was a good idea of Dr. Muensterberger to turn aside from them for a moment to the sketches and pastels. He rightly points out that these are of first rate importance. As he sees them they are "a sultry" — something between writing a letter and painting a picture. They gave the artist a means of quickly communicating his ideas to his correspondents. They are simple in character, aiming more specifically at the essentials, but it is just on this account that they heighten our interest in the person of the painter and the substance of his work. For it is here that the man in the artist finds his complete expression and unobscured more of his secrets than he would do in a painting.

However you look at it it is good to have this collection of little-known work. It begins with careful detailed drawing in the Dutch and Belgian period, eases some of its restraint in Paris, and flares suddenly into a lively freedom, a dashing in of the bare truth of a moment, when the painter gets to Provence. He himself knew what he was after. "And what I seek to obtain," he wrote, "is not the drawing of a hand, but the gesture, not the mathematically correct rendering of a head, but the all-important expression. The act of sniffing the breeze as a digger momentarily looks up from his work, or the act of speaking. In fact, his itself."

You will see from these pages how, in his last flame-like moments, he did what he tried to do.

#### HICUPS AND HYSTERIA

Mr Kenneth Patchen's introductory note to the Blake reads like someone afflicted simultaneously with hiccups and hysteria. It has phrases like this: "For William Blake was beautiful less by life than an enormous waking when his body that

was shadow merged with sun and *The Mundane Shell* of poems drawings books the angel taught me to do" was shattered. "Happily, there is not much of it. It soon ends. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah for William Blake!"

Well, so say all of us, but not for Mr Patchen. Gladly, he at once proceed to the drawings themselves—a careful reproduction of "illustrations of the Book of Job" invented and engraved by William Blake, 1825. This series of drawings is so famous that one need say no more than that this is a most creditable edition in which nothing has been done to diminish the awe and majesty of the originals.

#### THE ART OF THE FRENCH BOOK

At a time when paper shortage and scarcity of material impede the output of well-produced volumes, the plates in *The Art of the French Book* (Paul Elek, 50s) are likely to induce nostalgia. The art of the book is, in this context, taken to mean not book production (typography and lay-out), but the illustrations for books. The plates, which have been selected from the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris, range from the Middle Ages down to the present day. They are accompanied by essays on each period by eminent French librarians and connoisseurs.

As a whole, this volume provides a bird's-eye view of French book illustration and, incidentally, indicates how the French tradition differs from our own. Naturally, we have had well-illustrated books, but on the whole, the editions de luxe have never enjoyed great popularity here. Reasons for this are many. One important one is that in France many important painters of each generation have found a natural outlet for their talents in illustrating books. In the early periods, the illumination of manuscripts was, of course one of the major means of artistic expression and attracted such admirable artists as Fouquet and Bourdichon. Between the 15th and the 17th centuries, it is true, few painters turned to illustration. But in the 18th century Boucher accomplished some of his most successful work in illustration and Fragonard drew splendidly free and evocative sketches for Aristotle.

They paved the way for that intimate relationship between the artist and the book which flowered in Delacroix's romantic interpretations of Faust and Daudet's political and social satires. If towards the end of the 19th century, illustration in France tended to become rather fussy and over-elaborate the present era has witnessed a remarkable series of illustrated books. In his designs for Ovid's *Art of Love*, Maillol has captured the grace of the legend with the simplicity of a 19th-century woodcut. Bonnard, too, has decorated Verlaine's *Parallèlement* with tender devotion. These volumes show that the tradition of the artist patiently illustrating some treasured writer still exists. Long may it continue. DENYS SUTTON

#### LIFE-LONG SPORT

REMINISCENCES of days spent with gun, rod or hounds are the theme of *What Sport?* by Charles H. Kennard (Frederick Muller, 10s. 6d.). The author is no insular sportsman, for the caribou of British Columbia and the ryper of Norway no less than the fox and the partridge of England have claimed his attention. But he is at his best when recounting the pleasures of sport in this country, and in particular when recalling the achievements of his famous Labrador retriever Fethisroe Daa, whose prowess is already familiar to readers of *COUNTRY LIFE*, in which much of the material of the book was originally published. J. R. A.

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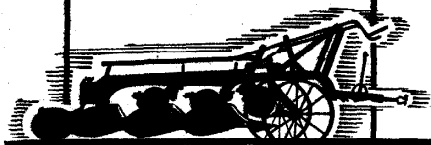
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## FARMING NOTES

## BRETON FARMING

**H**ARVEST finished in good time. I went off to Brittany for ten days' holiday. There it has been as dry and sunny as at home, and everything was sown for a September seaside holiday. Inland the ground was dry and hard. Corn harvest was long completed and some ploughing had been done. I saw only one tractor at work, a Ford Ferguson; otherwise it was all horse work, and with the variety of crops in strips, potatoes, sugar-beet, lucerne, wheat and broomrape, the horse is obviously the most economical source of power. The Breton farmer plants apple trees in rows through most of his fields, and even the prospect some day soon of rowcrop tractors and implements does not deter the present generation from following the custom of their forebears. There are fields with young trees planted in the last year. Judging by the fact that every bar had cider for sale and I saw no decent dessert apples in the shops, I imagine that the red apple thick on the trees all go for cider-making. The early windfalls were being gathered into heaps for the press.

## Tethered on Lucerne

**T**HE sight of lucerne everywhere and tethered cows grazing quietly and economically on the crop made me wonder again why we do not grow more lucerne at home. Three cuts, or the equivalent in grazing, is a measure of high output that should suit these days. The lucerne in Brittany was not an especially heavy crop and no doubt the drought had checked growth. But once established it gives an abundance of highly nutritious fodder even in our dry East Anglia. Our cows are not accustomed to tethers, but this is common enough practice in the Channel Islands and the Jersey and Guernsey would readily regain the docility of their forebears reared on the islands. When tethered, each cow has her fair share of fresh herbage twice a day, and she tramples and fouls practically nothing. The modern counterpart is the electric fence which can be moved on every day like the shepherd's hurdles to give a fold of fresh keep, but the Breton farmer and his wife, who often mind the cows on their way to and from pasturage, keep to the old ways.

## Forms and Subsidies

**I**F I were the Breton peasant with his L'pair of horses, his apple trees, his three or four cows and his hens must go on much as it did for his grandfather, except that he is now required to make more returns and fill in more forms. Outside the man in Dinan I read the official notice requiring every farmer to make a return of the acreage of corn he grew this year and the weight of the crop. I gathered that he then qualifies for a subsidy, and the bitter part of the pill is that he is required to deliver a proportion of the total crop at the official price. The Breton farmer has little use for officials or official prices.

## Farming Part-time

**T**O anyone who is thinking about starting a smallholding as a part-time occupation I commend Mr. Alan Thompson's *Your Smallholding*, a shilling Penguin handbook which has just appeared. In the introduction he truly says that too many smallholdings are a hotch-potch of oddities, sloppily dovetailing, but in fact causing unrenumerative diversions. As one Hampshire farmer has put it: "Everything goes round and round, but nothing comes away." It may be pleasant, and certainly obviates monotony, to keep a cow, or goat, a pig, a flock of hens, bees, some glass-houses and a rabbitry. But it cannot make a living because the distracted smallholder is always dropping one job

to pick up another. He loses time, he loses output, and the rhythm of his work. For instance, if you decide that the richest cash returns on a holding are offered by dairying, you must not be distracted by anything else. Pig manure is sometimes suggested by intensive cultivators of vegetables as essential, but if to grow a crop you must keep pigs and to keep pigs you must grow potatoes and to grow potatoes a chitting house is helpful and a pony that the outcrop of lettuce is likely to be impaired.

## Specialisation

**P**ROFESSOR J. A. SCOTT WATSON, the head of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, gives his advice about the complementary lines of production on a smallholding. He says that the family farm must specialise in one or a combination of the following: a horticultural and green food production; a dairy, if to grow a crop; poultry. At the present time feeding-stuff ration can be got for dairy cows based on monthly milk sales, but not for pigs or poultry. Dairying may well be the basic line of production that the newcomer selects for a start. The day should not be far distant when the ratios for pigs and poultry are revised to give a fair chance to the genuine man who wants to expand production for the communal market. What proportion of the official feeding-stuff ration now goes to those feeding all their eggs to the packing stations?

## Attested Herds

**S**ITTING ABLE is well ahead of England in the proportion of her cattle that are in Attended herds. Her percentage is 29.4 against England's 7.3. The county of Ayr has no less than 70 per cent of its use in Attended herds and I need not mention the breed. Of the English counties Lincolnshire makes the worst showing with less than 1 per cent. Berkshire, Surrey and Westmorland are the only English counties with more than a 20 per cent score. Wales shows better figures, averaging 23.9 per cent. Caernarfonshire and Carmarthenshire are still the star counties with 68.7 and 59.5 per cent. The time is overdue for a drive in the dairying counties to extend the Attended scheme. Extended life in the dairy amply repays the trouble involved in attaining the standard.

## Ploughshares

**W**ITH the country as hard as iron it was difficult to get the plough into the stubbles immediately after harvest. Some very good scuttling was done by the old-fashioned broad-shares which got down far enough to cut off the thistles and move the annual weeds. Our own private ground is still waiting for the plough. Fortunately I got delivery in the spring of more ploughshares than I needed last year. Some of the old ones have been running round for miles to all the merchants begging for a dozen or even half a dozen shares. What on earth has the Ministry of Agriculture been doing to allow this scarcity to develop? One firm of makers who managed to keep the supply of ploughshares going pretty well during the war by putting out the manufacture of spares to another firm have lost the use of this factory and they have been hamstrung in their efforts to build a new factory of their own for this essential job. Mr. Tom Williams means business in his talk about extra tillage cropping for next year he has made a deplorable bad start by failing to get the tape in Government departments to get this factory going at full speed. At this time agriculture should get all the priority it needs, especially in machinery.

CONTINUOUS.

## ESTATE MARKET

## SALE OF A SCOTCH SPORTING ESTATE

**L**OCH BEORARD and a large area of Loch Morar form part of the Inverness-shire sporting estate of Meoblie and Letter Morar, 6 miles from Mallaig and 43 from Oban. The estate is one of the few in the West Highlands that came scatheless out of the war, for military use of the property was limited to the training of troops for special purposes. The 30,000 acres have been sold through Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff on behalf of the Normandy Estates Co., Ltd., to Mr. J. A. P. Charrington.

Meoblie Lodge, standing between Loch Beorard and Loch Morar, was completely renovated in 1921 by the late Sir Berkeley Sheffield. Glen Meoblie is dominated by Meith Beinn (2,328 ft.) and by Rheinn Caber (1,888 ft.). Before Sir Berkeley Sheffield took the estate over it was tenanted by the late Mr. Walter J. H. Jones. It is claimed that their methods made the property the best deer forest in the Western Highlands. Neighbouring forests are Glenfinnan, Rannachan, Lochell, and North Morar. The two lochs and the River Meoblie provide first-rate salmon, trout and sea-trout fishing.

Special interest attaches to the vendors' statement that on the 90,000 acres "there are no farms, cottars or crofts, with the exception of the houses occupied by the stalkers and estate employees. Each stalker has a small croft attached to his house and he cultivates this as part of his remuneration." Extracts from the records of game show that in 1931 60 stags were there and in 1930 a bag of 46 was obtained. The forest is good for an average of 60 stags and from 50 to 70 hinds in a season.

## A 1,000 FT. DEEP LOCH

**L**OCH MORAR is more than 11 miles long, and has an average width of well over half a mile; at one place it is more than a mile and a quarter wide. There are richly wooded islands on its 6,600 acres. The highest peak at the head of the loch is 3,133 ft. Seventy years ago Mr. J. Y. Buchanan advanced the opinion that the loch had a depth of 1,000 ft. In 1867, Sir John Murray found a maximum depth of 1,080 ft., and he repeated the soundings in 1898. In 1902 Dr. T. N. Johnston and others took 1,100 soundings, and they found that the deepest points, opposite the infow of the river Meoblie, about half way between the ends of the loch, ranged to 1,017 ft. over an area of about 4 acres. This depth far exceeds that of the sea to the west of Morar.

Dr. Johnston's report stated that "to get a depth of 1,000 ft. one must go west of St. Kilda and Ireland, beyond the 100-fathom line in the Atlantic Ocean. As the surface of the loch is only 30 ft. above sea-level almost the entire bed of the loch is below the level of the sea." Detailed information about the loch of the Morar Basin can be found in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (1904).

## AN ISLE OF WIGHT BEACH FOR SALE

**SEAVIEW**, not far from Ryde, Isle of Wight, includes an estate known as Seagrove, which is made up of various interests, such as a residence in the park of 21 acres, a farm of 80 acres, a fully licensed hotel containing 55 bedrooms, and other premises. The beach, with its boating and bathing rights, car park, and the clubhouse, are also on the property. Messrs. Fox and Sons are to sell the estate as a whole, in November, or will deal with it in lots. The hotel has been lately disquisitioned.

Lord Hothfield's Whitnell and Brough Castle estates, Westmorland, comprising 4,000 acres, much of it valuable woodland, are to be sold at Pentrich, Messrs. Lotts & Warner are the agents.

Near where the boundaries of Essex, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire converge, close to Haveshill, are some fine examples of Elizabethan building. Moynes Park is the most notable, but Helton Bumpstead and Steeple Bumpstead exhibit excellent work of that period. Oak End, with 7 acres, recently sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, is a half-timbered house dating from the 16th century.

A South Devon freehold, Halwell House, near Kingsbridge, with 280 acres, and the home farm on which is an assorted herd of Guernseys, will shortly be submitted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Curtis and Watson. The house has been modernised. The property has between a mile and two miles of frontage to Salcombe estuary, and is bounded on another part by Frogmore Creek. A boathouse and moorings are on the estuary frontage. Kentish sales by the former firm include one of 44 acres, of which 12 acres are orchard, with the Tudor, half-timbered farm-house, known as Belgar, a mile from Tenterden.

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROPERTY

**MAJOR** V. LEATHY'S Newmarket training establishment and stud farm, Phantom House, for sale on October 21, at Newmarket, by Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, is the subject of particulars that are illustrated by aerial views. These views include one of the whole estate of 53 acres, and another showing the house and contiguous premises. The extent and character of the freehold are evident at a glance, for the relevant areas are indicated by a broad dotted line. In the aerial view the house and premises show no delineating marks are necessary, the photograph being plainly of the buildings, which, of course, are not shown. It is shown that is possible in the case of the whole estate. Apparently as a means of indicating essential features of a property, an aerial view has much to commend it; enough, indeed, to warrant the extra cost of such work.

So much of the country has of late years been photographed from the air that at any time a wide view of urban districts can sometimes be obtained almost as easily as anyone can buy an Ordnance map.

## STILL NEED FOR SURVEY

**H**OWEVER, neither aerial nor any other views of some properties do away with the need for close inspection and consideration on the spot by the best expert that can be retained. This type of viewing may occasionally result in advice to give up any idea of a purchase, but, if so, a prospective buyer will be none the wiser to find out defects and disadvantages at once and not after he has bought a property.

Such cautionary advice may be worth many times the amount of an expert's fee. The real expert seems often to be able to visualise the property not merely as it happens to be at the moment, but in other conditions. For example, the turning down of a proposal to buy a small rural freehold, because "in the winter months the approaches will be a quagmire," or in the case of another freehold, "a nice house, but within 100 yds. of a public-house that is a favourite spot for rowdy behaviour." These are actual instances.

ANSTET.

## By Candlelight

A woman buying an evening dress prefers not to choose the shade in daylight, because she knows that it may look different by artificial light. Colour depends on the nature of the light that falls upon the pigment or dye. The white light of the sun is a mixture of many coloured lights, ranging from red to violet. When it falls upon a poppy, a substance in the petals absorbs all except the red rays. These are reflected to the eye, and give the impression of redness. Similarly, grass looks green because it reflects the green rays and absorbs the other colours. Few coloured substances, however, reflect one sort of light to the complete exclusion of all the rest. Poppy-red reflects some blue, and grass-green some blue and yellow. Hence, grass seen by a pure green light would not have quite the same appearance as in daylight, since there would be no blue or yellow for it to reflect. Facts of this kind make it imperative for the British dyestuffs chemist to know exactly what kinds of light each dye reflects. For such information he relies on the spectrophotometer. Here the coloured light from the dye is spread out by a prism or fine grating into its colour components, enabling the quantity of each component to be measured on a graduated scale. Such data are essential, for example, when blending dyestuffs for colour photography or studying the behaviour of dyes in sunlight and artificial light. The British chemical industry has available at the service of the nation much valuable information on the colour characteristics of dyestuffs and is constantly working to enlarge it.

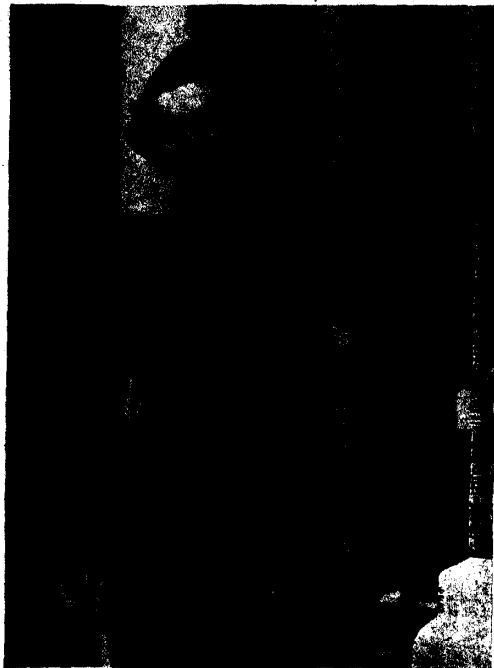




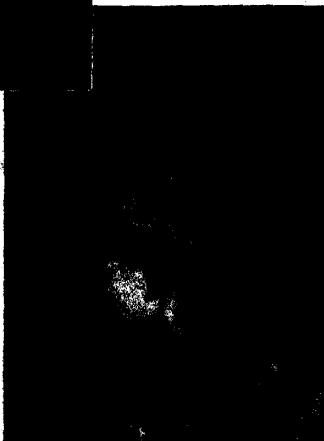
# WINTER LINES



China-blue and grey tweed, the long jacket inlet with a narrow band to define the waist; diamond-shaped pockets. Victor. Stichel at Jaeger.



A waisted, double-breasted jacket with padded hipline in a smooth diagonal twill in mustard and black, shown by Hardy Amies.



(Left) A Rabia Hood hat in green felt with grey-brown feathers. Scotts of Bond Street.

Photographs by  
COUNTRY LIFE Studio

LONG day skirts appear in all the collections in London. They are adaptations of the exaggerated styles of Paris, and, while the length most generally shown is 15 inches from the ground, there are also a number of coats that are longer still than this and so full in the skirt that they cannot possibly be made out of the material that the wholesalers can allocate for an 18-coupon coat. So, in many collections of branded clothes, while the majority of clothes are modified versions of the new silhouette with soft shoulders and nipped waist-lines and a moderately full skirt ending about mid-calf, there are also a few more sensational models designed for export which the wholesalers will copy here from materials sent in by their customers through the stores.

In the Koupy collection there are two wonderful model coats, one in jade-green velours and one in corduroy, with close-fitting double-breasted tops buttoning to a turn-down collar and full pleated skirts. The jade velvet is immensely full at the back and has a lowish waist-line defined by a half-belt shaped into the small of the back. The corduroy is pleated round and belted all round with knapsack pockets in front. Both are immensely long, being about 9 inches from the

ground. Four yards of 54-inch wide woollen or seven yards of corduroy are needed for these coats; so they are only for the few with plenty of coupons. It is amazing how quickly the eye becomes accustomed to this line; the coats are very becoming and definitely the big news item of the winter.

Many other coats are shown in this collection, all of them fuller than last year and longer, and they can be bought off the peg in the shops in the usual way. They are gaily coloured or in warm neutrals, golden beige or mushroom, made up in thick duvetees. Armholes remain mainly deep, padding is restrained and rounded on shoulders and the coats fasten well across

to one side. Suits and dresses are noticeably longer in the skirt. The dresses mould the figure with tucks and drapery swathed tightly round the hips and have tiny short sleeves. A black velvet is charming with gathers over the shoulders held on either side of the heart-shaped décolleté by a bow, a full, fitted peplum, a tight waist and a tight skirt. This is one of the prettiest cocktail dresses in London. Day dresses and jumper suits are shown in jade green, viola purple or puce, in wool crépe. Jersey and tweed dresses show a full skirt, thin waistlines and

(Continued on page 648)



*Hat for the English scene—*

To be found only at Liberty's. A velvet finished fur Felt, in brown, Regina blue, navy, tan, wine, cherry red, Air-force blue. Sizes: 6½ & 7.

53/11 Postage and Packing 2/- (We regret, no approval)

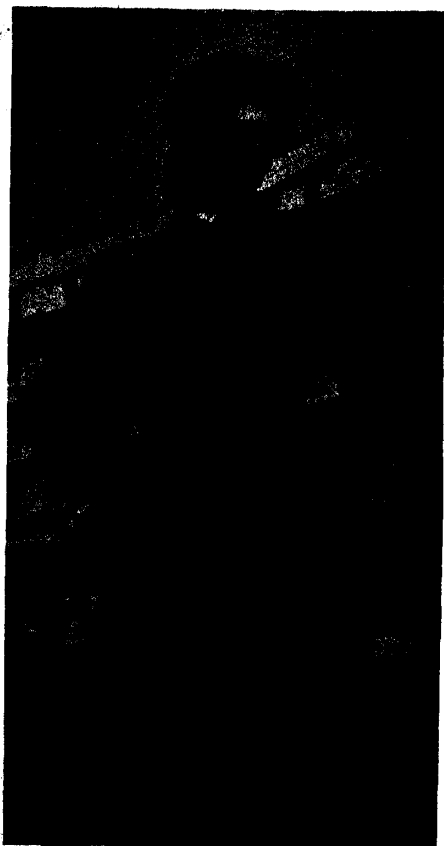
**LIBERTY'S** of REGENT STREET



The new length lends willowy elegance—the softer shoulder line adds femininity—the nipped-in waist gives a defined silhouette—and the whole is HERSHELLE'S version of the Cocktail Suit.

★ Look for the name Hersheffe on the label.

**JENNERS**



The semi-sports coat or coat of casual smartness is always to be found very easily in Jenners where such clothes are properly understood.

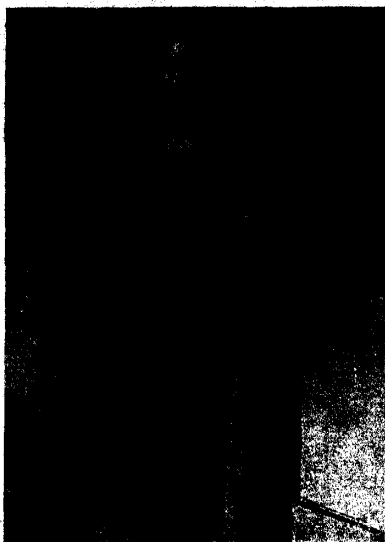
The woman dressed by Jenners can wear her clothes with the easy nonchalance that comes only from wearing the best.

shirt-like tops with fly fronts and open necklines. Sleeves generally were set in closely to the armholes, but a few still show the deeper armholes.

You need to consider your coat before you buy your winter dress as never before, especially as to hemline and armholes. Nothing looks worse than a dress so long that it projects below the coat, and nothing is more uncomfortable than trying to negotiate a dress with deep armholes beneath a top-coat with sleeves fitting in closely to the arm. Skirt lengths are likely to be the big headache of the winter.

All suits have lengthened their skirts noticeably, but the skirts remain slender or pliant with sunray pleats. Jackets are slightly shorter to keep the balance of design and that top-heavy look is gone. The new suits look very youthful and are certainly attractive, as the immensely long, moulded jackets above short, tight skirts were never particularly easy to wear. Hardy Amies shows 24-inch length jackets, waisted and curved over the hips with sunray pleated skirts. In thicker materials the skirts are generally only very gently gored, keeping the slender outline. They are out in four or six panels and the curving hip line is the only break in the silhouette.

A series of charming toques, bonnets and berets is being prepared for the coats with their hour-glass waistlines and full skirts. Scotts of Bond Street have Dior's bonnet with a floppy oval crown of black velvet and a narrow felt brim like a woman's bonnet. This double-tiered effect is extremely becoming. There are no hard lines or angles on the hats for the winter,



Thick winter suit; floor green tweed with black brain hoop to edge the collar and front panel. *Burville*

materials are velvet, velours or fur felt, and the hats are prevailed to match the lines of the prevailing silhouette and the round collars of the coats. The new classic at Scotts is a Breton-shaped sailor with a double-brim and a round crown that fits it well down on the head. This is a very easy hat and one in the series that they sell in stores throughout the country. A wide Venetian tricorne worn tilted backwards is being shown with afternoon suits. It fastens with a wide band of tulle under the chin and is most picturesque. For fur coats, there are cosy little caps in felt and velvet massed with shaded feather pads in front. These sit on the head like small crowns and tie under the chin with veiling. Wetherall have Maud et Nano's, which is high at the back, and they are copying it in pastel felts with matching feathers and dark veiling. Caps in felt and velours for wearing with tweeds pull on and obliterate the hair. There is a pointed cap like Robin Hood's with a quill the points to the sky and berets reminding one of a berritta with a pompon on top.

Simone Mirman makes a velvet cap like a footballer's with a visor in net bound by a *rouleau* of the velvet. Black velvet pill-boxes, high and waisted have fluffy feather bang in front or a huge black velvet flower. Velvet haloes are shown with many of the afternoon and short-skirted evening frocks in velvet and moire, some with paradise feathers curling down on to one shoulder, others with a cluster of red velvet roses tucked behind one ear. She also has designed a Gainsborough sailor in panne velvet to wear with ankle-length dresses with tight slit skirts. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

## FELLS

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**ionette**

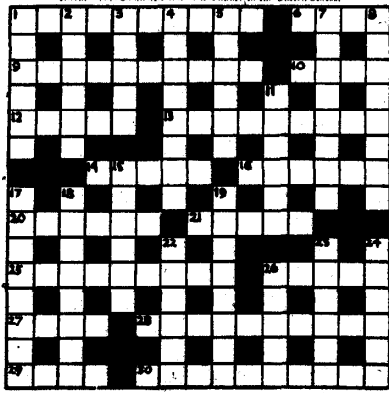
THE LITTLE BEAUTY IRON  
Oxidizable or leading cream and chemicals

CONDITIONS OF SALE  
Goods sold as is. No return or exchange.

## CROSSWORD No. 920

Two guesses will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 920, COUNTRY LIFE, 9-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2" not later than the first post on Thursday, October 2, 1947.

Note.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)  
Address

**SOLUTION TO No. 919.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 19, will be announced next week.  
ACROSS—1, Scarber-brained; 8, Drying; 9, Glances; 13, Orbs; 13, Delivering; 15, Equip; 16, Meditate; 17, Cad; 18, Released; 20, Arcana; 23, Nonchalant; 24, Deal; 26, Tendril; 27, One way; 28, Standard-bearer.  
DOWN—2, Caribou; 3, Tip; 4, Eagles; 5, Began; 6, Ecclesiastical; 7, Disagreeable; 10, China; 11, Pomerganates; 14, Up; 15, Cad; 16, Mad; 17, Cellular; 19, Linen; 21, Overawe; 22, Entomb; 23, Lead.

### ACROSS

1. Fired (in both senses) (10)
6. Evidently a prominent person (4)
9. Catter, backing, gets into a mix-up in the process of withdrawal (10)
10. Side (4)
12. The 23 down we all know (5)
13. A sifter (4, 8)
14. "I can't help it," she said, "I'm growing" (6)
16. An East Anglian town associated with Egypt (6)
20. Dominions, sometimes fanciful (8)
21. Funny chap, he often takes no part in the game (5)
25. Not a crime (anagr.) (9)
26. "Just now the — is in bloom" "All before my little room." — *Rupert Brooke* (8)
27. One of the evergreens (4)
28. Centre pane (anagr.) (10)
29. Need a person be worthy of this to deserve a tip? (4)
30. Spa I long meant to get into (10)

### DOWN

1. To get one window order a thousand (8)
2. Ringed 23 down (8)
3. Not rich soil for this plant (5)
4. To economize dig a new ditch (8)
5. Meredith's number one character (8)
7. More work and often more money (8)
8. Half way down
- "Hangs out that gaffar —, 'dreadful trade" — *Shakespeare* (8)
11. It would hardly be rare for anyone to make himself (6)
13. This is the first of August (6)
17. Often an improper and vulgar part (8)
18. Sir Roger in the window (8)
19. This should produce sound timber (8)
21. It was in two banks (6)
23. "Then felt I like some watcher of the skies" "When a new — swells into his ken." — *Keats* (8)
24. But it does not exclude film fame (8)
26. It made its name, so to speak, by talking through its hats (8)

The winner of Crossword No. 918 is

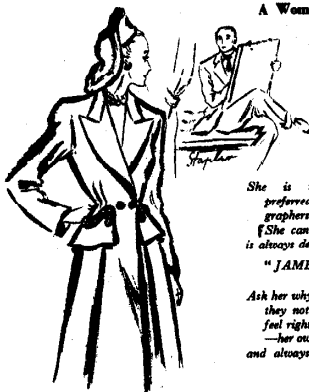
Mrs. H. V. Riley,

7, Easterly Road,

Leeds, E.

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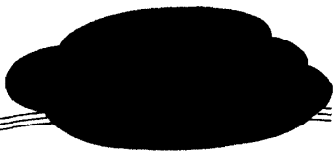
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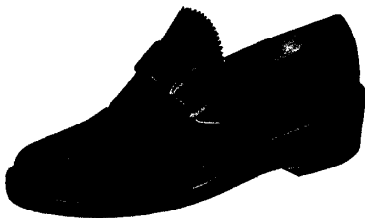
# Drambuie

Autumn

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